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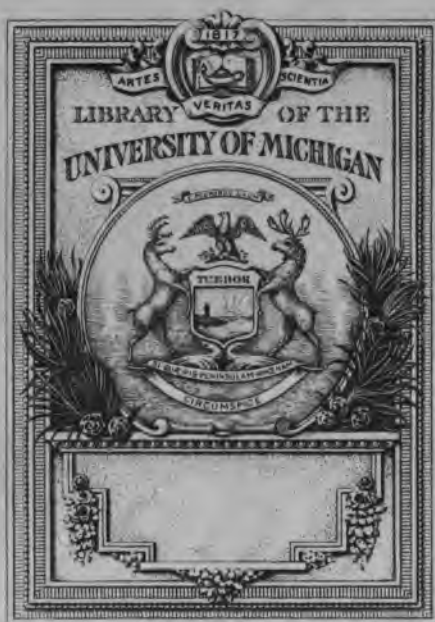
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
FOR THE YEAR
1813.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY;
OTRIDGE AND RACKHAM; J. CUTHELL; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME
AND BROWN; E. JEFFERY AND SON; HARDING, MAVOR, AND LEPARD;
J. BELL; SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES; T. HAMILTON; G. AND W. B.
WHITTAKER; R. SAUNDERS; W. REYNOLDS; AND SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL.

1823.



P R E F A C E.

AMONG the striking examples of vicissitude in human affairs presented by history, it would be difficult to produce any one more extraordinary in its circumstances and important in its effects than that which the present year has exhibited. The preceding year, indeed, which witnessed the discomfiture of a mighty attempt to ruin one empire by the accumulated force of another, followed by prodigious loss to the assailing power, closed with a prospect of great changes in the relative state of Europe ; but the extent to which these changes have actually proceeded could scarcely have been contemplated by the most sagacious or sanguine political speculators. That the wild and unlimited schemes of ambition which had urged the French Ruler to annex remote provinces to his overgrown dominion, and trample upon all the rights of independent states, must sooner or later be crushed by their own vastness, and the universal alarm and odium they were calculated to create, might almost with certainty have been predicted from the undeviating course of events in the records of mankind ; but that the wheel of fortune should revolve with so much rapidity, who could hope or foresee ? In 1812 France led against Russia, along with her native and associated troops, the contingents of her allies, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Bavaria, and the Rhenish confederates. In 1813 all these were leagued against her, and in conjunction with Russia, displayed hostile banners upon French ground on one frontier, whilst another, with its strong barrier of the Pyrenees, was forced by a combined army of English,

Spaniards, and Portuguese. Well might the astonished author of these reverses exclaim, in the frankness of emotion—"All Europe was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us!" He did not however, yield to the rising storm, without some exertions worthy of his former fame. The annihilation of one mighty host was speedily followed by the creation of another almost equal in strength and appointment; and the tide of war had its flux and reflux subordinate to the grand movement, which at length carried every thing before it. The military occurrences of the year have been not less varied and remarkable than those in any of the preceding campaigns of this protracted and sanguinary war; whilst the personal exertions of kings and emperors in the field, and the concert and determination with which they have conducted their plans, have greatly surpassed all former experience.

It was naturally to be expected that the decline of French power would be followed by a rejection of the dominion of France by some of those states which were held under the yoke only through a dread of that power; but that Holland should set the example of such an emancipation appears to have been an event wholly unforeseen. The restoration of that country to the list of independent states, and the recal of the House of Orange to occupy the first place in its government with augmented prerogatives, will render the present year a distinguished epoch in its annals, as well as a memorable period to Great Britain, whose maritime and commercial interests are so vitally connected with the separation of the United Provinces from the French monarchy. The recovery of the electorate of Hanover by the royal house under the beneficent rule of which it so long enjoyed prosperity, is another event of the year that will entitle it to

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grateful remembrance in the minds of many. Other important consequences of this great mutation in the general state of things are at present only in their course of operation; and a considerable time must probably elapse before that final settlement shall take place which will be the commencement of a new era in the political system of Europe. In the mean time it is consolatory to observe, that the declarations of the allied powers, in this their torrent of success, breathe a spirit of justice and moderation, and present an equitable and durable peace as the sole object of their concurrent efforts.

We have not the satisfaction of finding in the events of the year any approach to an amicable termination of the hostilities between this country and the United States of America. On the contrary, the minds of both parties seem to be more exasperated, and the principles advanced on each side more irreconcilable. Yet war in that quarter can scarcely long survive a general peace in Europe, since the original causes of it will be at an end, and the match will become too unequal in point of power to be continued.

The domestic history of the year exhibits a remarkable state of tranquillity, partly the result of the spirited measures taken for suppressing the disturbances prevalent in the preceding year, partly that of improved prospects with respect to trade and manufactures, and the cheering effects of a bountiful harvest. The agitation of men's minds on the questions of the new charter of the East India company, and the Catholic claims, displayed itself in nothing beyond numerous petitions, and argumentative and oratorical discussions. In parliament, the great events on the continent holding every one in a state of expectation, and inducing almost an uniformity of opinion relative to the expediency of a vigorous prosecution of the war, opposition was

nearly annihilated, and unprecedented sums were voted for subsidies and other military purposes with scarcely a dissentient voice. The ministry, without any important addition to their external strength, remained firm on their seats. The public credit of the nation stood high, and heavy loans were negotiated without difficulty. Peace, how desirable soever, for alleviating the public burthens, was scarcely mentioned, it being the general impression, that it must be conquered, to be enjoyed with security.

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5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with industry trends and developments. It emphasizes the need for continuous learning and professional development. The text provides resources for staying informed, such as attending conferences, taking courses, and reading industry publications. It also mentions the importance of networking and building relationships with peers in the industry.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate financial records. It emphasizes the need for proper accounting and budgeting practices. The text provides guidelines for financial record-keeping, such as using double-entry accounting, maintaining a budget, and conducting regular financial reviews. It also mentions the importance of transparency in financial reporting and the need for external audits.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate legal records. It emphasizes the need for proper documentation and record-keeping in legal matters. The text provides guidelines for legal record-keeping, such as using secure storage methods, maintaining accurate timestamps, and ensuring the integrity of the records. It also mentions the importance of consulting with legal counsel for complex matters.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate operational records. It emphasizes the need for proper documentation and record-keeping in day-to-day operations. The text provides guidelines for operational record-keeping, such as using standardized forms, maintaining accurate logs, and ensuring the availability of records. It also mentions the importance of regular backups and disaster recovery plans.

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ON the meeting of parliament after the recess, February 2, the tables were immediately crowded with petitions relative to the two great subjects which were expected to receive their final discussion in this session; the renewal of the East India charter, and the claims of the Roman Catholics. With respect to the first, it was merely a contest between different local or particular interests; and whilst all those places and bodies which were at present excluded from the benefits of East Indian commerce joined in requesting that the monopoly might be abolished, and the trade

thrown open, all those, on the other hand, who were enjoying profits, either directly or remotely, from the existing state of things, equally concurred in opposing the principle of alteration. Nothing could be more simple than the motives, or more uniform than the strain of argument, on each side.

The Roman Catholic question, though agitated upon the whole with great uniformity of language and reasoning, was more varied in its objects and principles. To the obvious interests of the individuals of that communion in freeing themselves from degrading re-

strictions, and obtaining access to power and emolument, was added a zeal in supporting the fundamental maxims of equality of rights among all citizens, and of the entire separation of religious from political concerns, which operated upon many, independently of personal motives. On the other hand, to the natural reluctance of the members of an establishment to resign any of their prerogatives, was subjoined that feeling of suspicion and aversion towards the Roman Catholic religion, which will perhaps never be eradicated from the British public; and which has on various occasions united in opposition to it those who have differed the most widely from one another. As a part of parliamentary history, it will suffice at present to have noticed the period at which petitioning on these important national topics, especially the latter, became general. The results will form the matter of future chapters.

On the 3rd of February, lord *Castlereagh* presented to the House of Commons the papers relative to the discussions with America on the subject of the French decrees, and the orders of council, together with a declaration from the Prince Regent relative to the causes and origin of the war with America. This state paper, which was of considerable length, began with a retrospective view of the successive steps taken by the ruler of France in his project of ruining the power of Great Britain, as the great obstacle to his ambitious designs. It proceeded to review the measures taken by the American government with respect to both belligerents; and to show how partial

its conduct had been in favour of France. The causes which produced the revocation of the orders in council were next noticed, with the precipitate declaration of war on the part of the United States, and their refusal to consent to a cessation of hostilities. The preliminary condition proposed by them for an armistice, was then adverted to, namely, the abandonment by Great Britain of her right of search for the purpose of taking British seamen from American merchant vessels; and reasons were given why it could not be acquiesced in. In fine, after an exposition of the circumstances which preceded and have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his Royal Highness explicitly declares, that he can never acknowledge any blockade to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land: that he can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be denationalized: that he can never admit that Great Britain can be debarred of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral: that he can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag: nor that taking such seamen from

on board such vessels, can be considered as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war. Some observations are then made on other topics brought forward by the American government as causes for its declaration of hostilities, and on its conduct in displaying at such a period its subserviency to the ambitious designs of the ruler of France: and his royal highness declares his resolution of persisting in the public principles of policy which Great Britain has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and supporting the general rights of nations. (See *State Papers.*)

On February 18th, lord *Castlereagh* rose in the House of Commons, and made a speech on the subject of the negotiations with America which had been laid before the House, concerning which, he said that the chief point towards which their attention would be directed, was, whether it had been in the power of ministers, by any exertion, to have prevented the much-to-be-deprecated war in which we were now engaged. After expressing the great concern he himself felt at this occurrence, he said that the question before the House was simply this, whether in this war justice was or was not on the side of Great Britain? and the proposition he meant to ground on their decision in the affirmative, was, that an address should be presented to the Prince Regent, calling upon him to direct a vigorous prosecution of the war, with assurance of support from parliament. He then entered on a kind of commentary upon the Regent's declaration above-mentioned, in which all the arguments

were repeated concerning the justice of the measures on the part of Great Britain that led to the hostile termination, which had been so often advanced during the negotiations. One circumstance of fact produced by his lordship may deserve to be recorded. The Americans in their complaints against this country, had assumed, that Great Britain had impressed 15 or 20,000 of their citizens. - But upon particular inquiry by the admiralty, it had appeared that out of 145,000 seamen employed in the British service in January 1811, the whole number claiming to be American subjects was 3,500; and as it had been found that of the individuals advancing such claim, only about one in four could make it good upon examination, the real number would be reduced to 16 or 1700. He asked then, if the House could believe that for such a consideration as 1700 sailors his majesty's government would irritate the feelings of a neutral nation, or violate public justice. After stating the particulars of the negotiations preceding the declaration of war, with a view of showing that the British ministry had not been wanting in temper and due forbearance, and also that they had not been deficient in proper precautions against a possible hostile termination; his lordship concluded with moving, "that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to acquaint his Royal Highness that we have taken into our consideration the papers laid before us by his Royal Highness's command, relative to the late discussions with the government of the United States of Ame-

rica : that whilst we deeply regret the failure of the endeavours of his Royal Highness to preserve the relations of peace and amity between this country and the United States, we entirely approve of the resistance which has been opposed by his Royal Highness to the unjustifiable pretensions of the American government, being satisfied that those pretensions could not be admitted without surrendering some of the most ancient, undoubted, and important rights of the British empire ; that, impressed as we are with these sentiments, and fully convinced of the justice of the war in which his Majesty has been compelled to engage, his Royal Highness may rely on our most zealous and cordial support in every measure which may be necessary for prosecuting the war with vigour, and for bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

Mr. Ponsonby, after premising that he conceived the House was bound at present to support the crown in the prosecution of the war, observed, that from the papers laid before the House, three particular stages of negotiation were apparent. The first stage was, the overture made by Mr. Russell to the noble lord for an armistice, with the understanding, that during its continuance there was to be a negotiation between this country and America on the subject of impressment, and that, while it was pending, the right of impressment should be waived. This overture, he allowed, could not be admitted. The second was, the proposition that though no formal recognition of a suspension of the disputed right should take place,

yet a secret understanding of that kind should be preserved between the two countries, till the matter in controversy was decided. This, also, he should have concurred with the noble lord in rejecting. The third stage presented a third overture, which, as he understood it, was made by Mr. Monroe to sir John Warren, namely, that the question of impressment being the principal subject of dispute, an agreement on which might put an end to the war, the American government was willing to negotiate upon it *flagrante bello*, whilst this country was continuing to exercise its accustomed control. Against this proposal he thought there could be no objection ; for though, in the Prince Regent's declaration, as a reason against such a negotiation, it was observed that it would be commenced on the basis of receiving a legislative provision from a foreign state, in the place of a right which Great Britain had long been accustomed to exercise ; yet it did not appear to him that this right was abandoned merely by entering into a negotiation on the subject. The right hon. gentleman enlarged upon this point, and asked, was the war to be eternal ? but if a treaty was ever to be made, it must be by means of negotiation upon this very subject. He then touched upon the naval successes of America since the commencement of the war, which he could not but think showed some want of foresight and preparation in the ministers.

Mr. Baring said, that he did not believe that the noble lord's assertion was correct, that the American declaration of war had any connection with the state of France

or Russia; and in his opinion the cause of the war was solely in the orders of council; and he appealed to Mr. Foster, the late ambassador to that country, and now sitting in the House, whether an earlier repeal of these orders would not have prevented the war. Now, however, the subject of impressment was the only obstacle to peace, and a most important one it was. He was sensible how much the safety of the country would be endangered by a surrender of the right without a sufficient substitute, and was aware of the great difficulty of finding such a substitute. He thought, however, that Mr. Russell's proposal ought to have been rejected in a more conciliatory manner, and the door not to have been shut against future negotiation, with a phrase about maritime rights. The noble lord had stated that there were about 1,600 American seamen in our service, but had not noticed that there were at least ten times as many of British seamen in the service of America; which he mentioned, to show that it was even more for our interest than for that of America, to court negotiation on this point. He observed, that though there might be only 1,600 American seamen detained for life in our navy, it was no captious ground of complaint: it was a matter not to be settled by a balance of numbers, nor ought it to be regarded in that light. He then adverted to the conduct of the war, and held that with our naval establishment we ought to have blockaded the whole American coast.

Mr. Foster then rose, and in reply to the appeal of the last speak-

er, said, that he could not affirm that the revocation of the orders in council previously to the commencement of hostilities, would have had the effect of averting them. Their repeal might have weighed something with the government, but he did not think that the government was sufficiently master of the congress to be able to do what it thought most beneficial for the country. He could not agree with the opinion of the hon. gentleman, that there was no party in America friendly to France: the revolution had made a strong impression there; and although the subsequent turn of affairs might have detached the better part from them, they were yet a powerful party. There was also an anti-anglican party, who took every opportunity to foment animosity against Great Britain. There were no fewer than six United Irishmen in the Congress distinguished by their inveterate enmity to this country. Mr. F. made many observations on the state of parties in America, and on its effect in producing the measures which had led to hostilities. The war, he said, was carried in Congress by that rancorous faction against the English, who persuaded others to join them through fear that a difference might break up the democratic party; and in the senate the war measure was carried by the opponents of government, who were desirous of making it unpopular.

Mr. Whitbread was glad to have heard from the hon. gentleman that neither Mr. Monroe nor Mr. Maddison seemed to him to be actuated solely by a spirit of hostility towards this country. The

latter person had been much reviled by the noble lord and others for his attachment to the politics of France, but it now appeared that the war had been produced by causes beyond his control. He could not consider America as being wholly to blame in the production of the war; and he was justified by a review of the history and progress of the preceding negotiations, to ascribe to the conduct of our own government the existing rupture between the two countries. On this point Mr. W. entered into various particulars; and with respect to the American practice of naturalizing British-born subjects, and denationalizing them, he observed that there were two acts upon our statute books by which every foreigner who served two years in any vessel, military or merchant, was entitled to every protection of a natural-born subject of this realm: and he apprehended, that if an American had served two years in our navy, and the vessel in which he sailed was boarded by an American armed ship, which should claim him, he would be entitled to the protection of this country, and our government would have a right to refuse to give him up. Mr. W. then strongly reprehended the attempts to attribute the conduct of America on this occasion to French influence, and denied that she had ever declared in favour of France. If truth must be spoken, she had always been in the right in her disputes with us until, by the declaration of war, she had changed her situation, and he hoped that this advantage which she had given us would be used on our parts with wisdom and discretion.

Mr. *Canning*, in a long and eloquent speech, in which he was frequently greeted with cheers, undertook the defence of the British government in its proceedings previous to the late negotiations, and in the negotiations themselves. With respect to the English acts relative to foreign sailors, referred to by Mr. W. he said that he had understood them only as granting municipal privileges to such persons, and by no means as impairing their native allegiance to their own sovereigns; and therefore that there was no similitude between these enactments, and the pretensions of America in their naturalizations. With regard to the right of search, he repeated the arguments used in the Regent's declaration against first abandoning a right of which we are in lawful possession, and then trusting to negotiation for its restoration, or the substitution of an equivalent. But the topic on which he principally employed his eloquence was, an invective against the American government for having taken the time when Great Britain was deeply engaged in the glorious struggle for the emancipation of Europe from tyranny, to impede her exertions, and league itself with the oppressor. Having thus declared his sentiments concerning the general grounds of the dispute between the two countries, he assumed his part of a censurer of the present administration, by remarking on their want of vigour and decision in the measures which had followed the declaration of war.

After Mr. Croker had made some observations in defence of the conduct of the admiralty, and

had stated some facts in proof of the misrepresentations and unfair proceedings of the Americans relative to the impressing of seamen; and a few words had been added by other members; the question was put and carried without opposition.

A similar address being moved in the House of Lords by earl Bathurst, on Feb. 18th, the day for taking into consideration the papers relative to the war with America, a debate ensued, in which the arguments employed were so perfectly similar to those above reported, that it is unnecessary to particularize them. The address was carried without a division.

The great inconveniences arising from the accumulation of business in the court of Chancery, which rendered it impossible for the same person to preside in that court, and also to perform all his functions in the House of Lords; and as a high political character, had for a considerable time past engaged the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and a bill for the appointment of a new law officer, under the title of vice-chancellor, was introduced for the last session.

The House of Commons had previously passed a resolution for the appointment of a new law officer, under the title of vice-chancellor, and a bill for the appointment of a new law officer, under the title of vice-chancellor, was introduced for the last session.

tifarious duties, the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

On Dec. 7, the order of the day standing for going into a committee on the bill, lord Holland rose to submit a motion for further information respecting the bill, and particularly for the production of the report of the committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the causes of delay in the decision of suits in the court of Chancery. Lord Redesdale made no opposition to this motion, but at the same time assured the House that no information could be derived from that report capable of altering the opinion of their lordships on the proposed measure. The order of the day being then read, lord Holland again rose to state to the House some objections to the bill, which were replied to by lord Redesdale, and the bill passed through a committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The further proceedings on this bill, in which many of the ablest members in both Houses, especially of the legal profession, on different sides, produced a voluminous argumentation of which it is impossible to give an adequate view in such a summary as is confined by our limits, may as they were discussed be considered as a valuable contribution to the literature of the law. We therefore present the particulars of the proceedings in an abridged manner. The bill was read the second time, and the order of the day for the third reading of the bill was ordered. The House of Commons in a speech, at large the

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If the latter was intended for a punishment, it would be punishing the innocent for the crime of the guilty, and that sometimes at the distance of half a century. Corruption of blood prevented a man from being a link in tracing a pedigree from one remote relation to another. Could it be asserted that at the present day this extravagant subtlety and refinement should enter into the penal code of this country? Justice Blackstone had in many parts of his Commentaries expressed himself hostile to this practice. Further, the law was unequal in its operation, for in Scotland it was made to apply only to cases of treason by the act of queen Anne, and in England the county of Kent is excepted from its operation. Should such an anomaly be suffered to continue?

Mr. *Yorke*, in opposing the motion, avowed that he was one of those who were prejudiced in favour of our ancient laws, at least so far, as not to acquiesce in any alteration of them until some strong case was made out to convince him of its necessity. He further made some remarks on the atrocity of the crime of treason, and the use of holding up the terrors of the law against it.

Some other members who spoke on the question took similar ground, not without strictures on the apparent intention of the hon. mover to alter the whole system of our criminal laws. Some of them supported the bill as far as it went to do away corruption of blood in cases of felony, but would not agree to its abolition in cases of treason.

Sir *S. Romilly*, in his reply, ob-

served that he had been accused of having a system; which was true, if by having a system it was meant that, enacting or repealing one law, you considered the effect it would have on other laws. It had however, been objected against him in another place, that he had not proceeded more systematically; so impossible was it for one who indiscreetly set himself up for a legislator to provide against all objections. He made some farther remarks on the inconsistency of the present law; and to the argument which had been advanced, that upon his principles we ought not to punish the guilty at all, because their fate affected their relatives and friends, he observed, that it did this only indirectly and inevitably, whereas corruption of blood punished the innocent directly and voluntarily, and the guilty only by means of a distant sympathy. And why not carry this reasoning a little further, and inflict actual punishment on the relations, as had been formerly done.

In conclusion, the House divided, when there appeared, against receiving the report, 55; for it, 43. Majority 12. The bill was therefore lost.

Still zealous for his humane object, notwithstanding disappointments, sir Samuel Romilly, on April 9, moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on a bill for altering the punishment in cases of conviction for high-treason; which being complied with, and the clauses of the bill being agreed upon, he moved that the report should be received on the 12th.

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Mr. *Frankland* objected to the bill generally, and moved that the report be received this day six months.

The opposition which ensued turned entirely upon the ordinary objections against change in the laws, and therefore need not be

reported. On a division, the numbers for the original motion were 60; against it, 73. The bill was therefore thrown out by a majority of 13.

Sir Samuel Romilly declared his intention of bringing it forward at a future period.

CHAPTER II.

Sir Francis Burdett's Motion for a Regency Bill. Parliamentary Proceedings respecting the Princess of Wales.

ON February 23d, a motion was brought forward in the House of Commons, by sir Francis Burdett, which, if not of present political importance, touched upon a curious and interesting point of the constitution, and appears to have made a more serious impression on the House than might at first have been expected. The hon. baronet, in his introductory speech, after premising that he regarded it as an imperious duty to call the attention of parliament to a subject of the greatest magnitude, said, that it appeared to him that violent encroachments had been made on the true principles of the constitution, by those measures which had been adopted in consequence of the unfortunate malady under which his majesty is labouring. The first of these was in 1788, when it had been determined that the heir apparent to the crown had no more right to the government of the nation than any other subject. The steps taken at this period were justified on the plea of necessity; but in his opinion there were two principles which governed the whole of this question: 1st, That the powers and prerogatives annexed by the common law to the crown descend by hereditary succession, and not by election: 2ndly. That its powers are never suspended; for if the func-

tions of royalty were, for any time, to cease, one of the three branches of the constitution would be abrogated, and a dissolution of legal government would ensue. Both these principles, he thought were unnecessarily and unwarrantably departed from at the period referred to. In 1810 this mischievous precedent was followed; the usurpation was renewed, and a fiction was resorted to, creating a phantom of royalty, in order to elect and appoint an executive magistrate. As a further usurpation of power, restrictions were placed upon the person selected to possess some of the prerogatives of the crown, all of which were bestowed by the law for the benefit of the people. His object was, to prevent on future occasions this lawless assumption of authority, and to destroy that pretence of necessity, which in fact never existed, because many legal remedies remained. He did not mean to tie down the House to any distinct proposition, but simply to provide against any interruption in the exercise of the royal authority in the event of the death of the Prince Regent during the continuance of his Majesty's malady; he, however, did not hesitate to state, that in his view, it would be right to give to the regent powers as uncontrolled as those belonging to the king

himself. Further, he should propose that the powers now exercised by the Prince Regent, should, in case of the death or disability of his royal highness, be exercised by the heir to the crown, the princess Charlotte of Wales. He then anticipated, some objections that might possibly be made against vesting such a power in the princess, and also replied to the plea that might be urged against the necessity of such a regulation at present; and he concluded with moving, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide against any interruption of the exercise of the royal authority, in the event of the death of his royal highness the Prince Regent, during the continuance of his Majesty's malady,"

The motion was seconded by Lord Cochrane.

Mr. Bathurst highly approved of the open and candid manner in which the hon. baronet had submitted his motion to the House; but he brought arguments to prove that the consideration of such a topic was at present unnecessary, and that it might safely be left to the two Houses of Parliament to provide for such cases when they should occur. As to the right in the heir of the crown to exercise the royal authority in the event of an interruption of the regal functions, that was a question which might now be considered as at rest, since no doubts had been raised concerning it during the progress of the last regency bill. Another objection to the motion was, that in his opinion it could not be received by the House unless it came recommended by the crown. On the whole, he saw

many solid reasons for avoiding all discussion on the subject.

Mr. Brand, in supporting the motion, gave his reasons for not concurring with the last speaker in either of the grounds he took for opposing it; its not coming recommended by the crown, and its being unnecessary. He could not believe that it was essential to have the recommendation of the crown before the House entered upon the discussion of a question of such vital importance to the state; and he thought that it was a point of great magnitude, and of commanding necessity. There was only one life between us and the recurrence of the former difficulty; and under such circumstances the bill ought undoubtedly to be received, and the remedy proposed by the hon. baronet, or some other, to be adopted.

Lord A. Hamilton and Mr. Wynn spoke to the same purpose. The latter, however, thought that the more eligible mode of attaining the object would be, to refer the consideration of the question to a committee of the House.

Mr. Ponsonby allowed, that such measures as that now proposed should generally proceed from the government; but there might be cases in which, if parliament was moved to the consideration of them, it was fully competent to determine them, even though government might be unwilling to offer the subject to its attention. The contingency itself did not appear to him so improbable as to some gentlemen, considering the state of his Majesty's bodily health, which rendered it not unlikely that he might live many years, though

incapable of the functions of royalty. Should the event take place, such a bill as that proposed would remove many of the difficulties experienced in the former instances, and enable the government to put itself into a state of activity in a much shorter time. He should therefore vote in favour of the motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* admitting that parliament had a right to enter into such considerations without a message from the crown, thought however, that it would not be prudent for them to expose themselves to a conflict with the crown on such a remote contingency. It appeared to him, that the hon. baronet's object was, to destroy the discretionary power of parliament upon the subject, and that he preferred the determination of the question on the hereditary principle. Whichever way it was determined, there was a balance of inconveniences: but the reason why it was better that it should rest in the discretion of parliament was, that this body felt it to be its first duty to take care that the royal power should be returned undiminished into the hands of its legitimate possessor, as soon as the incapacity of exercising it was removed; whereas upon the hereditary principle, the royal power being immediately and fully transferred to the regent, there was not the same security for its resumption.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke in favour of the motion, as thinking it the most proper time for a parliamentary arrangement on the subject, now that party heats were so much allayed, that there was no danger

of reviving the animosities to which former discussions had given birth.

After a reply from sir Francis Burdett to the objections to his motion stated by the members of ministry; in which he avowed that he should at all times prefer hereditary power, to contingent and purely accidental power placed in the hands of a few ministers, supported by such majorities as he had seen in that House; and urged upon the House the great constitutional importance of the question; a division took place, for the motion, 73; against it, 238: Majority, 165.

In the parliamentary history of the last year, notice was taken of an effort made by some of the members of opposition to engage the House of Commons in a discussion respecting the situation of the princess of Wales, and in particular, to elicit from Mr. Perceval some information on a subject with which his former relations to that princess, had rendered him well acquainted. The attempt then failed; but in the present year the circumstances in which her royal highness was placed became a prominent topic in the debates of parliament, and interested the whole nation for a considerable period to an uncommon degree. A general account of the transactions on this subject will properly come under our head of Domestic Occurrences; but that part of them in which parliament was concerned must necessarily occupy a place in the narrative of the proceedings of that body.

As early as February 24, the hon. Cochrane Johnstone had given notice of an intention to submit a

motion to the House of Commons relative to the proceedings ordered by his majesty to be instituted on the subject of the princess of Wales. . Nothing, however, had been done in this matter, when, on March 2nd, the Speaker rose, and stated to the house that he had received on the preceding day, when seated in the chair of that House, a letter purporting to come from her royal highness the princess of Wales, which she desired to have communicated to the House. He did not, however, think that it came in a sufficiently authenticated form for such communication ; but having since received a letter from the princess, acknowledging that yesterday's letter was sent by her, he would, with the permission of the House, now read it.

In the paper then read, her royal highness informs the Speaker, that she has received from Lord Sidmouth a copy of a report made to the Prince Regent by certain members of the privy council, to whom his royal highness had referred the consideration of documents and evidence relative to her character and conduct—that the report is of a nature to convey aspersions upon her, under which, from a regard to the illustrious houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, she cannot for a moment acquiesce—that not having been permitted to know upon what evidence these persons proceeded, or whether they acted as a body to whom she can appeal for redress, or only in their individual capacity, she is compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of parliament, and to desire that the fullest investigation may

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be instituted of her whole conduct during her residence in this country. (See State Papers).

A pause ensued after the Speaker had read the letter, when, at length, Mr. Whitbread rose, and said, that he apprehended it was impossible that such a communication from so high a quarter could be passed over in silence. He had therefore waited till the noble lord opposite, a cabinet minister (lord Castlereagh), had, by taking his place, given an intimation that it was not his intention to make any proposition on the subject. And seeing no other member disposed to proceed in the business, he wished to ask the noble lord whether it was his design to call the further attention of the House to her royal highness's letter.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that no person was more sensible than himself of the importance and delicacy of the subject, but that observing a notice for a motion to be made two days hence relative to the princess of Wales, he did not think it necessary at present to enter on a consideration of the transaction alluded to.

Mr. Whitbread then inquired if the hon. member who had given the notice was in the House ; and finding that he was not, he observed, that it might be expedient when he came, to inquire of him whether his motion was founded on any understanding with her royal highness. If it were not, it would be for the house to decide on the propriety of taking her royal highness's communication into their most serious consideration. Here the conversation ended.

On March 4th the avenues of the House of Commons were

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crowded with a vast number of persons anxious to hear the debates on this interesting subject; and the gallery was instantly filled on opening the door. Many peers were also waiting below the bar as auditors. A motion, however, was unexpectedly made by Mr. Lygon, member for Worcestershire, for excluding strangers, which of course was carried into effect. Mr. Bennet thereupon moved an adjournment, which was negatived. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone then rose and said, that as the hon. gentleman opposite had thought proper to clear the gallery, he should not bring forward his motion that night, but should reserve to himself the right of renewing it on any future occasion. Mr. Lygon declared, that whenever the hon. gentleman did renew his motion, he should also again move for clearing the gallery.

A conversation then ensued, in which Mr. Whitbread urged lord Castlereagh for information respecting the report of the privy-counsellors alluded to in her royal highness's letter, which his lordship refused to give, as there was no motion before the House. Mr. Whitbread then read the report as published from a newspaper, and observed that the public were ignorant of all the circumstances which had induced the council to make such a report; and said, that if no other member would submit a motion to the House on her royal highness's petition, he would do so. Mr. C. Johnstone having then given notice of his intention to bring on his motion on the following day, the House adjourned.

On March 5th, the gallery being first cleared, Mr. Cochrane John-

stone rose, and declared in the first instance, that for the motion he was about to submit, he had no authority from the princess of Wales, and no communication with any persons whatever, but that the proceeding had originated exclusively from himself. He then stated that a commission had been granted by the king, in 1806, to lords Spencer, Grenville, Erskine, and Ellenborough, to examine into certain allegations that had been preferred against the princess of Wales, whose report (which he read) contained the most unqualified opinion, that the charge produced by sir John and lady Douglas, relative to her having borne a child in 1802, was utterly destitute of foundation; but concluded with some strictures made by the commissioners on the levity of manners displayed by the princess on certain occasions. He next read a paper, which he was ready to prove to have been dictated by lord Eldon, Mr. Perceval, and sir Thomas Plumer, though signed by the princess of Wales, being a protest addressed to the king against the report just mentioned, strongly asserting her innocence, and calling the charges of her accusers a foul conspiracy, made *ex parte*, and affording no appeal. Upon this paper the hon. member observed, that he fully concurred in its sentiments on the subject of the commission, and insisted that the charge against the princess before that tribunal was nothing short of treason, and that if the commissioners had power to acquit her of the crime charged, they had equal power to convict her. He thought, however, they had no authority to give a judgment on the occasion.

As a question of law, they left the matter as they found it. He understood that sir John and lady Douglas persisted in their story; but if it were notoriously false, why were they not prosecuted? He went on to remark, that he was informed, no proceedings of the late privy-council, except the report, had been transmitted to the princess; but he submitted, that copies of all the examinations should be given to her. The hon. member concluded with moving two resolutions. The first of these, consisting of several paragraphs, contained, in substance, a relation of the commission of 1806, and a declaration against its legal power to pronounce a judgment in the case; whence it was inferred, that no legal decision had yet been made against the truth of the fact sworn to, of her royal highness's being delivered of a male child in 1802; and that in consequence, the house was called upon by a regard to the security of the throne and the tranquillity of the state, to institute, while the witnesses are living on both sides, an ample and impartial investigation into all the facts appertaining to this subject. The second resolution was for an address to the Prince Regent, to order a copy of the above report to be laid before the House, with copies of a number of written documents particularly specified.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Wharton.

Lord Castlereagh then rose, and first remarked on the singularity of the hon. mover's proceeding, whose second resolution called for those very papers as matters of information, on which his first resolution was founded. He said, that

the only object of the information called for, seemed to be, to persuade the House that such serious doubts existed as to the succession to the throne as required the interference of parliament. But if the commissioners were not competent to decide upon the charge of her royal highness's pregnancy in 1802, the House of Commons was certainly not the proper tribunal for such a decision. It was equally improper to bring before it for discussion the minor charges against the princess, or any unfortunate differences which might exist between any branches of the royal family. The only solid practical ground on which parliament could proceed would therefore be, that doubts attached to the succession of the crown. But in the present case not the smallest doubt was entertained on that subject. The commissioners of 1806 did not make a comparative inquiry into the weight of lady Douglas's testimony compared with that of other witnesses; but they asserted, that they had traced the whole history of the child in question, and fully established that it was the child of another woman. Their report was also solemnly confirmed by a subsequent cabinet. No prosecution had been instituted against lady Douglas, because, the case being laid before the crown lawyers, although they were satisfied as to the perjury, they saw difficulties in the way of establishing it by legal evidence. On the whole, he thought that calling for further information would only be to make the parliament an instrument for gratifying that taste for calumny, which was so much the rage at the present time.

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rica : that whilst we deeply regret the failure of the endeavours of his Royal Highness to preserve the relations of peace and amity between this country and the United States, we entirely approve of the resistance which has been opposed by his Royal Highness to the unjustifiable pretensions of the American government, being satisfied that those pretensions could not be admitted without surrendering some of the most ancient, undoubted, and important rights of the British empire; that, impressed as we are with these sentiments, and fully convinced of the justice of the war in which his Majesty has been compelled to engage, his Royal Highness may rely on our most zealous and cordial support in every measure which may be necessary for prosecuting the war with vigour, and for bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

Mr. Ponsonby, after premising that he conceived the House was bound at present to support the crown in the prosecution of the war, observed, that from the papers laid before the House, three particular stages of negotiation were apparent. The first stage was, the overture made by Mr. Russell to the noble lord for an armistice, with the understanding, that during its continuance there was to be a negotiation between this country and America on the subject of impressment, and that, while it was pending, the right of impressment should be waived. This overture, he allowed, could not be admitted. The second was, the proposition that though no formal recognition of a suspension of the disputed right should take place,

yet a secret understanding of that kind should be preserved between the two countries, till the matter in controversy was decided. This, also, he should have concurred with the noble lord in rejecting. The third stage presented a third overture, which, as he understood it, was made by Mr. Monroe to sir John Warren, namely, that the question of impressment being the principal subject of dispute, an agreement on which might put an end to the war, the American government was willing to negotiate upon it *flagrante bello*, whilst this country was continuing to exercise its accustomed control. Against this proposal he thought there could be no objection; for though, in the Prince Regent's declaration, as a reason against such a negotiation, it was observed that it would be commenced on the basis of receiving a legislative provision from a foreign state, in the place of a right which Great Britain had long been accustomed to exercise; yet it did not appear to him that this right was abandoned merely by entering into a negotiation on the subject. The right hon. gentleman enlarged upon this point, and asked, was the war to be eternal? but if a treaty was ever to be made, it must be by means of negotiation upon this very subject. He then touched upon the naval successes of America since the commencement of the war, which he could not but think showed some want of foresight and preparation in the ministers.

Mr. Baring said, that he did not believe that the noble lord's assertion was correct, that the American declaration of war had any connection with the state of France

or Russia; and in his opinion the cause of the war was solely in the orders of council; and he appealed to Mr. Foster, the late ambassador to that country, and now sitting in the House, whether an earlier repeal of these orders would not have prevented the war. Now, however, the subject of impressment was the only obstacle to peace, and a most important one it was. He was sensible how much the safety of the country would be endangered by a surrender of the right without a sufficient substitute, and was aware of the great difficulty of finding such a substitute. He thought, however, that Mr. Russell's proposal ought to have been rejected in a more conciliatory manner, and the door not to have been shut against future negotiation, with a phrase about maritime rights. The noble lord had stated that there were about 1,600 American seamen in our service, but had not noticed that there were at least ten times as many of British seamen in the service of America; which he mentioned, to show that it was even more for our interest than for that of America, to court negotiation on this point. He observed, that though there might be only 1,600 American seamen detained for life in our navy, it was no captious ground of complaint: it was a matter not to be settled by a balance of numbers, nor ought it to be regarded in that light. He then adverted to the conduct of the war, and held that with our naval establishment we ought to have blockaded the whole American coast.

Mr. Foster then rose, and in reply to the appeal of the last speak-

er, said, that he could not affirm that the revocation of the orders in council previously to the commencement of hostilities, would have had the effect of averting them. Their repeal might have weighed something with the government, but he did not think that the government was sufficiently master of the congress to be able to do what it thought most beneficial for the country. He could not agree with the opinion of the hon. gentleman, that there was no party in America friendly to France: the revolution had made a strong impression there; and although the subsequent turn of affairs might have detached the better part from them, they were yet a powerful party. There was also an anti-anglican party, who took every opportunity to foment animosity against Great Britain. There were no fewer than six United Irishmen in the Congress distinguished by their inveterate enmity to this country. Mr. F. made many observations on the state of parties in America, and on its effect in producing the measures which had led to hostilities. The war, he said, was carried in Congress by that rancorous faction against the English, who persuaded others to join them through fear that a difference might break up the democratic party; and in the senate the war measure was carried by the opponents of government, who were desirous of making it unpopular.

Mr. Whitbread was glad to have heard from the hon. gentleman that neither Mr. Monroe nor Mr. Maddison seemed to him to be actuated solely by a spirit of hostility towards this country. The

latter person had been much reviled by the noble lord and others for his attachment to the politics of France, but it now appeared that the war had been produced by causes beyond his control. He could not consider America as being wholly to blame in the production of the war; and he was justified by a review of the history and progress of the preceding negotiations, to ascribe to the conduct of our own government the existing rupture between the two countries. On this point Mr. W. entered into various particulars; and with respect to the American practice of naturalizing British-born subjects, and denationalizing them, he observed that there were two acts upon our statute books by which every foreigner who served two years in any vessel, military or merchant, was entitled to every protection of a natural-born subject of this realm: and he apprehended, that if an American had served two years in our navy, and the vessel in which he sailed was boarded by an American armed ship, which should claim him, he would be entitled to the protection of this country, and our government would have a right to refuse to give him up. Mr. W. then strongly reprehended the attempts to attribute the conduct of America on this occasion to French influence, and denied that she had ever declared in favour of France. If truth must be spoken, she had always been in the right in her disputes with us until, by the declaration of war, she had changed her situation, and he hoped that this advantage which she had given us would be used on our parts with wisdom and discretion.

Mr. *Canning*, in a long and eloquent speech, in which he was frequently greeted with cheers, undertook the defence of the British government in its proceedings previous to the late negotiations, and in the negotiations themselves. With respect to the English acts relative to foreign sailors, referred to by Mr. W. he said that he had understood them only as granting municipal privileges to such persons, and by no means as impairing their native allegiance to their own sovereigns; and therefore that there was no similitude between these enactments, and the pretensions of America in their naturalizations. With regard to the right of search, he repeated the arguments used in the Regent's declaration against first abandoning a right of which we are in lawful possession, and then trusting to negotiation for its restoration, or the substitution of an equivalent. But the topic on which he principally employed his eloquence was, an invective against the American government for having taken the time when Great Britain was deeply engaged in the glorious struggle for the emancipation of Europe from tyranny, to impede her exertions, and league itself with the oppressor. Having thus declared his sentiments concerning the general grounds of the dispute between the two countries, he assumed his part of a censor of the present administration, by remarking on their want of vigour and decision in the measures which had followed the declaration of war.

After Mr. Croker had made some observations in defence of the conduct of the admiralty, and

had stated some facts in proof of the misrepresentations and unfair proceedings of the Americans relative to the impressing of seamen; and a few words had been added by other members; the question was put and carried without opposition.

A similar address being moved in the House of Lords by earl Bathurst, on Feb. 18th, the day for taking into consideration the papers relative to the war with America, a debate ensued, in which the arguments employed were so perfectly similar to those above reported, that it is unnecessary to particularize them. The address was carried without a division.

The great inconveniences arising from the accumulation of business in the court of Chancery, which rendered it impossible for the same person to preside in that court, and also to perform all his functions in the House of Lords; and as a high political character, had for a considerable time past engaged the attention of both Houses of Parliament, and a bill for the appointment of a new law-officer, under the title of vice-chancellor, had in the last session been laid before the House of Lords, in which no alteration had been proposed, but it had miscarried in the Commons; almost immediately after the assembling of the new parliament, on Dec. 1, 1812, lord Redesdale presented to the House of Lords a bill for the better administration of justice, which he stated to be the same with that introduced in the preceding session, and after he had made a short observation on the necessity of some assistance to the lord-chancellor in the discharge of his mul-

tifarious duties, the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

On Dec. 7, the order of the day standing for going into a committee on the bill, lord Holland rose to submit a motion for further information respecting the bill, and particularly for the production of the report of the committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the causes of delay in the decision of suits in the court of Chancery. Lord Redesdale made no opposition to this motion, but at the same time assured the House that no information could be derived from that report capable of altering the opinion of their lordships on the proposed measure. The order of the day being then read, lord Holland again rose to state to the House some objections to the bill, which were replied to by lord Redesdale, and the bill passed through a committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The further proceedings on this bill, in which many of the ablest members in both Houses, especially those of the legal profession, took different sides, produced a mass of argumentation of which it would be impossible to give an adequate view in such a summary as we are confined to by our limits, especially as the topics discussed were of so technical a nature. We shall therefore only note the parliamentary circumstances attending the passing of this bill, and insert in its proper place an abridged account of its provisions.

On Feb. 11, the second reading of the Vice-chancellor's bill was moved in the House of Commons by lord Castlereagh, in a speech, in which he stated at large the

incapable of the functions of royalty. Should the event take place, such a bill as that proposed would remove many of the difficulties experienced in the former instances, and enable the government to put itself into a state of activity in a much shorter time. He should therefore vote in favour of the motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* admitting that parliament had a right to enter into such considerations without a message from the crown, thought however, that it would not be prudent for them to expose themselves to a conflict with the crown on such a remote contingency. It appeared to him, that the hon. baronet's object was, to destroy the discretionary power of parliament upon the subject, and that he preferred the determination of the question on the hereditary principle. Whichever way it was determined, there was a balance of inconveniences: but the reason why it was better that it should rest in the discretion of parliament was, that this body felt it to be its first duty to take care that the royal power should be returned undiminished into the hands of its legitimate possessor, as soon as the incapacity of exercising it was removed; whereas upon the hereditary principle, the royal power being immediately and fully transferred to the regent, there was not the same security for its resumption.

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motion to the House of Commons relative to the proceedings ordered by his majesty to be instituted on the subject of the princess of Wales. . Nothing, however, had been done in this matter, when, on March 2nd, the Speaker rose, and stated to the house that he had received on the preceding day, when seated in the chair of that House, a letter purporting to come from her royal highness the princess of Wales, which she desired to have communicated to the House. He did not, however, think that it came in a sufficiently authenticated form for such communication ; but having since received a letter from the princess, acknowledging that yesterday's letter was sent by her, he would, with the permission of the House, now read it.

In the paper then read, her royal highness informs the Speaker, that she has received from Lord Sidmouth a copy of a report made to the Prince Regent by certain members of the privy council, to whom his royal highness had referred the consideration of documents and evidence relative to her character and conduct—that the report is of a nature to convey aspersions upon her, under which, from a regard to the illustrious houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, she cannot for a moment acquiesce—that not having been permitted to know upon what evidence these persons proceeded, or whether they acted as a body to whom she can appeal for redress, or only in their individual capacity, she is compelled to throw herself upon the wisdom and justice of parliament, and to desire that the fullest investigation may

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Lord Castlereagh replied, that no person was more sensible than himself of the importance and delicacy of the subject, but that observing a notice for a motion to be made two days hence relative to the princess of Wales, he did not think it necessary at present to enter on a consideration of the transaction alluded to.

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As a question of law, they left the matter as they found it. He understood that sir John and lady Douglas persisted in their story; but if it were notoriously false, why were they not prosecuted? He went on to remark, that he was informed, no proceedings of the late privy-council, except the report, had been transmitted to the princess; but he submitted, that copies of all the examinations should be given to her. The hon. member concluded with moving two resolutions. The first of these, consisting of several paragraphs, contained, in substance, a relation of the commission of 1806, and a declaration against its legal power to pronounce a judgment in the case; whence it was inferred, that no legal decision had yet been made against the truth of the fact sworn to, of her royal highness's being delivered of a male child in 1802; and that in consequence, the house was called upon by a regard to the security of the throne and the tranquillity of the state, to institute, while the witnesses are living on both sides, an ample and impartial investigation into all the facts appertaining to this subject. The second resolution was for an address to the Prince Regent, to order a copy of the above report to be laid before the House, with copies of a number of written documents particularly specified.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Wharton.

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the only object of the information called for, seemed to be, to persuade the House that such serious doubts existed as to the succession to the throne as required the interference of parliament. But if the commissioners were not competent to decide upon the charge of her royal highness's pregnancy in 1802, the House of Commons was certainly not the proper tribunal for such a decision. It was equally improper to bring before it for discussion the minor charges against the princess, or any unfortunate differences which might exist between any branches of the royal family. The only solid practical ground on which parliament could proceed would therefore be, that doubts attached to the succession of the crown. But in the present case not the smallest doubt was entertained on that subject. The commissioners of 1806 did not make a comparative inquiry into the weight of lady Douglas's testimony compared with that of other witnesses; but they asserted, that they had traced the whole history of the child in question, and fully established that it was the child of another woman. Their report was also solemnly confirmed by a subsequent cabinet. No prosecution had been instituted against lady Douglas, because, the case being laid before the crown lawyers, although they were satisfied as to the perjury, they saw difficulties in the way of establishing it by legal evidence. On the whole, he thought that calling for further information would only be to make the parliament an instrument for gratifying that taste for calumny, which was so much the rage at the present time.

Sir Sam. Romilly rose to give an account of the proceedings of the commissioners, of 1806, as far as he was concerned with them. He stated that the measure was adopted, as he believed, on the suggestion of lord Thurlow; and he testified as to the impartiality with which the examinations, at which he was present, were conducted. He gave some arguments in favour of the legality of such a commission, and replied to the assertion, that if they could acquit, they must have an equal right to condemn, by instancing the case of Margaret Nicholson, whose insanity being ascertained before a committee of the privy-council, she was never brought to trial for her attempt on his majesty's life.

Mr. Whitbread said, that he did not rise to support the first resolution, concurring in much that had fallen from the noble lord; but he thought, if the House dismissed the subject without further explanations or proceedings, her royal highness would be grossly injured. When the noble lord talked of the appetite for calumny, was he ignorant of the many newspaper paragraphs, the tendency of which was, to libel the princess? It appears (he said) that her royal highness, finding that the intercourse between her and the princess her daughter, was more and more restricted, addressed a letter to the Prince Regent, which was thrice returned unopened. At length it was read to him, and the cold answer returned was, that ministers had received no commands on the subject. That letter had at length found its way to the public prints, and then his royal highness, as Prince Regent, summoned a privy-council

to consult what to do, and their advice was, not to refer to the present conduct of the princess of Wales, but to the evidence of 1806. In the proceedings of that year, the witnesses against her are declared infamous, and their evidence unworthy of credit as applied to the principal charge, yet the same is considered as good when applied to levity of manners. It was considered as insufficient to deprive her of the honours of her rank, and of access to the king, and society with the princesses, yet is now raked up to remove her from her child! Mr. Whitbread then read the minute of council of 1807, signed by lords Eldon and Castlereagh, which doubted the legality of the commission of 1806, yet, (said he) these noble lords go back to the same proceedings of 1806 as their guide. He next read that part of the minute of 1807, which not only acquits the princess of every charge of criminality brought against her by the Douglasses, but exculpates her from every hint of unguarded levity attributed to her by the commissioners of 1806. Do then (said he) lord Castlereagh or lord Eldon mean to escape from their words? The princess of Wales threatened a publication of her case, drawn up by Mr. Perceval, lord Eldon, and sir Thomas Plumer, if she was not received at court; this they advised her to do, with what other feelings than that she was innocent—immaculate? and is it to be endured, that this evidence is to be raked up in order to condemn, defame, and punish? Mr. Whitbread concluded a speech of extraordinary energy, with moving as an amendment to the motion, that an address be presented

to the Prince Regent, praying that a copy of the report to which her royal highness had referred, be laid before the House.

Lord Castlereagh said, he would not enter into details, which it was inconsistent with his duty to explain, but he confidently denied the charge of inconsistency that had been made against himself and his colleagues. He then made some severe remarks on the princess's letter, calling it an inflamed statement of all the topics of grievance that could be raked together with a view of effecting the object of her royal highness's advisers. There were no additional restrictions imposed at this period that could have warranted this letter. It was not by any means just, to infer that any criminality was imputed to the princess; for the separation alone was sufficient to justify the restraints, which should be considered only as matters of regulation arising out of that unfortunate circumstance.

Sir Thomas Plumer made a few observations in justification of himself, but declined making any communication of the advice he had given to her royal highness.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said, he felt warmly on the occasion as a man of honour and a gentleman, but could not vote either for the original motion, or the amendment. It was not, however, the speech of the noble lord which had induced him to come to this determination, for that had left the most material points without any answer. The hon. gentleman made some remarks on the reports of 1806 and 1807, the last of which, he said, was a complete acquittal as to every point, and he much disap-

proved of going back to the evidence of 1806, to found a report upon the regulations necessary to govern the intercourse between the princess and her daughter. He concluded in the following remarkable manner. "He had as high notions of royalty as any man, but he must say that all such proceedings contributed to pull it down. He was very sorry we had a royal family who did not take warning from what was said and thought concerning them. They seemed to be the only persons in the country who were wholly regardless of their own welfare and respectability. He would not have the Prince Regent lay the flattering unction to his soul, and think his conduct would bear him harmless through all these transactions. He said this with no disrespect to him or his family; no man was more attached to the House of Brunswick than he was; but had he a sister in the same situation with her royal highness the princess of Wales, he would say that she was exceedingly ill-treated."

Mr. Ponsonby spoke chiefly to contradict the insinuation of the noble lord, that the members of opposition were concerned in the publication of the princess's letter, or the other proceedings in this transaction.

Mr. Whitbread, considering the princess's reputation as now, by the confession of all parties, placed beyond imputation or reproach, said he should not press his motion to a division.

Mr. Yorke requested *Mr. C. Johnstone* to withdraw his motion; which the latter refused to do; and the question being put, it was negatived without a division.

It might now have been hoped and supposed that the discussion of this unpleasant subject was terminated; but the circumstances which had appeared took strong hold on the public mind; party, as usual, interfered in the business, and the newspapers were made the vehicle of new attacks and recriminations.

On March 15, Mr. *Whitbread* rose in the House of Commons, and after alluding to various documents on the subject which had appeared in newspapers notoriously under the influence of government, desired to ask of the noble lord (*Castlereagh*) or of any other member, whether instructions had been issued by the Prince Regent to the law officers of the Crown to prosecute lady *Douglas* for perjury; and whether, in the interval between February 12th, and March 5th, lady *Douglas* had been examined as a credible witness by the solicitor of the treasury and a magistrate, in the presence of sir J. *Douglas*; and whether that examination, or any other relative to the conduct of the princess of Wales still continues?

Lord *Castlereagh* declining to answer these questions till he should be informed of the proceeding which it was the hon. gentleman's intention to recommend to the House in consequence. Mr. W. declared that it was, either that the princess of Wales should be brought to trial, or that lady *Douglas* should be prosecuted for perjury. Lord C. then said, that he did not consider himself bound in duty to answer the questions until the subject should be brought regularly before the parliament. A warm conversation then ensued, which was terminated by the

Speaker, and the House proceeded to the business of the day.

On March 17th, Mr. *Whitbread* presented a petition of sir John *Douglas* in behalf of himself and his wife, stating, that understanding that the depositions they made respecting the princess of Wales in 1806, were not made in such a manner as would support a prosecution for perjury against them, if false; they were ready and desirous to reswear the same before any tribunal competent to administer an oath which would subject them, if false, to the penalties of perjury. This petition, upon motion, being laid upon the table, Mr. W. rose to address the House.

He began with taking notice of lord *Castlereagh's* correction of his assertion, that the cabinet of 1807 had acquitted her royal highness from all imputation of criminality, his lordship, as he had since been informed, having prefixed the word *legal*, to imputation. He also admitted that the House, correctly speaking, had not passed a verdict of acquittal, because it was not a tribunal competent to decide upon the question; but he contended, that the noble lord himself, and the cabinet, had pronounced such an acquittal. He next affirmed, from the authority of sir John *Douglas* himself, that lady *Douglas*, from the 13th of February to the period of the last debate, had undergone various examinations by the solicitor to the treasury, before Mr. *Conant*, on the subject, with the knowledge of the lord-chancellor. He said he had also heard, that from the 15th of the present month examinations had been going on, and emissaries had been dispatched to pry into every

circumstance of the life and demeanor of the princess of Wales, since her arrival in this country. Did the noble lord know of this? Did the lord-chancellor know of it? If not, who are the secret advisers of the Prince Regent? Mr. Whitbread then desired to call the attention of the House to another circumstance. In the *Morning Post* and *Morning Herald* of last Saturday were published the depositions of lady Douglas. In the latter of these papers, edited by a rev. gentleman who had lately been distinguished by honours and church preferments, after these depositions, followed a train of disgusting and atrocious documents, the falsehood of which is known and acknowledged, and which have been put into the shape of a volume bearing the name of the late Mr. Perceval, by whom the press is said to have been corrected. That right hon. gentleman thought, that for the sake of the princess's justification it was necessary to submit these details to the public, and consequently prepared a comment to expose the falsehood of the story and the villainy of those by whom it had been raised; but now that he is dead, and her royal highness has been declared innocent by two cabinets, these indecent statements are given to the public eye. After some further observations on the hardships to which the princess was subjected, Mr. Whitbread proceeded to say, that having been informed that a prosecution for perjury would not lie, or that it would be impossible to produce such legal proof as would amount to a conviction, he should forego his intended motion for prosecuting sir John and lady Douglas; but he

would state to the House reasons to show that some step must be adopted to bring the matter to issue. Of the remainder of the hon. gentleman's speech it is impossible to give an intelligible abridgment in our allotted compass; we shall therefore only notice some of the most remarkable circumstances of the debate, and its final result. Mr. Whitbread was led, in the course of discussion, to take a view of the evidence against the princess of Wales, as it had been published, and also, as it appeared in a paper which had been put into his hands that morning, professing to contain an authentic copy of the examination of Mrs. Lisle, a respectable lady who had been long about the princess's person. On this he made several free strictures, tending to show, that if the questions put to her had appeared, the answers would often have borne a different aspect. In fine, after solemnly calling upon that house, the representatives of the people of England, to become the protectors of an innocent, traduced, and defenceless stranger, he moved the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, expressive of the deep concern and indignation with which this House has seen publications so insulting to the honour and dignity of his majesty's royal family, so offensive to decency and good morals, and so painful to the feelings of all his majesty's loyal subjects; and that this House humbly requests that his royal highness will give directions that proper measures may be taken to discover and bring to justice all the persons concerned in committing

or procuring to be committed so high an offence, and for preventing the repetition or continuance of such publications."

Lord *Castlereagh*, in the beginning of his reply, having said that the hon. gentleman, under the mask of defending the princess of Wales, had indulged himself in a most personal, improper, illiberal, unfair, and unparliamentary attack on the Prince Regent, his words were taken down, and an altercation ensued, which was terminated by an explanation. His lordship then proceeded to make remarks on the motion and the speech of the mover, and repeated his reasons for not giving answers to the questions put to him, and for thinking that the House was not called upon to interfere in this matter.

After several other members had spoken in the debate, Mr. Tierney moved as an amendment to Mr. Whitbread's motion (with his acquiescence), "That the printer and publisher of the *Morning Post* and of the *Morning Herald*, do attend at the bar of this House to-morrow, to answer by whose authority they had published the depositions before the privy-council, and from whom they had received them."

Mr. *Canning* made a speech, which, by its moderate tone, and his declaration, that as far as he was concerned, the minutes of the council in 1807, were a perfect acquittal of her royal highness, seemed to give general satisfaction.

Mr. *Whitbread* concluded the debate by his reply; and the question being put, the motion was negatived without a division.

The remarks which had been made by Mr. Whitbread in consequence of reading the professed authentic copy of Mrs. Lisle's examination, occasioned a remarkable conversation in the House of Lords on March 22nd, in which house nothing had hitherto passed relative to the subject of the princess of Wales.

Lord *Ellenborough* rose, and after an introduction of great solemnity said, that in the case alluded to, the persons intrusted with the commission were charged with having fabricated an unauthorised document, purporting to relate what was not given in evidence, and to suppress what was given. "This accusation, (said his lordship,) is as false as hell in every part." He then proceeded to give an account of the mode in which every thing had been taken down from the mouth of the witness, and afterwards read over to, and subscribed by her. He spoke of the folly and ignorance of supposing that the testimony of witnesses should be recorded in the way of question and answer; and concluded a speech of great energy, by again positively denying the truth of the imputations thrown upon the commissioners.

He was followed by the other noble lords who composed this commission, Erskine, Spencer, and Grenville, each of whom, in strong terms, asserted the fairness and correctness with which the evidence had been taken and recorded, and disclaimed every partial feeling on the occasion.

Lord *Moir* afterwards rose to exculpate himself from the charge of unfairness in the examination of a female servant of the princess,

whose evidence was contradicted by one of the medical attendants.

Mr. *Whitbread*, on the evening of the same day, took notice of the attack which had been made upon him in the other house, and declared his intention of sending the paper alluded to, to Mrs. Lisle, in order to obtain her avowal or disavowal of its authenticity. On the following day, he produced to the House the answer he had received from that lady, which was an explicit acknowledgment that the paper was a correct copy of one she had written from her recollection, immediately after she had been examined, and of which she had transmitted a copy to the princess of Wales at her command. Mr. *Whitbread* now considered himself as entirely cleared from the imputation of having been imposed upon by the paper in question; and he said, that if the same thing presented itself to him at the present moment, he would follow the very same course he had done, and throw himself on the justice and candour of the public.

From the conversation that followed, it however appeared, that the sense of even the friends of the hon. gentleman was, that his zeal had led him in this instance to pass the bounds of propriety.

On March 31st, Mr. *Whitbread* rose in the House to call its attention to a letter which had appeared in the public papers from lord *Moir* to a member of the grand lodge of Free Masons, in which were some observations on the evidence of one *Kenny*, since dead, ending with the remark, that her

royal highness's advisers had long preserved an absolute silence concerning it, "a forbearance only to be solved by their being too cautious to touch on the point while *Kenny* was alive." In another passage of the letter it was stated, that *Partridge*, lord *Eardley's* porter, was known to be entirely devoted to the princess. As lord *Moir* was about to leave England, Mr. *Whitbread* thought that he ought to be called upon for an explicit declaration of his meaning in these passages; and he therefore moved, "That a message be sent to the lords, requesting their lordships to grant permission to the earl of *Moir* to attend at the bar of this House for the purpose of being examined as to his knowledge of certain circumstances connected with the conduct of her royal highness the princess of Wales."

The *Speaker* expressed his doubts concerning the parliamentary usage with respect to such a motion, there being no matter then pending before the House on which the evidence of a noble lord was required; and he thought that their lordships would undoubtedly reject the application.

The same being the opinion of other members, and there appearing a general disinclination in the House to renew the discussions on this subject, Mr. *Whitbread* would not press a division, and the question for the order of the day was read and carried.

Thus terminated all the parliamentary proceedings relative to the case of the princess of Wales.

CHAPTER III.

Catholic Question—Mr. Grattan's Motion for a Committee of the whole House to take the Subject into Consideration, carried.—His Resolution carried.—His Bill for the Removal of Disqualifications, &c. brought in and debated.—Sir J. C. Hippisley's Motion for a select Committee rejected.—Second Reading of Mr. Grattan's Bill.—Call of the House and the first Clause debated.—Rejected, and the Bill abandoned.

AT the close of the parliamentary session in the summer of the last year, the House of Commons, by a majority of more than two to one, had agreed to a resolution for taking into consideration the affairs of the Irish Catholics early in the next session; whilst the House of Lords had rejected a motion for a similar resolution by a majority of one. From that time great activity had been shown by the different parties in promoting their several views; and it has already been noticed, that the tables of both Houses were crowded with petitions on the subject, from the time of the first meeting of parliament in this year, after the recess. The tenor of the great majority of these petitions was unfavourable to the Catholic claims; and it soon became manifest that the friends to their cause would have a hard battle to sustain.

The parliamentary discussion of this important subject, so often already discussed that there would seem nothing left for farther argument, recommenced with Mr. Grattan's motion on Feb. 25th, for a committee on the claims of the

Roman Catholics. Three of the sections of the Bill of Rights having been read on the motion of Mr. Yorke, Mr. Grattan rose and said, he was happy that the hon. gentleman had caused these passages to be read from the Bill of Rights, since he was decidedly of opinion that the qualifications enumerated in them as indispensable accompaniments of the sovereignty of this empire, ought to form the preamble of any bill introduced into parliament for the relief of the Roman Catholics. After declaring that his purpose was, to move for a committee of the House in pursuance of the resolution which, though made by a former parliament, he did not think he was guilty of an impropriety in referring to, Mr. G. proceeded to make some observations on the petitions which had been presented against the claims of the Catholics. He first objected to the manner in which, particularly in Ireland, they had been obtained. They had often been the consequence of a requisition to the sheriffs of the respective counties to call a meeting of the Protestant inhabitants. Now he thought it exceedingly ob-

jectionable for a public officer to call people together in sects, and to give to a private and party meeting the authority of a public assembly. He also objected to the calling of one part of his majesty's subjects to petition against another, especially to their petitioning another country against the liberties of their own. One of the first observations in these petitions is, that the tone which the Catholics have assumed renders it unwise to grant their claims. But this is not the matter in question. The question is one of allegiance; and it may be asked, Can you in any of their proceedings charge the Catholics with want of allegiance? The Anti-catholics say, that the Catholics desire political power. Why should they not? Why should they be sentenced to utter and hopeless exclusion from all political power? But in fact it is not power that they desire, but protection. They desire not to be taxed without their own consent; not to be tried by persons who are not only partisans, but are actually covenanted against them. They wish only for their liberties. They do not demand this or that office, but to possess their just civil qualifications. It is the Protestants who ask for power. They desire by their petitions to keep all the patronage of Ireland in their hands; to maintain a continued ascendancy; to govern the other sects of the country. The tendency of their argument is, that we ought to have a church government. But ours is not a church government; it is a representative government, including all classes and religions.

After some further observations to show the superior policy of

granting to the Catholics their claims, to that of refusing them, the hon. gentleman proceeded—
 “But (say the Anti-catholics) toleration in England is already greater than in any other country.” I know very well that the principles of every established church are in some degree hostile to toleration: there is scarcely any established church which will tolerate so extensively and liberally as a wise parliament ought to do; but when it is maintained that toleration in England exceeds that of any other country, that it is perfect, I must declare my opinion to be the reverse. Mr. Grattan then brought the instances of France and Hungary, in which, Catholic governments have given not only toleration but qualification; whereas ours have given the former without the latter, and has accompanied its toleration with pains and penalties. He then entered upon that ground of debate concerning the allegiance capable of being rendered by Catholic subjects to a Protestant government, which has so often been matter of contest; and he concluded with moving “that this House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his majesty's subjects.”

Of the subsequent debate, when

it is stated that it was continued by adjournment during four days, and that its printed report occupies the compass of a moderate volume; it will scarcely be expected that we should fill our pages with an abridgment, especially when no argument on the main points was produced on either side which had not repeatedly been offered in the many previous discussions of the same subject; and what there was of novelty, referred to the conduct of the Roman Catholics in Ireland since their minds had been irritated by disappointment, and the circumstances of the late petitions. With respect to the latter, various remarks were made by the different speakers on the conspicuous part taken by the established clergy in opposition to the Catholic claims; which some represented as a renewal of that cry of danger to the church which had too often been raised at the instigation of bigotry and worldly policy; while others justified it as a reasonable measure of defence of the Protestant cause against hazards by no means imaginary. Some of the most temperate debaters were advocates for the present motion, on the ground that it was only redeeming a pledge given to the country by its representatives, that the Catholic question should undergo a full consideration in order to a final settlement. That, however, the alarms excited throughout the country by the Anti-catholic petitions, and their operation on the minds of individual members, had produced a considerable effect, appeared from the result of the division, compared with that of the preceding session on a similar motion. It took place at four

in the morning, after the debate of March 2nd, when there appeared, for Mr. Grattan's motion, 264; against it, 224; majority in its favour, 40.

This point being gained, though by a hard contest, Mr. Grattan, on March 9th, moved the order of the day for a committee of the whole House on the Catholic question. When this was formed, he rose, and after some preliminary observations, he said, that he intended to propose resolutions, 1st, that the Catholic disabilities should be removed; 2nd, that the establishments in church and state ought to be effectually secured: and he then should propose regulations for the ecclesiastical courts, and other matters, and an oath against foreign influence. He concluded with moving, "That with a view to such an adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the security of the established church, and to the ultimate concord of all classes of his majesty's subjects, it is highly advisable to provide for the removal of the civil and military disqualifications under which his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now labour, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the Protestant succession to the Crown, according to the act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, and for maintaining inviolate the Protestant episcopal church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof; and the church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government

thereof, as the same are respectively by law established."

The Right Hon. *Charles Abbott* (the Speaker) then rose to take the earliest opportunity of entering his warning protest against the course hitherto pursued, and also against the measure now proposed. He said, three plans had been proposed relative to the object in question. The first was for unlimited and unconditional concession as urged by the Irish Roman Catholics in their petition; but this had found few advocates in the House, and had been abandoned by the right hon. mover of the question, as well as by his eloquent supporter, Mr. Plunkett. The second was for qualified concessions, with some legislative control over the Roman Catholic clergy; which was apparently that of the mover, and undoubtedly that of Mr. Canning: but this was resisted by the Roman Catholics themselves, who call it persecution, and inadmissible control. This plan is also acknowledged to involve a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts. The third, that of lord Castlereagh, was for bringing the Roman Catholics within the reach of political power with safety to the Protestant establishment, by obtaining the concurrence of the head of the Roman Catholic church to such arrangements as shall be satisfactory to both parties. This, however, is admitted at the present time to be wholly impracticable. Having stated these plans, the right hon. member proceeded to object to the measure now proposed. It began, he said, with a sweeping repeal of all known securities, upon the faith of other securities as yet unknown. Some of

the suggested securities he then considered and objected to; and he spoke of the ill consequences that might result from a bill framed upon such grounds, even if lying over to another session, by exaggerating the hopes of the Roman Catholics, and dissatisfying the established church. He did not wish, however, that matters should remain on the present footing, and there were certain important changes to which he could agree. The first of these was the admission of Roman Catholic military officers to a larger share of the honours of their profession, which he would extend to all ranks of command, except the very highest at home. He would likewise give the Roman Catholic soldier a legal right to his own religious worship in England as well as in Ireland; he would take away the necessity of English Roman Catholics marrying in Protestant churches; and would give full protection to Catholic worship from disturbance. He then adverted to some other matters of regulation; and concluded with saying that he must give his decisive negative to the sweeping principles of the proposition now laid before them.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, that the right hon. gentleman seemed entirely to have misunderstood the nature of the resolution, which proposed nothing subversive of the establishment, but coupled the measures for the relief of the Roman Catholics with others for its security; and in coming to the details, it would be in the power of any gentleman dissatisfied with such securities to superadd others. He made several remarks on the last speaker's idea of giving honours to the Ro-

man Catholics, but granting them no political power, and affecting to make them concessions which at the same time it was rendered impossible for them to receive; and he regarded it as an absurdity to retard the measure in its progress, lest the plan should not ultimately prove acceptable to the Catholics.

Sir J. C. Hippisley entered into a detail of considerable length respecting the course of proceeding which he would recommend to the committee, and the objects which would be proper for their deliberation.

Several other members then gave their opinions on the subject, which, at the present state of the business, were rather anticipations of their intended line of conduct, than immediately called for; and on a division of the House there appeared, for the resolution, 186; against it, 119; majority, 67.

On April 30th, Mr. Grattan presented to the House his bill "to provide for the removal of the civil and military disqualifications under which his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects now labour," and moved that it should be read the first time and printed, which was agreed to. He then moved for the second reading of the bill on the 11th of May, which was also carried.

The following is an abridged view of the most important contents of this bill.

After a preamble declaring the inviolable establishment of the Protestant succession to the Crown, and the Protestant national churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the expediency of communicating to his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects the bless-

ings of our free constitution, in order to put an end to all religious jealousies, and unite all the inhabitants of those islands in the defence of their common liberties and government, it enacts, that it shall be lawful for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to sit and vote in either House of Parliament, upon taking the following declaration and oath instead of the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, and the declarations against transubstantiation and the invocation of saints. The oath, which is of great length, contains a promise of allegiance to the king; of supporting the Protestant succession to the Crown; a renunciation of belief in the temporal jurisdiction of the pope or any foreign potentate in these kingdoms, and of the validity of excommunication by the pope or council to depose princes; a declaration that no act in itself immoral can be justified on pretence that it is for the good of the church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power; and that no sin can be forgiven at the will of the pope or any priest without sincere repentance; a declaration that the infallibility of the pope is not an article of the Roman Catholic church; a disavowal of any intention to subvert or disturb the present church establishment; and a promise to make known all conspiracies, &c. for such a purpose; and, finally, an attestation that this oath is taken in the plain sense of the words, without equivocation or reservation, and that no power or authority can dispense with or annul it. It is farther enacted, that on taking the above oath and declaration, it shall be lawful for Roman

Catholics to vote for members of parliament when duly qualified; also to hold and exercise all civil and military offices or places of trust or profit, with the following exceptions, namely, the offices of lord high chancellor, lord keeper or lord commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or lord lieutenant, lord deputy, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland; also, to be a member of any lay body corporate, and to hold any civil office or place of trust therein. A proviso is subjoined, that nothing in this act shall extend to the repeal of any laws in force for establishing the uniformity of public worship in the episcopal church of England and Ireland; or to make any change in the ecclesiastical judicature of the realm; or to enable a Roman Catholic to present to any ecclesiastical benefice whatsoever; or to make it lawful for him to advise the Crown as to the disposal of any preferment in the Protestant churches of England, Ireland, or Scotland.

It is further enacted, that every person now exercising, or who shall hereafter exercise, any spiritual function belonging to the Roman Catholic religion, besides the oath and declaration above-mentioned, shall take a specified oath, the tenor of which is that the person will never consent to the appointment of any bishop or vicar-apostolic but such as he shall deem to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct; that he will have no correspondence or communication with the pope or see of Rome, or with any tribunal established by their authority, or with any person authorised by them, tending to disturb the estab-

lished Protestant churches of these kingdoms; or any correspondence at all with such persons or tribunals, on any matter not purely ecclesiastical. A further enactment prohibits any person born out of the United Kingdom, except such as are born of British or Irish parents, from exercising any episcopal functions in it; and also requires a certain term of residence within the United Kingdom before such functions can be exercised.

We shall now proceed to give an uninterrupted, though necessarily very compendious, view of the further parliamentary proceedings relative to the Catholic question, during the remainder of the session.

On May 11th, the day appointed for the second reading of Mr. Grattan's bill, sir *J. Cox Hippisley* rose according to the notice he had given, to make a motion which he stated to be to the following purpose: "That a select committee be appointed to examine and report the state of the laws affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects within the realm: the state and number of the Roman Catholic clergy, their religious institutions, and their intercourse with the see of Rome, or other foreign jurisdictions: the state of the laws and regulations affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in the several colonies of the United Kingdom: the regulations of foreign states as far as they can be substantiated by evidence, respecting the nomination, collation, or institution of the episcopal order of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the regulations of their intercourse with the see of Rome." If this were conceded, he should move

that the committee consist of twenty members, whom he named. The hon. member then made an elaborate speech, in which he entered into many particulars relative to the opinions of different Roman Catholic clergymen, as to oaths and tests required by government, and other circumstances tending to show the necessity of farther investigation, before the proposed concessions were made. He concluded with the motion above recited, which was seconded by Mr. Ryder.

Mr. *Grattan* then rose to object to the motion of his hon. friend, whose former good services to the cause he liberally acknowledged, on the ground of the long and indefinite protraction of the measures for the relief of the Roman Catholics, which, after a discussion that had already subsisted twenty years, it would occasion. He gave several reasons against the proposed investigation; and then took a summary view of his own bill, and replied to various objections to its provisions which had appeared in the newspapers as coming from the Roman Catholics, but which, he contended, had not proceeded from any public body, but were only thrown out by individuals. He concluded with moving, by way of amendment, the order of the day.

Mr. *Ryder* asked what would satisfy the Protestants should this bill pass into a law? and he entered into some argumentation to prove the necessity of such a further inquiry as that proposed by the hon. baronet, whose motion he should support.

Mr. *Canning*, after expressing his surprise at the versatility of the

last speaker, in seconding a motion brought forward by a favourer of a cause which he had always opposed, made a speech full of wit and eloquence, in which he exposed to ridicule the idea of going into such a voluminous inquiry as the hon. baronet had suggested, and stated the necessity of proceeding without delay to an adjustment of the matter in question. He then went to the consideration of certain points relative to the bill, on which he had prepared amendments, and communicated them to Mr. *Grattan*. The first was, the ascertaining the loyalty of the Catholic hierarchy; the second, the prevention of foreign influence; the third, the finding some security that the concessions to the Catholics should be met by a corresponding spirit of conciliation on their parts. He touched upon the principle of his amendments, though the time was not yet come for their discussion.

Mr. *Bathurst* and the Earl of *Desart* having spoken in favour of the hon. baronet's motion, and lord *Castlereagh* against it, the House divided, For the amendment (the order of the day) 235; for the motion, 189: Majority against the motion, 48.

On May 13th, Mr. *Grattan* moved the second reading of his bill. An attack upon it was opened by Dr. *Duigenan*, who concluded his speech by moving, that the bill be read a second time on that day three months. Of the debate that ensued, it is unnecessary to give any particulars. Dr. *Duigenan*'s motion was rejected on a division, 245 against 203, and the bill was read a second time, and committed for the following day.

The bill, as amended by the committee and ordered to be printed, contained a number of new clauses, the principal scope of which was, to appoint two separate commissions, one for Great Britain and the other for Ireland, consisting of roman catholic ecclesiastics exercising episcopal functions, lay roman catholic peers or commoners, and privy counsellors, the principal secretary of state being one, to which board of commissioners the name of every person of the roman catholic religion proposing to assume the functions of a bishop or dean shall be notified, and the said board shall report to his majesty, or to the lord lieutenant, whether they know or believe any thing which tends to impeach the loyalty or peaceable conduct of such person; after which, it shall be lawful for his majesty, or the lord lieutenant, by and with the advice of the said commissioners, to approve or disapprove of the said person; and any one exercising the above functions after disapprobation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

To the same board likewise is to be delivered any bull, dispensation, or other instrument from the see of Rome, or any foreign person or body acting under its authority, or under any other spiritual superior, which is to inspect it, and if found to be unobjectionable, shall report the same to his majesty, or the lord lieutenant, when it shall be enrolled in the office of the secretary of state, and then returned to the person delivering it.

On May 24th, the house being called over according to order, it resolved itself into a committee upon the bill as above amended,

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when the right hon. the *Speaker* rose. He began with inquiring, whether by means of this bill, the desirable basis of general satisfaction and concord was likely to be established? As far as we knew of the proceedings of the Roman Catholics, some of the most distinguished of the laity had declared against it; and the clergy were loud in their cry against its ecclesiastical provisions. Of the Protestants, it was needless to ask whether they could be satisfied with placing the government, if not the crown, of Ireland, within the reach of the Roman Catholics, and creating the means of surrounding the sovereign himself with ministers of state of a religion hostile to his own right of succession. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to show that the principle of our constitution was exclusion of non-conformists to the established religion from political power, and that if it had been relaxed with respect to Protestant Dissenters, it had been maintained in full force against the Roman Catholics; and he went on to argue why it ought to be so. He spoke of their admission into the parliament, the privy-council, and the judiciary bench, as points that never ought to be conceded. He then noticed some matters of necessary restriction, and some of concession, which had been omitted in the bill; but were they supplied, he must repeat his strong protest against the larger innovations; they were departures from principle, and breaking down barriers against danger. He next adverted to the guards and securities proposed by the bill, and attempted to show their insufficiency; and

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he spoke of the papal supremacy, and its consequences, as a point of faith which will continue fixed and unalterable among the Roman Catholic population of this kingdom. He concluded with moving, that the words "to sit and vote in either house of parliament," in the first clause, be left out of this bill.

As the personal weight of the Speaker, and his train of argument, seem to have exerted the principal influence on that side of the question, it would be superfluous to notice the repetition of the same arguments by others: nor in the replies to them from the opposite side, was any thing important produced which had not been repeatedly urged in the long discussions of this topic. The clause in debate was by both parties regarded as of the most fundamental importance in the proposed bill; and whilst the dangers of admitting it were mustered in their most formidable colours by one party, the evils to be expected from leaving

the Catholics in a dissatisfied state after their long expectations, were as forcibly insisted upon by the other. At length, the question being loudly called for, a division took place, on which the votes were, for the clause, 247; against it, 251: Majority for its rejection, 4.

The numbers being declared, Mr. Ponsonby said, that as the bill, without this clause, was neither worthy of the acceptance of the Catholics, nor of the further support of the friends of concession, he would move that the chairman do now leave the chair; which was carried without a division; and thus the bill was abandoned.

The only further proceeding in the house relative to the Catholic question in this session, was a notice given on May 31st, by Mr. Grattan, that early in the next session, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland.

CHAPTER IV.

Motion of Marquis Wellesley relative to the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. Motion of the Earl of Darnley for an inquiry into the circumstances of the war with the United States, particularly the naval part of it.

ON March 12th, the Marquis Wellesley rose in the house of lords; to make a motion relative to the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. "What secret cause (said his lordship), what malign influence, amidst the rejoicings and acclamations of triumph, has counteracted the brilliant successes of our arms, and has converted the glad feelings of a just exultation, into the bitterness of regret and disappointment?" After some other questions to this purpose, which, he said, deserved their most serious attention, he concluded, that if their lordships should find that these events are not to be attributable to want of resources in the empire, but to the imbecility of those who direct them, it would be their duty to pronounce judgment upon the men who have enfeebled our means, and betrayed a mighty cause; but if it should appear that England has done her utmost, and her exertions are vain and hopeless, it would be for them to consider whether we should not tread back our steps, and cease to contend against an impossibility. He then stated the object of his inquiry to be, whether the ministers had adequately managed the resources of the country during the last year;

and to that end he first took into consideration the state of affairs in Spain, and the exertions of this country in her aid. The object of our policy, he said, was to admonish those nations which required our assistance, that they had only to assert their independence in order to obtain it. It was always his own firm conviction, expressed both in and out of the house, and in the cabinet, that the hope of Europe lay in the exertions of Spain and Portugal, aided by the British arms. It was perfectly known to his majesty's ministers, that as early as April, 1811, Russia was laying the foundation of the great effort she has made, and is now making. The disposition of a large part of the army and population of Prussia was in favour of the cause of Russia; and Austria was desirous of asserting her independence, but did not dare to do it. The situation of Sicily also, through the wise conduct of lord W. Bentinck, was become such as to set at liberty the great British force by which it was held, to co-operate in the common cause. These and other advantages rendered it now proper to make great exertions on the Peninsula, where the experiment had first been tried on a smaller scale.

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On the opening of the campaign in that country, our situation became totally different from what it had been at any time before, since the commencement of the war. Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos were reduced, and these advantages were accompanied with an extraordinary failure in the means, and relaxation in the efforts of the French. Nothing could be more contemptible than the central government of Joseph; and in the army, there was no mutual assistance or co-operation between the commanders of the north and the south. The British system, therefore, should have been, to have had a force able to maintain active operations in the field, and another competent to keep in check the main body of the French army. The important crisis was now come, in which the grand effort was to be made for the redemption of Spain. A comparison of the exertions made, with the nature of the crisis, was the next point to which the marquis would direct their lordships' attention; and it would be his endeavour to show, that in every instance in which the campaign had failed, and the expectations from success been frustrated, it was owing to the insufficiency of the means afforded to the general. He had abstained from holding any correspondence with his noble relation on the subject, and professed to know nothing but what the rest of the public know. He began with the sequel of the reduction of Badajos, when it might have been expected that lord Wellington would have seized the French dépôts at Seville, and destroyed the main foundation of their power in that part of Spain, and perhaps

have found an advantageous opportunity of bringing Soult to action; but he was under the necessity of marching northwards, in order to meet Marmont, and protect the fortresses of Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo. If at this time there had been a sufficient force to keep in check the army of Marmont, as sir R. Hill had before done that of Soult, this necessity would have been prevented. Here then was a case in which a small addition of men and resources would have obviated the loss of a most favourable opportunity.

The Marquis then proceeded to the next stage, when the British general was called to the north. After victualling Ciudad Rodrigo, which operation required the whole force of his army, he advanced to Salamanca, where he was again encountered with inefficiency of means. He was opposed by Marmont, who had been joined by Bonnet, and he had heard nothing of the Sicilian expedition, on the co-operation of which he mainly relied. He found it necessary to retreat—not a feigned movement to deceive the enemy, but a plain and real retreat. During this operation, an accidental opportunity enabled him to attack the enemy at an advantage, and convert retreat into victory; but he could not convert a system of retreat to a system of advance; and instead of being at liberty to pursue the vanquished enemy, he was obliged to turn his attention to the corps of Joseph, reinforced from the army of Suchet. He entered Madrid, and if he had possessed the means of keeping Marmont in check, he might have pursued Joseph, and united with the English army at

Alicant, but he was obliged again to turn northwards. As to the siege of Burgos, if its success was important, and its failure was through want of means, whose was the fault? Here was again ground for inquiry.

Their lordships had been told from the opposite side, that the object of the campaign was, to compel the French to evacuate the south of Spain, and that this had been effected; but did it enter into the object of ministers, that in forcing them to evacuate the south, we ourselves should be obliged to evacuate the whole of Spain? Was it necessary for this that our army should advance to Burgos? The evacuation of the south had been already effected, and it must be with a view of some ulterior operations that the advance was made to Burgos. Lord Wellington was first compelled to withdraw from thence through apprehension for the safety of sir R. Hill's corps; and the force opposed to him in front then became so much superior, through the junction of the French army from the south, that the retreat of the whole allied army was rendered necessary, which, though not inglorious, terminated the campaign in a manner highly detrimental to the cause of Spain and Europe, and the character of our arms.

The Marquis then went to the next part of the question, which he said was merely practical, showing the actual force, which, in his opinion, would have averted all these misfortunes, and which he stated as low as 12,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry; and he would inquire, first, was there a force in the country to that amount which

could have been sent to lord Wellington's assistance? Secondly, were there financial means for the supply of specie? Of the detail which followed we cannot pretend to give a summary. It was concluded with an animated appeal to the feelings of the House, against the defence which he supposed ministers would make, that our resources and means were exhausted, and we had done all that we could do. He then moved, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances and result of the last campaign in the peninsula of Spain."

Earl Bathurst rose to reply to the noble marquis. He began with saying that lord Wellington himself had voluntarily expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of administration during the last campaign; but he admitted that this alone was not a sufficient reason against the proposed inquiry. He then went to an examination of the arguments and assertions of the marquis; and he first contended that the campaign, instead of being a disastrous one, had powerfully aided the common cause by the diversion it gave to the French arms. He made replies to the particular charges on the ministry respecting the supposed deficiency of force which prevented the advance to Seville, the want of co-operation by the force from Sicily, the failure of the siege of Burgos, &c. He affirmed that during the course of the year, very nearly the number of troops for which the marquis had expressed a desire, had been sent to the Peninsula, and that, from the disturbed state of this country, more could not have been spared; and he ad-

verted to the disproportionate increase of foreign expenditure in consequence of the course of exchange.

Earl Grey, in a long speech, supported the statements and reasoning of the marquis, and deviated to other charges against the ministry.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that of all the motions which he had heard in that house, the present rested on the slightest grounds, nor did he ever hear a case for inquiry more weakly made out. He asserted that the campaign, instead of being a failure, was the most brilliant achieved by the British arms during a century. He asked what would have satisfied us in January 1812, as the result of the impending campaign? and was it not more successful than could have been expected by the most sanguine? He then adverted to the particulars which had before been touched upon; and added, that the great object to which they had been looking was, that the whole force of Spain should be placed under the command of one individual, who should be the British chief commander, which had been accomplished by the events of this campaign. He denied the possibility of sending out the force required by the noble lord at the time when he stated it to be necessary; and affirmed that we had upon the Peninsula a larger force than could ever have been expected, and that a greater would only have been an incumbrance, unless the means of supplying it were at hand; and that they were not, was no fault of the ministers.

The Earl of *Durnley* spoke in favour of the motion; after which a division took place, in which

there were, Contents, 39; Not-contents, 115; majority against the motion, 76.

Connected with the preceding discussion in subject, as relating to a part of the conduct of the war, was an inquiry into the naval administration, particularly with reference to the war in which the country is involved with the United States of America.

On May 14th, the order of the day being read in the House of Lords, the Earl of *Darnley* rose to call the attention of their lordships to our naval disasters. He had hoped that during the interval between giving his notice and bringing forward his motion, something would have occurred to compensate the past disasters; but, on the contrary, another unfortunate event had been reported, attended with circumstances still more melancholy than the former ones. He alluded to the action between the British sloop of war *Peacock*, and the American brig *Hornet*, of equal force. He should not now enter upon any question concerning the course or policy of the war, but it could not be disputed that ministers must have been long aware that war, sooner or later, must take place. This being the case, how were we prepared to meet it? With respect to Canada, the events there had greatly added to our military reputation, but they were events entirely unexpected. It was, however, with regard to our naval force that he should confine his inquiries. It appeared that from April to July in the last year, there were on the Halifax station, under adm. Sawyer, exclusive of smaller vessels, one ship of the line and five frigates. That such a force only should have been stationed

there, when a timely reinforcement might have achieved the most important objects, loudly called for inquiry. He was well informed that with five ships of the line, 17 frigates, and an adequate number of smaller vessels, on that station, the whole coast of the United States might have been blockaded. It had been said that a sufficient force could not be spared for that purpose; but by sending to sea vessels which were lying useless, and taking one ship from each of the blockading squadrons, this might have been effected. It might be asserted that the force already on the Halifax station was equal to that of the American navy; but it had long been a matter of notoriety, that the American frigates were greatly superior to ours in size and weight of metal. If the war was inevitable, it was very extraordinary that government did not give orders for the construction of vessels able to cope with our antagonists. It would only be necessary to refer to dates to prove the criminal negligence of ministers. War was declared on the 18th of June, and it was not till October 13th that letters of marque and reprisal were issued; and more than two months longer elapsed before the Chesapeake and Delaware were declared to be blockaded. Certain other ports were declared to be blockaded on the 13th of March last, but Rhode Island and Newport remained open, and in the last the American frigate was refitted that took the Macedonian. In all the unfortunate cases, the cause was the same; the superior height of the enemy, and their greater weight of metal, by which our ships were crippled and dismasted early in the

action, were circumstances surely deserving of inquiry. His lordship then called the attention of the house to the manner in which our trade had been left exposed to the depredations of the enemy; and he strongly reprobated the licences given by government for the importation of American cotton, thereby favouring their commerce to the detriment of our colonies. He then touched upon the mismanagement in our dock-yards; and upon the whole he contended that a case had been made out loudly demanding investigation. He concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the war with the United States, and more particularly into the state, conduct, and management of our naval affairs, as connected with it.

The motion was seconded by earl Stanhope.

Lord Melville then rose and said, that though the conduct, and not the grounds of the war was the matter now to be considered, yet there was one circumstance connected with the declaration of it on which it was necessary to say a few words. Although the government of the United States had for some time before been in such a frame of mind as ultimately led to hostilities, yet a general opinion prevailed that the revocation of the orders in council would have pacified it. He protested against the noble earl's proposition, that it was the duty of ministers always to have kept there a fleet sufficient to blockade all the ports in America.—There were other important branches of the service to which their attention was called, and our force on other stations was no more

than sufficient, the blockading force in many places being less than the force blockaded. He had never met with a naval officer who entertained the opinion of the noble mover respecting the possibility of completely blockading the American ports. As to what he had said relative to the ships which had been opposed to the Americans, lord M. observed, that we were not to alter the classes of ships in the British navy merely because there were three American ships of unusual dimensions. All naval officers agreed in the opinion that it was not proper to multiply the classes of vessels; and it was far better to send out 74's than to set about building ships only fit to cope with the American navy. The advice to diminish the number of small vessels was one in which no experienced person could concur, since these were peculiarly requisite to protect our trade against the enemy's privateers. The balance of capture was so far from being in favour of the Americans, that it was the reverse. With respect to not sooner issuing letters of marque, the delay was for the purpose of knowing the reception given by the Americans to our proposals of accommodation. As to the charge of mismanagement in the dock-yards, measures had been taken to remedy defects. Some of our ships, it was true, had undergone a rapid decay, through haste in the building; but it was necessary that our exertions should keep pace with those of the enemy.—For all these reasons he should give his vote against the motion.

Earl Stanhope made a speech chiefly relative to his own plans for the improvement of naval architecture. The most remarkable

part was his reference to the contrivances of Mr. Fulton for blowing up ships under water, whose offers, he said, had been rejected by Bonaparte, but had been accepted by Mr. Pitt and lord Melville, who after his failure at Boulogne, made a compromise with him for a considerable sum, with which he went to America. Earl S. said, he had given a plan to the admiralty for preventing the effect of his inventions, which he thought of a formidable nature.

The Earl of Galloway entered into some professional remarks respecting the naval disasters of the American war, which he attributed very much to the power of the enemy to man their few large frigates with prime sailors; whereas the great demand for men in our navy had rendered it necessary to admit a large proportion of an inferior class. He touched upon the propensity of our seamen to desert, which he thought might be best obviated by an increase of petty officers made from the best among them, and by more liberal remuneration. He was also of opinion, in opposition to lord Melville, that ships of precisely the same kind with those of the Americans should be built, in order to contend with them. He asserted that he should have approved of the motion had its objects been, not censure, but inquiry.

Earl Grey began with adverting to the contract of the admiralty with Mr. Fulton, and the compromise which he himself had negotiated, in the conviction that his invention would not prove of the smallest utility. He confessed, however, that such was his dislike to this mode of warfare, that he had passed many uneasy nights

from the idea of its practicability. He then made a number of remarks relative to the expediency of an inquiry on the present occasion, not only on account of our naval disasters, but the whole management of the American war. He dwelt particularly on the neglect in protecting the trade of the West Indies and of the coast of South America, and on the superiority of force which the Americans had been suffered to construct on the Canadian lakes.

Earl *Bathurst* defended the conduct of ministers upon similar grounds with those taken by lord Melville.

Lord *Grenville* said, that the doctrine advanced by lord Galloway, that inquiry implied censure, would lead to the abdication of all the functions of parliament; for no inquiry could be instituted, in that case, without incurring the guilt of condemning the parties unheard. He recapitulated some of the charges against ministry which had been already urged by the supporters of the motion.

After the earl of Liverpool had spoken in defence of the ministers, and the noble mover had briefly replied, the House divided, for the motion, 59; against it, 125. Majority, 66.

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Vansittart's new Plan of Finance.—Bill for abolishing Sinecure Offices rejected.

THE prodigious increase of the public expenditure, and the diminution of several sources of revenue, in consequence of the war, had occasioned a general opinion, towards the close of the last session of parliament, that some new financial measures were become necessary; and the order of the day standing on March 3, for the House of Commons to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider of the finances of Great Britain, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (Mr. Vansittart) rose to open the subject. He first adverted to two measures which he had formerly mentioned; the adoption of some more efficacious plan for the redemption of the land-tax, and the provision of an increased proportion of sinking fund for so much of the loan of each year as might exceed the sum applicable to the redemption of the debt. With respect to the former, he chiefly relied upon a simplification of the mode of the redemption of the land-tax, and freeing it from troublesome formalities. As to the latter, he meant to recommend that the proportion of increase in the sinking fund should be one half of the interest of the excess in the loan. In addition to these measures he should propose to the

House one which belonged more immediately to the extensive system with which he wished to combine them. It would involve the repeal of so much of the sinking fund act of 1802 as directs that the whole sinking fund then existing shall continue to accumulate at compound interest till the total redemption of the whole funded debt then remaining unredeemed. The right hon. gentleman then made some remarks on the bad effects that would arise from an accumulation of the sinking fund to 30 or 40 millions, which would be the case on adhering to this plan, and from its sudden reduction when the effect was produced. He showed that the fund had already redeemed 240 millions, the sum of the whole debt at the time when it was established, besides which, the public had paid upwards of 200 millions in war taxes; whence he inferred that it had now a claim for some relief. This might be given without the smallest infringement of the provisions of the act of 1792, the terms of which were, that provision should be made for the repayment of all debts subsequently contracted, within 45 years from their creation. He then proceeded to explain how this might be done,

referring for proof to certain tables which were to be put into the hands of the members; and he said that the immediate result of the system would be equal to a subsidy of above 100 millions; so that for four years to come, upon the supposition of the continuance of the war, it might be hoped that it would not be necessary to impose any other new taxes, than such as were requisite to furnish the additions to the sinking fund which he had mentioned. He concluded with reading a number of resolutions to be submitted to future discussion.

The conversation which ensued, consisting of observations hazarded without any precise understanding of the proposed plan, may be passed over. A future day was appointed for the further consideration of the subject.

On March 25th, the House being in a committee on the finances, Mr. *Huskisson* rose and made a long and elaborate speech, discussing the nature and merits of the plan proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer. As his arguments were entirely founded upon matters of calculation, they are incapable of abridgment; the general tenor of them, however, was to show that the new plan was an entire and dangerous deviation from the principles of Mr. Pitt's sinking fund system, and a breach of faith with the public creditor; and that the advantages it held out were mere fallacies.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply said, that his right hon. friend had totally misunderstood his plan, and the principles on which it was founded; and he answered some of the principal objections

which had been stated in the preceding speech.

Mr. *Huskisson's* arguments were supported by Mr. *Baring*, Mr. *H. Thornton*, and Mr. *Tierney*: and the Chancellor's plan was defended by Mr. *Long* and Mr. *Rose*. The report was ordered for the next day.

The subject being resumed on March 26th, Mr. *Baring* said, that he should acquiesce in the motion for bringing up the report, with a view of moving a resolution that the House would early in the next session of parliament take it into consideration. He observed that the great argument used by the supporters of the new plan was, that it would relieve the country from the burthen of additional taxation; but a very small increase of taxation would enable the existing system to be continued another twelvemonth; and he was persuaded that parliament would not object to such an arrangement being made as would leave the new measure in an effective operation at the end of the year, if it were thought advisable to adopt it.

After several other speakers had entered into the debate, Mr. *Baring* made his motion as an amendment. It was negatived without a division, after which the report was read and agreed to, and a bill ordered upon it.

The resolutions were as follows:

1. Resolved, "That the total capital of the funded debt of Great Britain, in perpetual redeemable annuities, on the 5th day of January 1786, was 238,231,248*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* that provision was made for the gradual reduction thereof, by an act passed in the same year; and that further provision has been made, by several since passed, for

the more effectual reduction of the said debt, and of the public debt since contracted.

2. "That, by virtue of the said acts, the sum of 238,350,143*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* exceeding the said sum of 238,231,248*l.* 5*s.* 2*½d.* by 118,895*l.* 12*s.* 10*½d.* had, on or before the first day of March 1813, been actually purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, or transferred to the said commissioners for the redemption of land tax, or for the purchase of life annuities.

3. "That it is expedient now to declare that a sum of capital stock equal to the total capital of the public debt, in perpetual redeemable annuities, existing on the said 5th day of January, 1786, hath been purchased or transferred as aforesaid; and so soon as further sums of the public debt shall have been so purchased or transferred, making in the whole an amount of annual charge of the public debt so purchased or transferred, equal to the whole annual charge of the public debt, in perpetual redeemable annuities, existing on the said 5th day of January, 1786, to declare further that an amount of public debt equal to the whole of such capital and charge of the public debt, existing on the said 5th day of January, 1786, hath been satisfied and discharged: and that, in like manner, an amount of public debt equal to the capital and charge of every loan contracted since the said 5th day of Jan. 1786, shall successively, and in its proper order, be deemed and declared to be wholly satisfied and discharged when and as soon as a further amount of capital stock, not less than the capital of such loan, in

perpetual redeemable annuities, and producing an interest equal to the dividends thereupon, shall be so redeemed or transferred.

4. "That, after such declaration as aforesaid, the capital stock purchased by the said commissioners, and standing in their names, in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England and of the South Sea company, shall from time to time be cancelled, as if the same had been transferred for the redemption of land tax, at such times and in such proportions, not exceeding the amount of debt so declared to be satisfied and discharged, after reserving thereout any sum or sums necessary to make provision for the payment of all life annuities chargeable upon the sinking fund of Great Britain, as shall be directed by any act or acts of parliament to be passed for such purpose; in order to make provision for the charge of any loan or loans thereafter to be contracted upon the same funds or securities, as are chargeable with the said stock so declared to be satisfied and redeemed.

5. "That, in order more effectually to secure the redemption of the public debt, conformably to the provisions of the acts of the 32nd and 42nd years of his present majesty, it is expedient to enact, that all sums granted for the reduction thereof, by the several acts aforesaid, should be further continued, and made applicable by the reduction of all public debt now existing, or which may be hereafter contracted during the present war.

6. "That, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said acts of the 32nd and 42nd of the

king, for redeeming every part of the national debt within the period of 45 years from the time of its creation, it is also expedient, that in future, whenever the amount of the sum to be raised by loan, or by any other addition to the public funded debt, shall, in any year, exceed the sum estimated to be applicable, in the same year, to the reduction of the public debt, an annual sum, equal to one half of the interest of the excess of the said loan, or other addition beyond the sum so estimated to be applicable, shall be set apart out of the monies composing the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and shall be issued at the receipt of the Exchequer to the governor and company of the Bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and upon the remainder of such loan, or other addition, the annual sum of one per cent, on the capital of all perpetual redeemable annuities created in respect thereof, according to the provisions of the said act of the 32nd year of his present majesty.

7. "That, in order to prevent the increase of the public debt, by means of Exchequer bills annually renewed, or other unfunded government securities, bearing interest, it is expedient that, on the 5th day of January in every year, an account be taken of all such Exchequer bills, and other government securities, outstanding and charged upon funds not deemed capable of making good the same, within one year from such 5th day of January, and that a sum equal to one per cent thereupon be granted out of the supplies of such

year to the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

8. "That, for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolutions, it is expedient that the said act, passed in the 42nd year of his present majesty, be amended.

9. "That it is expedient to make provision, that an annual sum of 867,963*l.* being equal to one per cent on the capital stock created in respect of several loans raised by virtue of divers acts passed in the 38th, 39th, and 40th and 42nd years of his present majesty, and for the interest and charges of which provision was made in the said 42nd year of his majesty, shall be set apart out of the monies composing the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and shall be issued at the receipt of the Exchequer to the governor and company of the Bank of England, to be by them issued to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

10. "That it is expedient to make farther provision for the more effectual and speedy redemption of the land tax."

On April 2nd, Mr. *Tierney* introduced a motion respecting the sinking fund, the object of which, he said, was to call the attention of the House to the foundation on which the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was erected—whether his measure was a true and equitable construction of the acts of the 26th, the 32nd, and the 42nd of the king; and whether, without a breach of faith with the public creditor, he had the means of carrying into effect all the details of the bill before the House. The hon. member then gave an account of the nature and purpose

of the several acts above specified, and endeavoured to show that the plan proposed was entirely inconsistent with the spirit of that of 1802. He concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed to take into consideration the acts passed for the more effectual reduction of the national debt, in the 26th, 32nd, and 42nd years of his majesty's reign, and to report to the House whether due regard being had to the just claims of the holders of shares in the several public funded securities, purchased subject to the operations of the said acts, any and what part of the monies placed to the account of the commissioners for reducing the national debt, can now be placed at the disposal of parliament."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended, that on no former occasion of a similar kind had a committee been previously appointed to investigate the details of the subject. He made various remarks to show that his plan involved no breach of the public faith, and said that he should dissent from the motion.

After some observations on each side from different members, the *Attorney General* rose to give a legal opinion as to the effect of the proposed measure on the three acts of parliament referred to, and held that there was not the smallest violation of good faith, or infraction of the law, in its operation.

The House at length divided; for the motion, 59; against it, 152; majority, 93.

The third reading of the bill, the title of which was, "To alter and amend several acts passed in his present majesty's reign, relating

to the redemption of the national debt; and for making further provision in respect thereof," was moved on April 7th. The debate on this occasion presented nothing new in argument, and the bill passed the House.

The second reading of this bill in the House of Lords was moved by the earl of Liverpool on April 12th, in a speech which recapitulated the substance of that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* advanced some objections, chiefly founded on the injury to the security of the public creditor, which would result from this measure. He did not mean, however, to give it a pertinacious opposition.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* spoke in depreciation of the sinking fund altogether, and declared himself to be one of those who held all plans of finance very cheap, in comparison with an effectual plan of public economy.

No other proceedings are recorded concerning it in the House of Lords, and it soon after passed into a law.

In connection with financial matters, it may be proper to notice the renewal of an attempt to bring in a bill respecting sinecure offices upon the same principles with that which had been rejected in the last session of parliament. It was moved in the House of Commons on Feb. 12, by Mr. Bankes, who introduced it with some general observations on the nature of the intended measure, for the information of the new members. Its essence was the gradual abolition of sinecure offices as they should fall vacant, with the provision of a permanent fund for the adequate

reward of meritorious public services. Leave being given to bring in the bill, it was read the second time on March 29th, when its principles were combated with the same arguments as those employed in the former discussions on the subject. On a division, however, it was received by a majority of

94 to 80, and it afterwards passed that House.

Its reception in the House of Lords, May 18, was not more favourable than in the preceding year; and on the motion being put for the second reading, it was negatived without a division.

CHAPTER VI.

Bill on the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Election.—Bill for the better Provision of Stipendiary Curates.—Bill for the better Regulation of Ecclesiastical Courts in England.—Bill for the Relief of Persons impugning the Doctrine of the Trinity.

AMONG the more interesting of the parliamentary proceedings of this year, were those respecting the election of representatives for the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, together returning four members. A select committee of the House of Commons having been appointed to try the merits of a petition complaining of an undue election for these boroughs, Mr. Alderman *Atkins*, on Feb. 26, informed the House, that only one of the candidates was duly elected, and that the committee had passed the following resolution: "That the right of voting in the said town and borough appears to be, among others, in persons seised of freeholds in the said borough; that gross abuses have of late been practised within the said borough by persons claiming and exercising a right to vote upon nominal reserved rents, arising out of freeholds split and divided into the most minute fractional parts, under wills either real or fictitious; and that it further appears to the committee, that such evils can only be effectually remedied by the interposition of the legislature." He then moved, that the whole of the minutes of the evidence be laid before the House.

The *Speaker* suggested, that for the sake of dispatch, only so much of the minutes of the evidence as referred to the above resolution, should be laid before the House; and the motion was modified accordingly.

A conversation ensued, in which some members considered it as a suspicious circumstance that much anxiety was manifested to keep back a part of the evidence; and strongly objected to leaving the minutes of evidence to be selected and garbled by a clerk; and it was hinted, that the cause was, that very improper interference has been exercised by an illustrious personage. After a long discussion on the subject, the *Speaker* observed, that there were two ways of meeting the apparent wishes of the House: either to get the entire of the minutes and deliver them immediately to the committee, to enable them to amend their report; or to refer the report back to the committee, which should be constituted a committee for that purpose, with power of sending for persons, papers, &c. The latter mode, on a division, was adopted.

On March 30th, Mr. Alderman *Atkins* having moved the second reading of a bill for regulating the

Weymouth elections, Mr. Wynn made some objections to it; on which Mr. Bathurst observed, that the thing complained of was a novel practice of splitting votes by will. There was an act in existence against the splitting of votes, but it did not anticipate the possibility of doing it by will; according, however, to the spirit of that act, all devices for that purpose ought to be null and void, in the same manner as conveyances were rendered.

Sir *John Newport* said, he held in his hand a petition from the inhabitants of Weymouth, praying that the House would not interfere with the independence of the borough. He was advised that the real operation of the bill would be, to lodge the power of returning four members in 30 or 40 persons. He was extremely anxious that the House should do nothing which might produce an impression on the public, that such was the antipathy of parliament to every principle of reform in the representation, that although they had uniformly resisted every extension of the elective franchise, they had no objection to employ every plea of convenience for narrowing it.

Mr. Alderman *Atkins* said, that it had appeared to the committee, that the only remedy in this case, without disfranchising the inhabitants, was, to designate the value of the rents which in future should be deemed a sufficient qualification. There were now no votes acquired by device which were of a higher value than five shillings annually, some of sixpence, and one witness had been called who enjoyed eight votes, altogether of the value of two-pence

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rent. It was not designed that the bill should deprive those of their franchise who had previously exercised it without dispute, but should provide against the abuse in future. The bill was then read a second time.

On April 1, Lord *A. Hamilton* rose in pursuance of notice, to move that the remainder of the evidence taken before the Weymouth committee be laid before the House. Much of this evidence applied to a point not hitherto openly noticed, the improper and illegal interference of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland. If the House wished to preserve its own purity, or to maintain the respect in which it was held by the people, it behoved it very seriously to consider the present case. Before he proceeded further, he should desire the clerk to read the part of the petition of the burgesses of Weymouth complaining of the interference of peers of parliament, and likewise the two resolutions entered into by the House at the commencement of each session relative to the illegality of such interference. This being done, the noble lord said, he should call upon the House to give him documents to bring home the fact to the persons charged with the offence. If their resolutions against the interference of peers in elections were never to be acted upon, he could only say that they were calculated to form a snare to himself and others bringing forward similar measures, and to be a subject of derision to the country. He then read from a newspaper a letter from his royal highness to J. F. A. Stewart, and a part of the evidence, in which

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it was proved that his royal highness had a private conference on the subject of the election with a candidate. He would state one more fact proving interference, which was, that the duke of Cumberland had got into his possession the writ for the election, and had paid the price for it. After some other observations, he concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House such parts of the evidence given before the committee of the Weymouth and Melcombe Regis election, as are not included in the special report of the committee to which the report was referred."

Mr. Long treated the motion as a dangerous novelty. When the House referred a petition to an election committee, they referred the whole matter connected with it to its deliberation; and nothing could be more obviously wise than that they ought as seldom as possible to re-investigate the evidence on which a determination had been made by those to whom they had delegated their authority. He then made some observations respecting a charge which had been brought against himself on this occasion; and as that was utterly unfounded, he inferred that there was probably misrepresentation or exaggeration in that brought against the duke of Cumberland. He therefore moved as an amendment to pass to the order of the day.

Mr. Alderman Atkins spoke in justification of the committee for omitting to report on that part of the petition which charged the improper interference of peers. With regard to the possession of the writ by his royal highness, he said it

had been for the convenience of the election; and that it had been forwarded with all possible dispatch.

Mr. Wynn said, that the duty of election committees was, to decide concerning the seat, and with that decision their judicature closed. Any other resolution they might come to, it was not imperative on the House to receive. They had in this instance received a further report, and part of the evidence, and he was of opinion that the whole ought to have been produced. With respect to obtaining possession of the writ, though it was no offence in a commoner, it was such in a peer.

Mr. Bathurst argued against the motion chiefly on the ground of the discredit it would throw upon committees, acting on oath, if the practice were encouraged of reforming their judgments upon their special reports. Even were the committee to be in an error, it would be better that it should be left so, than that by the interference of the House it should be placed in so obnoxious a situation.

Mr. Rose believed that there was no one instance to be found in the records of parliament in which that House had required the production of any thing beyond that which was submitted to them by their committee; and it would be highly inconvenient to have such a precedent established. The splitting of votes was an abuse which called for the interference of the House; but he could not see what that had to do with the concern any peer might have taken in the election.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the whole gist of one right hon. gen-

clemency's reasoning was, that by acceding to the motion, the committee would be placed in an awkward situation. But whose fault was that? Had they not done so themselves by overlooking this flagrant invasion of the freedom of election? The royal duke had got the writ into his possession, in breach of one of the annual resolutions of the House. He then informed the electors that he wished them to vote for his friend, and to induce one of them to do so, he wrote to him that he had had some communication with lord Liverpool about a place which that elector wished to procure for a relation. He had also written to another, promising him his interest with Lord Liverpool to obtain him a place. It further appeared that the duke of Cumberland had got connected with the borough by being trustee under a will, in which trust three commoners were partners with him, but that he took upon himself the sole management. Here was influence and interference of the most palpable kind.

Mr. Macdonald had no hesitation in saying, that if the transaction alluded to had been completed, and it was completed as far as depended on his royal highness, it would have amounted to direct bribery; and he believed there was no doubt in the mind of any member of the committee (of whom he was one) that the conduct of his royal highness was indecent and improper. The question before the House was extremely narrow. When a member of parliament stated that he was able to prove a gross violation of the privileges of the House, and of

the freedom of election, could they be deaf to such a charge?

The *Attorney-general* opposed the motion, on the ground that it would afford a precedent of the House's entertaining by way of appeal, matters which by an act of parliament were referred to a committee. The act proved, that it was the intention of the legislature to refer all matters concerning the election to the committee. By the method attempted to be introduced by this motion, every individual might be compelled to state his opinions as to the evidence before the committee.

Mr. Ponsonby said, that the act of parliament was elaborate in its distinction between those matters on which the committee were called on their oaths to decide, and those on which it was quite discretionary for them to report or not. As to the evils of an appellant jurisdiction, it should be recollected that such jurisdiction already existed in every case where a committee reported specially. The report was not binding, and it remained with the House to say whether the committee was right or wrong. The present was a question of propriety—"Was it fit that the House should interfere?" He conceived that it was their imperative duty, where any peer meddled with the rights of election; but they were more peculiarly called upon to act when the interference was not merely that of a peer, but of one of the blood royal. He was convinced that unless the House now expressed its sense of the transaction, they would soon have more flagrant instances of such interferences.

The House divided. For the motion
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tion, 57; Against it, 105: Majority, 48.

On April 7th, the order of the day standing for receiving the report of the Weymouth election bill, Mr. *Macdonald* presented a petition from the inhabitants of the borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. The general tenor of it was, to express their regret that none of the clauses introduced to the consideration of the House provided any adequate means to abolish the existing abuses, but rather to perpetuate and strengthen them. It stated the means by which the late sir W. Pulteney had appropriated to himself the majority of freeholds in the borough, and the manner in which they were now fallen into the hands of the four trustees of the will of the late sir J. L. Johnstone, the duke of Cumberland being one, who has ever since nominated members, and supported a system of corruption in the borough; and that it was for the purpose of counteracting this overbearing influence by enlarging the number of voters, that several individuals had devised their property among their relations and friends; and that such increase of voters destroying the power of the patron, an agent of his had avowed, that at the patron's desire, he had made wills upon his own property, and fraudulently manufactured votes to the extent now complained of. They concluded with requesting to be heard by their counsel, and produce evidence at the bar of the House in order to substantiate the above facts.

Mr. *Macdonald* then moved, that a select committee should be

appointed to take the petition into consideration.

Mr. *Bathurst* said, that the petition was founded upon a misconception of the measures to be adopted on the subject of the Weymouth election; and he could see no good from complying with the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. *Abercromby* supported the petition. He thought it became the House to inquire into the case, lest by the present bill they should make the borough one of the closest in England. The best way to oppose those who called for a reform in that House, would be to show themselves friends to the extension of the elective franchise.

Several other members spoke on each side the question; those against the petition contending, that the bill having no other object than to correct the abuse of splitting votes, it was unnecessary to enter upon any other consideration; while those who supported it held that it would be unjust in parliament to remedy one species of abuse, and refuse to hear evidence respecting another. The House at length divided. For the motion 37; Against it 102: Majority 65.

The report on the Weymouth bill, with its amendments, was brought up on April 8th, when its opposers objected to the novelty in legislation established by it, of subjecting wills to the decision of the House of Commons. Replies were made to this objection; and an order was made for the third reading of the bill.

It afterwards passed into a law without further discussion.

The non-residence of the parochial clergy, and the necessitous and degraded condition of those who were hired to do their duty, had long been a subject of scandal and regret to the friends of the church, and various plans had been in contemplation for remedying the evil. That of augmenting the stipends of curates, and making them bear some proportion to the livings, was one of the most obvious; and a bill of this kind was introduced into the House of Lords by the earl of Harrowby, who moved its second reading on March 11th. The Bishop of London having observed that it went materially to alter the constitution of the church, and that opportunity ought to be allowed for its full discussion, the mover proposed that it should go to the committee *pro forma*, and that the discussion should take place upon re-commitment. The second reading then took place.

On March 23rd, after some remarks upon the bill, its commitment was ordered without opposition.

The House having, on March 29th, resolved itself into a committee on the bill, several of its clauses were read over and discussed. On the reading of the clause for fixing the salaries of the stipendiary curates, the Bishop of London urged a variety of objections to it, conceiving that it would operate oppressively by the generality of its enactments; and he moved an amendment to fix the salary, at the discretion of the bishop, at a sum not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, including house and glebe; but on the suggestion of the two archbishops he raised his maximum to 200*l.*

The Earl of Harrowby supported the original enactments of the bill as necessary to ensure to curates performing parochial duty an adequate support. The earl of Liverpool and lord Grenville spoke on the same side; and a division taking place, the amendment was negatived by 17 against 15.

On May 17th, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report on the Curate's bill.

Lord Redesdale made a warm attack on the lower orders of the clergy, complaining of their residence far from their parishes in market towns; of their riding with indecent speed from church to church; and hurrying through the service with unbecoming levity; and he imputed the imperfect performance of the sacred duties to the inattention of the dignitaries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury repelled this charge with much vigour, and expressed himself as greatly hurt by the imputation. Several other prelates joined in the vindication of the clergy, superior and inferior. The clauses of the bill were then gone through, the report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

On the order of the day for the third reading, May 21, the Bishop of London stated his objections to the bill. He argued that it would destroy the subordination of ranks, so necessary to the well-being of the ecclesiastical government; that the curate would be at variance with the incumbent, and an interference of the lower with the higher orders of that class of clergy would be perpetually recurring. In cases where the living was not more than 80*l.* 100*l.* and 120*l.* a year, the whole, according to this bill, might

be appropriated to the curate. He was convinced that the part which was intended to leave discretion to the bishops would not cure its defects; and he concluded with moving, "That the bill be read this day three months."

The *Lord Chancellor* made many objections to the bill, founded on the hardships that in various cases might result from it, and its incompetence to attain the ends proposed.

Lord Redesdale defended both the principle and the provisions of the bill. He did not consider the property of the church in the light that some others appeared to do, as private property belonging to individuals, but as belonging to the church as a whole. Much had been said about the poverty of the church; but, in his opinion, it was rich enough, and the only defect was in the unequal distribution. One of its indispensable duties was, to provide a resident clergyman for every parish in the kingdom, which was the principle of the present bill, and its provisions were well calculated to produce the effect. He had asserted that there was a great decrease in the performance of duty by the lower orders of the clergy, and his observations had been commented upon with warmth by several of the bishops; but he knew it to be fact in many places. His lordship then made various other remarks in favour of the bill.

The Bishop of *Worcester* spoke in opposition to the bill, and considered any interference of legislative authority to be of dangerous consequence to the ecclesiastical constitution.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in de-

fending the bill, expressed his dissent from the opinion of lord *Redesdale*, that the church was rich enough, and that its duties were more neglected than formerly. He praised the system of hierarchy in this country as being unequal, and of a mixed complexion, and therefore more consistent with the other parts of our constitution. He thought the principle of the bill was perfectly simple, and that it was well calculated to produce the desired effect of residence.

Lord Ellenborough attributed the non-residence of the clergy to the want of houses, the poverty of the benefices, and pluralities; evils that would be augmented by the bill, which he regarded as a bill of confiscation and forfeiture of the smaller livings. Although he was confident that such was not the object of the noble lord who introduced the bill, yet he had no doubt that several had in view the reduction of the value of the small livings in order that they might be purchased by a fund which he knew to be busily employed in purchasing livings, with the view of filling them with persons holding doctrines most injurious to the church of England, and, he would add, to sound Christianity.

The Earl of *Harrowby* stated that the poverty of the church was not the cause of non-residence, nor of pluralities, for they abounded most upon the richest benefices.

A division now taking place, the numbers were, For the third reading of the bill, 37; against it, 22; majority, 15.

On July 5th, the order of the day standing in the House of Commons for going into a committee on this bill, it was opposed by some mem-

bers as being an encroachment on the freehold property of the church, and an invasion of private property, and defended by others on account of its necessity. The committee was then formed, and a clause was introduced on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for empowering the bishop to deduct a part of the curate's salary for keeping the parsonage house in repair.

On July 8th, the report of the bill being taken into consideration, a debate ensued, in which the former arguments on each side were repeated, and the motion for the third reading was carried by 37 votes against 7. This took place on July 13th, after a division in its favour of 66 to 9; after which some new clauses were added by way of rider, and the bill passed into a law. (For its principal enactments, see our Abridgment.)

In the parliamentary report of the last year it was noticed that Lord Folkestone having moved for a committee to inquire into the state of the jurisdiction of the inferior ecclesiastical courts, he withdrew his motion upon the engagement of Sir William Scott to bring in a bill for that purpose. The right hon. and learned gentleman in consequence introduced a bill, which the dissolution of parliament prevented from being carried through in that session.

On April 9th, Sir *Wm. Scott* rose in the House of Commons to move for leave to bring in a bill "for the better regulation of the ecclesiastical courts in England, and for the more easy recovery of church rates and tithes," which he stated to be a revival of that which

he had brought into parliament in the last session. Leave was accordingly granted.

On the order of the day, May 21, for going into a committee on this bill, the mover proposed several alterations, one of which was, to continue to inferior ecclesiastical courts the power of excommunication, in consequence of the difficulty he had found in accommodating that part, as it originally stood, to all the variety of local circumstances throughout the kingdom. As abuses of this power were what first called the attention of members to the subject, the proposal of continuing it naturally occasioned disappointment; and Sir Samuel Romilly said, that he thought such an alteration of the bill was depriving it of its chief value. He also wished that the bill had gone much further. He could see no good reason why spiritual courts should take cognizance of defamation; and he knew that great abuses existed in this part of their jurisdiction.

Sir *Wm. Scott* regretted the hon. gentleman's disappointment, but he had deliberately weighed the subject, and was convinced that the greatest inconveniences would result from retaining the clauses as they now stood. He acted from an overwhelming necessity, and did not think it worth while to incur so much practical difficulty as would ensue from them. The amendments and alterations were then agreed to.

When the report of the bill was brought up for consideration on June 16th, Mr. Western said, that it appeared to him not to accomplish the object which it was un-

deserted the right hon. and learned gentleman had in view. He observed, that it had originated in a motion made by lord Folkestone, in consequence of a number of grievances to which persons were liable from the proceedings of the ecclesiastical courts; and a particular instance was given in a case of defamation. In this case the defendant had been acquitted before the commissary court of Surrey, but was afterwards found guilty in the court of Arches, and condemned to do penance; and then came a dispensation for performance, for which he had to pay 95*l*. The bill provided no remedy against the recurrence of such a circumstance, nor did it take away the consequences of an excommunication.

Sir *W. Scott* made some remarks in defence of the ecclesiastical courts; and after some other members had spoken on each side, the House resolved itself into a committee, when sir *S. Romilly* proposed two new clauses; one, that no person should be appointed a judge of any consistorial court, who had not practised as an advocate in the court of Arches, or, if a barrister, had not practised three years in Westminster-hall; the other, that after passing the bill, no action for tithes should be brought, or suit instituted in any civil court, unless brought within six years after such tithes should have become due. Both these clauses were agreed to.

On July 1st, the order of the day in the House of Lords standing for a committee upon this bill, the Bishop of *Chester* objected to the clause above-mentioned respecting judges in the consistorial courts, contending that it conveyed an un-

deserved imputation on the bishops with regard to these appointments; and that it was impracticable, inasmuch as persons of the description there stated, could not be found to undertake the office. He therefore moved to strike out the clause.

The *Lord Chancellor* spoke in defence of the clause; but the arguments of the bishop were supported by lord Ellenborough, who, after instancing several eminent churchmen who had acted as chancellors of dioceses, or had been the authors of valuable works on ecclesiastical law, affirmed that the clause would confine the appointment to advocates in the court of Arches, who would not be qualified to render bishops that assistance which they ought to derive from their chancellors.

The clause was in consequence struck out; and nothing material further occurred with respect to the bill, till its passing into a law.

In the discussions on the Catholic Bill, though several members had manifested an intention to support all those exclusions from place and power which the Constitution had enjoined against separatists from the established church, yet the most extensive and liberal principles of toleration had been generally professed. Hence, probably, the time was chosen for an attempt to relieve from the pains and penalties still legally impending over them, those Christians who impugned the doctrine of the Trinity.

On May 5th, Mr. *William Smith* moved for leave to bring in a bill for this purpose. Its object, he said, was solely to remove certain

penalties imposed upon persons who denied the doctrine of the Trinity; and who were not included in the Act of king William, commonly called the Toleration Act. In the 19th year of the present reign an act had passed for the relief of those persons, by which they were exempted from the necessity of subscribing the 39 articles of the church of England, and a declaration of belief in the holy scriptures was substituted. The acts of king William, however, had not been repealed, by which persons, who in conversation or writing deny the existence of any of the persons of the Trinity, are disabled on conviction from holding any office, civil, ecclesiastical, or military; and if a second time convicted, are disabled to sue or prosecute in any action or information, or to be the guardian of any child, and are liable to imprisonment for three years. He therefore moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to grant further relief to persons differing in opinion from the church of England, with respect to certain penalties imposed by law on those who impugn the doctrine of the holy Trinity."

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he certainly did not see any reason to object to the principle of the bill; and the House, on the suggestion of the Speaker, going into a committee, leave was obtained to bring in the bill.

No further proceedings concerning it are reported in the House of Commons.

On the third reading of the bill in the House of Lords, July 30th, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Chester*, each said a few words, not with any intention of opposing it, but affirming that it had not been called for by any attempt to inflict penalties upon, or to impede the worship of, the Unitarians. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

That no voice of bigotted zeal was heard in either House on this occasion, may be deemed a pleasing proof of the progress which the principle of religious toleration has made within a short course of years. It is also affirmed upon good authority, that the positive determination of the ministry, that no opposition to the bill should meet with encouragement on their part, came in aid of the general spirit of liberality.

CHAPTER VII.

Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company.

THE great business of the East India Company's Charter, concerning which so many petitions had been presented to parliament, was brought regularly before the notice of the House of Commons on March 22nd, when that House resolved itself into a committee to consider of the affairs of the Company.

Lord Castlereagh introduced the subject with observing, that as the East India charter was on the eve of expiring, it fell to the lot of parliament to decide on the future government of a country containing threefold the number of inhabitants existing in this kingdom. He said, that if he and his colleagues had conceived that the arrangements they had to propose would shake a system which had unquestionably answered all the great purposes of government, they should have hesitated before they had suggested them; but his proposition would not only abstain from touching the principle of that system, but would render it more applicable to the circumstances of the times. He then spoke highly in praise of the government of the Company in India, and of the persons who conducted it; and he assured the committee of his readiness to change his opinions on the subject, though they were the result of mature consideration, if they should be convicted of error.

There were three propositions in this question which his Majesty's ministers had to consider; Whether the existing government in India should be allowed to continue in its present state—whether an entire change should be effected in it—or whether some middle course could be adopted that would be satisfactory to all parties. With respect to the first, he was strongly impressed with a conviction that the present system could not be properly persevered in by the legislature. There was no reason for tying up, during the period of another charter, the commerce of the country from half the habitable globe, by placing it under the administration of the Company alone, and excluding all other persons except foreigners. The commercial sphere was become too extended for the limited powers of a chartered company, and it was the duty of parliament not to consign the private trade to the control of their shipping system. The noble lord said, he was prepared to contend, that the Company had taken a burthen on their shoulders beyond their power to administer with justice to their own interests and to the public; and that the evil rising from a want of capital, compelled them to withdraw from branches of commerce which it would be most beneficial for them to exercise, and to engage in other

transactions attended with clear loss. He gave some examples of these facts, and inferred that it was highly expedient that the national capital should be let in to the relief of the Company, upon the principle of the regulations of 1793, or the improved system adopted in 1802. The other alternative, of abolishing the present system, he was certainly not disposed to admit, unless all arrangements between the Company and the public should appear impracticable. Dismissing therefore the two extremes of the question, he would proceed to state those modifications of the existing system which were the subject of certain resolutions to be laid before the committee. After opening the nature and purpose of these resolutions, they were handed to the chairman of the committee, and read. They commenced with a declaration, That it is expedient that all the privileges, authorities, and immunities, granted to the East India Company, shall continue and be in force for the further term of twenty years, except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed. The 2nd resolution was to continue the present restraints to the commercial intercourse with China, and the Company's exclusive trade in tea. The 3rd contained a permission to any of his Majesty's subjects to export to, and import from, all ports within the limits of the Company's charter, such goods, wares, &c. as are allowed by law, under certain enumerated provisions. The 4th regulated the application of the rents, revenues, and profits accruing to the Company from their territorial possessions in India; and

the 5th regulated in like manner the application of the proceeds from their sales of goods, and the profits of private trade. The 6th directed the application of the surplus revenues of the Company after the reduction of their debt in India to ten millions sterling, and that in England to three millions. The subsequent resolutions declared the expediency of allowing British ships built in the East Indies to import goods, &c. from that country during the present war, and to an assigned period after it—of making provision for further limiting the granting of gratuities and pensions to officers of the Company—of continuing the power in the court of directors to supply vacancies occurring in the chief offices in India—of limiting the number of king's troops in future to be maintained by the Company in India—and of placing the church establishment in the British territories in India under the superintendence of a bishop and three archdeacons.

It is unnecessary to give the particulars of the conversation which ensued in this early stage of the business. Several of the speakers urged the propriety of hearing evidence at the bar respecting certain points, which was agreed to by lord Castlereagh.

On March 30th the examination of evidence commenced in the House of Commons before a committee of the whole House, with that of Warren Hastings, esq. and was continued through a number of meetings, in which a great many individuals who had served in high stations in India were examined. On April 13th, so much of the time of the House

having been taken up with this matter, that the general business of parliament was interrupted, lord Castlereagh moved for the appointment of a select committee for the further inquiry into the affairs of the East India Company. A debate ensued on the subject, which ended in a division, when the noble lord's motion was carried by 95 against 37. The examinations were then carried on before the select committee for a considerable time longer; and in the mean time some of the same individuals were examined before the House of Lords. The mass of fact and opinion thus produced, was of a bulk sufficient to fill a volume, and will not admit of an abridgment compatible with our limits that could afford any idea of its substance. It stands upon record as a curious document relative to the state of India, though occasionally marked with the particular views and 'prepossessions' of the persons contributing to it.

The examinations in the House of Lords were soon concluded by a motion of the Marquis of *Wellesley* for the production of certain papers on East India affairs. In his speech introductory to the motion, his lordship charged the ministers with having brought in their resolutions unexplained, unconsidered, undebated; and he thought that their lordships were called upon to retrace their steps, and to revert to the general sources of the principles upon which they were to legislate on this arduous question. He deprecated any attempt to decide it upon the principle that it was an anomalous state of things that the same person should be merchant and sovereign.

If it were an anomaly, it had been found very good in practice. Proceeding to particulars, he said he was of opinion that the India trade was essential to the Company in a commercial point of view; and on considering the resolutions, he dwelt upon the evils that would arise from admitting British subjects to trade to all the countries within the Company's charter. He remarked upon various omissions of important points in the resolutions; and concluded with moving for a number of papers which he specified.

The Marquis was replied to by the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* who produced several arguments for the advantage to be derived from opening the India trade to individuals.

Lord *Grenville* then rose, and delivered his opinion at length on the general subject. He thought that the manner in which it had been taken up laboured under one fundamental defect, that of treating as principal what was in its own nature subordinate. The interests of the East India Company were made the first object of consideration, whereas that of the British crown, as sovereign of our Indian possessions, ought to be regarded as paramount. It was now become a measure of absolute necessity to make a public assertion of the sovereignty of the crown in India, and parliament must give laws for India, pronouncing not upon a single and separate question of general or local legislation, but upon the whole principle and frame of government under which the British dominion in that country shall henceforth be administered. On this enlarged idea his lordship

made a number of particular observations relative to the policy proper to be adopted in Indian affairs, which are incapable of abridgment: but upon the whole he decidedly approved of admitting private merchants to a participation in the trade.

Lord Wellesley's motion for the production of papers was then put to the question, and carried.

On May 31st, Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day in the House of Commons, for resolving itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the affairs of the East-India Company. After a debate concerning the order in which the resolutions were to be considered, his lordship moved the first, which was, to declare the expediency of the continuance of the East-India Company with its privileges, &c. for a further period, with the exception of certain limitations and modifications. This motion gave rise to some long and eloquent speeches, in which the friends and opposers of the company's exclusive privileges produced their copious store of facts and arguments. The resolution, however, was agreed to without a division.

On June 1st, Lord Castlereagh moved the second resolution, declarative of the expediency of leaving the intercourse with China, and the tea trade, in the hands of the Company. A debate followed, in which the Company's monopoly was opposed by some speakers, as injurious and unnecessary, and defended by others. The resolution was, however, carried without a division.

The debate on the third resolution, comprehending the important

point of opening the trade to the Company's possessions in India, occupied the committee on June 2nd and 3rd, and was productive of a great variety of statement relative to the Company's principles of government in that country, the condition of the natives, their capability of improvement, the effect of intercourse with strangers, and the probable consequences at home of rendering the trade free, which was chiefly a repetition of topics already frequently discussed in speech and writing. The question was at length put, and carried without a division.

A number of other resolutions were agreed to, some only *pro forma*; and Mr. Lushington reported from the committee all the resolutions, in number fourteen, which were ordered for further consideration.

On June 16th, the resolutions being brought before the House, several were read and agreed to. The 8th, relative to India-built shipping, was negatived, lord Castlereagh having stated that he intended omitting this subject in his bill.

The discussion of the third being resumed, Mr. Baring moved an amendment, to confine the return of vessels from India to the port of London; and he intimated that if this amendment was agreed to, he should propose to limit this arrangement to the period of five years. A debate ensued, in which many of the former arguments relative to opening the trade were repeated. On a division the votes were, for the amendment, 43; against it, 131. Majority 88.

Some other proposed amendments were negatived without a

division. Lord *Castlereagh* then proposed an amendment, providing that with respect to places out of the Company's charter, an application for licences to trade should be made only to the Board of Control, who might, if they thought it necessary, consult the directors. It was objected, that there appeared no occasion for licenses at all to places not within the charter. The amendment was, however, carried by 122 votes against 19. The third resolution was then passed. All the other resolutions were agreed to, except the 13th, relative to the propagation of the Christian religion in India, the debate on which was adjourned; and leave was given for a bill to be brought in on the other resolutions, and they were ordered to be sent to the Lords.

On June 18th, the Earl of *Buckinghamshire* stated his intention to move for a committee on the next Monday, upon the resolutions received from the Commons.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* deprecated precipitation on such an important business, and said that he had moved some days ago for the production of papers essential to its due consideration, which had not yet been laid before the House.

The Earls of *Liverpool* and *Buckinghamshire* spoke of the necessity of proceeding without further delay; and it was understood that the papers would be ready at the time mentioned.

On June 21st, the House of Lords having resolved itself into a committee, the Earl of *Buckinghamshire*, on moving the resolutions, went into a detail in order to shew the policy and expediency of

adopting them. The resolutions being read and agreed to, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved that the report be received to-morrow.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* made a number of animadversions upon the resolutions, in which there were several points of great importance and delicacy which required the most deliberate consideration of the House; and he moved, as an amendment, that the report be received that day three months. After some debate on the merits of the resolutions, in which nothing new was advanced, the House divided. For the original motion, 49; for the amendment 14. Majority 35.

The adjourned consideration of the 13th resolution, relative to the propagation of Christianity in India, was resumed in the House of Commons on June 22nd. The extraordinary zeal for religion which is a prominent feature of the present time, had displayed itself in a great number of petitions to parliament from different places and societies in the island, during the course of discussions on India affairs, requesting that, in the new arrangement, provision should be made for the instruction of the natives in the principles of the Christian faith; and so much attention had been paid to these applications in framing the resolutions, that the 13th expressed the opinion of the committee, "that such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among the natives of the British dominions in India of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement, and that, in furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law to persons

copal church, there should also be one for the presbyterian. On a division, the clause was rejected by 20 against 18. At a subsequent discussion it was made known, that the Company had given an assurance for the maintenance of ministers of the Scotch church at its own expence.

Of the further proceedings of the House of Commons respecting this bill to its final passing the House, it is unnecessary to detail the particulars. Complaints of precipitation were made by the friends of the Company to the last; and the court of proprietors instructed those directors who have seats in parliament, to move for a delay till the bill in its amended shape should have undergone their consideration; but the minister was firm in resisting such motions. Some new clauses and amendments were proposed, and nega-

tived, and the third reading took place on July 13.

In the House of Lords the progress of this bill was much more silent than in the Commons, few members seeming to interest themselves in its provisions after they had given a general opinion of it at its first introduction. The earl of Lauderdale was most conspicuous in opposition, and he entered upon the journals of the House a protest against the second reading, in strong terms of censure, particularly of the enactment which directs the yearly issue in India, for the purpose of investments, of a sum equal to the payment made from the funds at home on account of the territorial charges of the preceding year.

The bill passed into a law just before the close of the session. An abstract of its clauses will be found in another part of our volume.

nance of such a monopoly was not necessary to the political power of the Company, he moved as an amendment, that the exclusive trade to China should be granted them for a period of ten years. A debate followed on this topic, which was concluded by a division, for the amendment, 29; against it, 69. Majority 40.

Mr. *Phillips* proposed as an amendment of the clause that notice should be given to the Company on the 10th of April, 1813, that their exclusive trade was to terminate in three years, the substitution of April 10, 1821.

This amendment was rejected by 59 votes against 18.

When the clause respecting the propagation of Christianity was read, a decided opposition to it was declared; and Sir *T. Sutton* moved the omission of the words in the preamble of the clause declaring the purposes for which missionaries were to be sent to India, and the substitution of the words "for various lawful purposes." This motion rekindled the debate between the opposers and the promoters of the scheme for Christianizing India; of the former of whom were the greater number of those who had resided in that country; of the latter, those at home who are distinguished by the name of the evangelical party. The substance of the debate being only a repetition of the matter of prior discussions, it will suffice to state the result, which was a division, when there appeared for the original clause, 54; for the amendment, 32. Majority 22.

The consideration of the bill being resumed on July 2nd, Lord *Castlereagh* called the attention of

the committee to the clause relative to the appropriation of the Company's funds, which, he said, had been generally misunderstood. It was not the design of the framers of the bill to take out of the hands of the Company the application of any funds of which they were in legal possession, and of which they might dispose to the general advantage of the proprietors: the great object in view was, to draw a precise line between the territorial and the commercial transactions of the Company.

On the clause providing that 20,000 of the king's troops should be maintained in India by the Company, Mr. *R. Thornton* objected that it was a larger number than was hitherto allowed by law to be employed. Lord *Castlereagh* said, that although a much smaller number had been named in the last act, yet that in point of fact many more troops had been found necessary, and that the number employed was above 20,000. Our territory in the East had trebled since 1793, whence an increased military establishment was requisite.

On the clause respecting the appointment of a bishop and three archdeacons, Mr. *W. Dundas* stated that a majority of the British residents in India were of the Scotch church, and therefore would have no provision for their public worship; he therefore proposed a clause for the appointment of three Scotch clergymen, one at each presidency, with a salary of 1,000*l.* each. This clause was discussed, and no other argument was brought against it, than that its principle would require that wherever there was an establishment for the epis-

copal church, there should also be one for the presbyterian. On a division, the clause was rejected by 20 against 18. At a subsequent discussion it was made known, that the Company had given an assurance for the maintenance of ministers of the Scotch church at its own expence.

Of the further proceedings of the House of Commons respecting this bill to its final passing the House, it is unnecessary to detail the particulars. Complaints of precipitation were made by the friends of the Company to the last; and the court of proprietors instructed those directors who have seats in parliament, to move for a delay till the bill in its amended shape should have undergone their consideration; but the minister was firm in resisting such motions. Some new clauses and amendments were proposed, and nega-

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Budget, English and Irish.

THE House of Commons on March 31, being in a committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said, that he should first mention to the committee a transaction which had taken place that morning. Government had made the proposal to a considerable body of merchants and bankers of funding twelve millions of outstanding exchequer bills in the same stock in which they had lately been uniformly funded, namely, the five per cent navy annuities; for every 100*l.* so funded, the subscriber to receive 115*l.* 10*s.* of those annuities. The rate of interest to be paid by the public on this sum would be 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* which, added to the sinking fund upon it, would amount to 6*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* In addition to this proposal, it had been thought advisable to give an option to such of the holders of exchequer bills as might think fit to subscribe an additional 50 per cent in money, for which they should receive debentures. On these debentures he proposed an addition of one per cent, as a sinking fund for their redemption. After the right hon. gentleman had made various explanatory observations on this scheme, he said, he would now proceed, in conformity to his notice, to submit to the consideration of the committee the taxes which would be necessary, in order to make that provision for the sinking fund which was involved in the bill in progress through the House, provided it passed into a law. If, on the other hand, parliament should not think it advisable to give the bill their sanction, at least he would not be liable to reproach for having neglected to provide supplies which might be applicable to defray the charge and sinking fund of exchequer bills outstanding. Reverting to the financial occurrences of 1802, he observed, that although the noble lord then at the head of the Treasury (lord Sidmouth) did not provide a sinking fund for the sum funded in that year, yet the taxes imposed to defray the interest and charges of that sum had exceeded the estimate by four or five millions. This excess of produce, which went to the consolidated fund, he (the chancellor of the exchequer) might have been justified in applying to the services of the current year; but it was so important to maintain the consolidated fund, that it appeared to him to be very inexpedient to take such a step, and to be far better, however inconvenient in other respects, to add to the existing taxation. In addition to the 870,000*l.* which in the development of his financial plan, he had shown to be necessary to supply the drain on the sinking fund, the committee would recollect, that in providing the supplies for the last year, there was one

proposition—the auction duty—which he had calculated at 100,000*l.* and which having abandoned, it became necessary for him to supply the consequent deficiency in the consolidated fund. The total sum, therefore, that it became requisite to raise by permanent taxes, was nearly a million of money, viz. 870,000*l.* to be applied to the sinking fund; and 100,000*l.* the deficiency occasioned by the relinquishment last year of the auction duty. For the purpose of providing the last-mentioned sum, it was his intention to propose to the committee an additional duty on tobacco equal to that imposed on it last year, which duty he would estimate at 100,000*l.* although probably it would produce more. He was not aware that this new tax would occasion any inconvenience; or at least he was persuaded that it would cause as little as any that could be devised. With regard to the greater sum of 870,000*l.* the principal tax that he meant to propose to meet it, was an increase of the custom duties. He thought this would be infinitely preferable to any augmentation of the assessed taxes, or of the stamp duties, which had lately been so much increased. As the most convenient mode, he proposed to raise the sum of 8 or 900,000*l.* by a general increase of those duties, with certain exceptions. These exceptions were the duties on tea, sugar, wine, raw silk, and cotton wool. On the other articles which paid custom duties he proposed an increase of 25 per cent. No such general augmentation had occurred since 1804, and only one partial and small increase in 1805. Under the existing circumstances of the

country this would be comparatively little felt. For the country had, until recently, been so much excluded from foreign trade, that, until lately, all foreign articles had come to our markets, what with the difficulty of transmission, the charge of freights, &c. under an augmentation of expense, greatly exceeding the proposed rate of duty. Many circumstances had, however, recently combined to render those articles at the present moment cheaper to the consumer, even with the increased tax, than they were last year without it. He would estimate the amount of the increase of the custom duties, at from 850 to 900,000*l.* In addition to this, however, he meant to propose a slight augmentation of the excise in a particular branch of it. He proposed that this should take place on French wines, an article of mere luxury, entirely confined to the higher orders, and if checked in the importation, or wholly shut out, he should consider it to be a national advantage. On French wines, he proposed to lay an additional excise duty of 19*d.* a bottle, which would be about 18*d.* to the consumer; a tax that could not be considered very burthensome to the country.

The produce he estimated at 30,000*l.* no very important sum, and one indeed which it would hardly be worth while so to raise, were not the subject itself one so proper for taxation, that even were it likely to produce less, or were the consumption to be so diminished as to impair the existing produce of the duty upon it, he should still feel it to be incumbent upon him to make his present proposition. The estimated produce,

therefore, of the permanent taxes would be 850,000*l.* from the general increase in the consolidated duties of customs, 100,000*l.* from the duty on tobacco, and 30,000*l.* from the duty on French wines, making in the whole a sum somewhat short of a million, to answer two objects—the support of the sinking fund, and to make good the defalcation caused by the abandonment last year of the auction duty. And here he would observe, that although he had thought proper thus to propose a substitute for the auction duty, he had by no means lost sight of it. He did not think it would be satisfactory to take it for the purpose of contributing to the immediate supply; but he reserved to himself the liberty of proposing means to prevent fraud, and to regulate the duty, if he should thereafter find it necessary so to do. Those which he had mentioned were permanent taxes. He should next propose to lay some further taxes under the head of war taxes, for the general purpose of assisting the supplies for the year, and for the particular object of providing for the one per cent sinking fund on exchequer bills outstanding on the 5th of January of each year, to be granted to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. These war taxes he wished to class under the heads of imports and exports. The first that he should propose would be a general increase of duty on the importation of all goods and merchandize, the manufacture of the French empire, and of all countries dependent on France. It was true that trade licences to France and her dependencies were not now granted by government,

but it was obvious that circumstances might render it politic to renew them; and we had an undoubted right to retaliate on the enemy all the oppression in which he had persevered against our commerce. He proposed to double the war duty on such articles. Those war duties were at present equal to one-third of the consolidated duties. He proposed to add to them the amount of the other two-thirds, thus making the whole of the duties in war double the duties in peace on French goods. It was extremely difficult to estimate the probable produce of this increase. It would vary with the state of our intercourse with France. If he took the average of the last three years, he would say that it might amount to 200,000*l.* Some articles were wholly prohibited; of others, the difficulty of importation was great; but by taking the various articles, and allowing one as it were to insure the other, he was confident the produce would not fall short of that which he had just stated. With respect to the exports, the trade about to open, would, in all probability, be so great, that no material inconvenience could, in his opinion, arise from adding a half per cent to the present export duties. In peace, such a proposition would be impolitic—not so at the present moment. He calculated that it might produce about 150,000*l.*; and on this branch of increased revenue he thought he might confidently rely. [Mr. Baring here adverted to the increased import duties, asked the right hon. gentleman to what countries they were to be applicable?] Certainly the increased import duties would be on

goods coming from all countries dependent on France. It would give him great pleasure to see those duties lessened by the diminution of the number of those countries. — They were not to attach to the exports of any country in amity with his majesty; and the declaration of that amity would immediately cause the cessation of those duties. The only other additional duty on exports which he meant to propose was, a duty of a penny a pound on the exportation of foreign hides, which would operate very advantageously on our leather manufactures in foreign markets, and it would have been proper perhaps that ere now this measure should have been adopted, as hides might be considered as in some measure a military store. The only remaining article of proposed taxation was one which he was induced to adopt on political as well as on financial principles—it was a duty on the importation of American cotton wool. The American government had declared their principal ports to be in a state of blockade, extending from Rhode island southward; thus endeavouring to deprive our manufacturers of that important material. He had every reason to believe, that, if proper encouragement were given to the importation of cotton wool from our own colonies, this stoppage on the part of the Americans would be wholly innoxious to this country. It was obvious, however, that to create this encouragement it would be necessary to secure the merchant, bringing cotton wool from such a distance, against losing by his speculation. If the merchant incurred the danger of having his cotton intercepted in our market

by the American cotton, he would be in a state of little promise and great uncertainty. Unfortunately such an occurrence had lately taken place:—when the American government imposed the embargo on their ports, which occasioned a temporary stoppage of the exportation of cotton wool from the United States, encouragement was given by government (in order to prevent injury to the British manufactures) to the importation of large quantities from our own colonies. But unluckily it came too late—the Americans had taken off their embargo; and, unprotected by such a countervailing duty as that which he was about to propose, the British merchant sustained very considerable loss. It was to prevent the occurrence of similar events that he was induced to make the proposition to the committee. The committee were aware that the Sea Island cotton was the finest imported from America. The object which he had in view was, to procure the fine article from the East Indies, by affording a sufficient encouragement to the importers. There was at present a sufficient quantity on hand of every kind, except the Sea Island, and it was a necessary ground of his measure, intended to promote the importation of the finer kind, to prevent the ruin which would fall on the importer by any sudden competition. With this view, he proposed to lay a protecting duty of three half-pence per pound on all American cotton imported in British ships, and a duty of sixpence per pound on all such cotton imported in foreign bottoms. The whole consumption of cotton in our own manufactures

was 80 millions of pounds, of which 30 millions 3-8ths came from America. The deficiency, even if none were now imported from America, would be made up by that imported from the West Indies and Brazil. There was only one objection to this measure, which was, that it would raise the price of the raw material on the manufacturers in the first instance, and eventually on the consumer. With respect to the home consumer, he thought, however, that it could be hardly felt, and with regard to the export trade, he was of opinion there was no reason to apprehend any rivalry on the continent of Europe, and America was at present out of the question. He apprehended that no fear could be entertained of any competition in France, when the duty on cotton now existing was five shillings per pound, whereas the duty in contemplation here would only amount to nine-pence entirely, which threw at present a sort of monopoly of this article into our hands. As to the other nations of the continent, some of whose territories were the seat of war, and whose general internal insecurity was adverse to commercial enterprise, but little could be apprehended from their competition. He conceived, at the same time, that it would be desirable that government should have the means of varying this measure according to circumstances; and with this view he had in contemplation to propose that a power should be given to his majesty in council to suspend or reduce any of those war duties, according to any circumstances which might arise at this important crisis to make it expedient so

to do. The right hon. gentleman then concluded by saying, that he hoped he had provided the charges required by the public service in the least objectionable manner. It was difficult in these cases to calculate exactly, but he thought he had here made ample provision for all reverses, as the taxes in question would, in the ordinary state of trade produce (he should suppose) three times as much. Any surplus in the present case would go into the war taxes, in aid of the other resources of the country. He proceeded to move his first resolution, for providing for the outstanding exchequer bills.

Mr. Baring made a variety of objections to the proposed tax upon American cotton: in which he was followed by several members from the manufacturing counties. As no one spoke in favour of it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined pressing the question upon it, and referred it to a future discussion. This tax was afterwards the subject of several petitions, and was finally given up by the minister.

On May 8rd, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* submitted to the committee his promised resolutions respecting exchequer bills and debentures. He said that not only the 12 millions of exchequer bills had been subscribed in one day, but a great surplus subscription had been tendered which could not be accepted, and the stocks had remained steady under this operation. It was now therefore desirable to extend the funding of exchequer bills; and although there had been a failure in the subscription for debentures, he would recommend a repetition of the experiment. He therefore proposed to raise three

millions by debentures, giving the subscribers to them the power to fund exchequer bills to an amount double that of their debentures. He then moved a number of resolutions, to this effect, which were agreed to.

On June 11th the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to take the earliest opportunity of submitting to the approbation of the committee, the terms of the loan he had contracted, to make up the sum granted for the current service of the year. Were he to take up the attention of the house for a length of time any way proportionate to the magnitude of the financial operations he should have occasion to advert to, no opportunity would be left to discuss on that evening the other important subjects which were to be submitted to the attention of the house; he hoped, however, that the statements he had to make, were so clear, and so generally understood already, that it would be necessary for him to occupy but a small portion of the time of the committee. He would first submit to the committee an account of the items of supplies already agreed to, and proceed afterwards to those of the Ways and Means necessary to meet them. He did not intend, in the mean time, to offer any comment on the magnitude of the expenditure, nor to dwell on the political and military exertions which had rendered it necessary; those topics had been frequently discussed before, and would probably come again under the consideration of the house before they separated.

The first article of supply was the sum already voted for the service of the navy (exclusive of ord-

nance sea service) and amounting to 20,575,011*l.* exceeding the sum voted last year by 872,612*l.* The sum voted for the army in England (including barracks and commissariat) was 15,727,931*l.* exceeding also last year's vote by 1,150,233*l.* for the army in Ireland 3,198,606*l.* exceeding the expenditure of last year by 20,144*l.* These sums united gave a total of 18,926,537*l.* for the army, giving a general excess over last year's expense of 1,170,377*l.* In the extraordinaries of the army last year, there had remained unprovided for, a sum of 4,662,797*l.* which, of course, was to be provided for, by the ways and means. But to prevent the recurrence of the same unpleasant circumstance, he would this year provide the sum of 9,500,000*l.* for the extraordinaries of the army. Of this sum 5,000,000*l.* had been already voted, and there would of course remain four millions and a half to be provided for at a future period by the house. The army extraordinaries for Ireland were the same as last year, that is, 200,000*l.* making the total of the extraordinaries 9,700,000*l.* The sums necessary for miscellaneous services had been already voted by the house; there were, however, some items still unprovided for, and to cover them all, he would take the sum of 2,500,000*l.*; exceeding that branch of the service of last year, by 150,000*l.* The next article of supply he should come to, were the subsidies granted to foreign powers. On this head no alteration had taken place since last year; and the sums already voted by the house, were 2,000,000*l.* for Portugal, and 400,000*l.* for Sicily. There would be also

among the items of supply, a sum of 2,000,000*l.* to the East India company, for advances made by them to government.

He had now gone through all the articles of supply already voted, and the committee might naturally expect that he should say something of the vote of credit he was expected to ask before the close of the session. He was sure, that in the present state of Europe, the committee would feel the necessity of arming government with sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of the favourable military and political circumstances which might present themselves. He intended, in consequence, to demand a vote of credit of 5 or 6,000,000*l.* for England, and 200,000*l.* as usual for Ireland. He had not yet made up his mind, as to which of the sums he should ask, his determination depending on a contingency, which was, whether or no a sum of 1,100,000*l.* still unapplied out of the last vote of credit should be disposed of before that period. He would, however, take in account the sum of 6,000,000*l.*; and this would bring the total of the joint charge for Great Britain and Ireland to 72,065,639*l.* There were, besides, several separate charges for England. The first was the Loyalty Loan, the charge of which was 171,836*l.* making 58,420*l.* more than last year. The next article of the separate charge was the interest on exchequer bills, amounting to 1,800,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* more than last year; interest on debentures 40,000*l.*; grant to the sinking fund, in respect to exchequer bills unprovided, 260,000*l.*; and, lastly, the vote of credit of 1812, 3,000,000*l.*

The total of the separate charge for England giving a total of 5,271,836*l.* and forming the aggregate amount of supply of 77,337,475*l.* Out of this were to be deducted the Irish proportion of the joint charge of 72,065,639*l.* which was 8,478,310*l.*; also the Irish proportion of the civil list and consolidated fund, forming together 8,651,533*l.* to be deducted from the aggregate charge amount, and which would leave 68,685,942*l.* to be provided for by England.

The right hon. gentleman then briefly detailed the various articles of ways and means by which he proposed to meet that charge. The annual duties he would take at the same amount as last year, namely, 3,000,000*l.* The surplus of the consolidated fund he would take only at 500,000*l.* and should, before he sat down, explain his motive for so doing to the committee. The nett and disposable produce of the war taxes he would take at 21,000,000*l.* and to that amount of their produce was to be added such a portion of those taxes as had been previously appropriated to the payment of loans. The lottery, he would take at 200,000*l.*; it had, in fact, produced 220,000*l.* but he should take the nearest round sum. Exchequer bills had been funded to the amount of 15,775,800*l.* and this, of course, constituted a part of the ways and means; but others had been issued to replace them partly. In funding those exchequer bills, it had been intended to raise a sum of half the amount by means of debentures; the attempt had, however, been only partially successful, and had produced only

799,300*l.* or to take the next round sum 800,000*l.* It was intended to make up that deficiency by issuing 3,000,000*l.* more of exchequer bills, which would make the amount of those in circulation, equal to what it was last year. He trusted that the committee would not accuse him of increasing the unfunded debt unnecessarily and without limit; but when it was considered how low he had taken the surplus of the consolidated fund, it might be reasonably expected that it would produce considerably more, which would tend of course to reduce the unfunded debt; and in consideration of that circumstance, he trusted that the money market would experience no inconvenience from leaving the amount of exchequer bills the same as last year.

The next article of the ways and means, which had been for the

first time introduced into it last year, was the sale of old naval stores. On this subject his right hon. friend, the chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, had represented to him that Ireland was in justice entitled to her share of the produce of those sales. That claim he had admitted; and the amount of naval stores sold being this year 601,908*l.*, would leave for the service of England, after deducting the Irish proportion, 531,096*l.* The ways and means to meet the current expenses of the year, would be completed by the loan of 21,000,000*l.* he had contracted, forming a total of 68,806,196*l.* leaving over and above the supplies a sum of 120,254*l.*

The right hon. gentleman then recapitulated the different items of the supplies and ways and means in the following order:

SUPPLIES.

Navy, exclusive of Ordnance Sea Service	£	
Army (including Barracks and Commissariat)		20,575,011
Ditto Ireland	15,727,931	
	3,198,606	
		18,926,537
Extraordinaries		
England	9,500,000	
Ireland	200,000	
		9,700,000
Unprovided ditto last year		4,662,797
Ordnance (including Ireland)		3,101,294
Miscellaneous		2,500,000
Vote of Credit		
England	6,000,000	
Ireland	200,000	
		6,200,000
Sicily		400,000
Portugal		2,000,000
India Company		2,000,000
Joint charge ...		72,063,639

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SEPARATE CHARGE.		£.
Loyalty Loan	71,836	
Interest on Exchequer Bills.....	1,800,000	
Ditto on Debentures..	40,000	
Grant to Sinking Fund in respect to Exchequer Bills unprovided	260,000	
Vote of Credit 1812.....	3,000,000	
		<u>5,271,836</u>
		<u>77,337,475</u>
Deduct Irish proportion of £.72,065,639.....	8,478,310	
Ditto Civil List and Consolidated Fund	173,223	
		<u>8,651,533</u>
Total on account of England...		<u>68,685,942</u>

WAYS AND MEANS.		
Annual Duties	3,000,000	
Surplus Consolidated Fund.....	500,000	
War Taxes	21,000,000	
Lottery	200,000	
Exchequer Bills funded	15,775,800	
Debentures	799,300	
Vote of Credit	6,000,000	
Naval Stores(English proportion of £601,908)	531,096	
Loan	21,000,000	
		<u>£.68,806,196</u>

He had already apprised the committee, that he would acquaint them with the motives which had induced him to take the surplus of the consolidated fund at so low as 500,000*l*. The committee was aware that there had been last year a deficit in the revenue of 1,500,000*l*. which, together with the additional charges laid on that fund last session, had occasioned a deficiency of 3,281,000*l*. in the surplus of the consolidated fund, as estimated for the year ending the 5th of April, 1813. This deficit had been principally felt in

the malt and excise duties, where it had amounted to between two and three millions; and the other branches of revenue must have been proportionally prosperous in order to cover it in so great a degree. This was principally the case in respect to the war taxes; and the committee must be aware that great improvement might also be expected in the collection of duties recently laid, as they became better understood, and better regulations framed to collect them. It should be observed, besides, that the deficit on the articles to which

he had alluded, was owing to the depressed state of our manufactures, which considerably checked consumption; the use of sugar in distilleries had also lowered the produce of the duty on malt, and in the first quarter of the present year the dearness of that article had prevented its being used for that purpose; but all these causes were not likely to operate again on the consolidated fund, and, from those considerations, he had taken the surplus of the consolidated fund for the present year at the average of three years, and omitting in that average the year ending the 5th of

April last. From that average he should estimate the surplus of the consolidated fund for next year at 3,889,000*l.* but as the surplus of last year fell short of the estimate by 3,384,000*l.* that sum was to be made good by the surplus of this year, leaving a nett produce of 608,000*l.* which he would, however, take at the round sum of 500,000*l.*

The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give the committee a detailed view of this component part of the consolidated fund, and of the estimated amount at which he would take each of the items.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Estimated Receipts for the present year.

Customs	£. 5,607,000
Excise	18,835,000
Assessed Taxes	6,200,000
Stamps	5,176,000
Post Office	1,400,000
Hawkers and Pedlars, and sundry small Branches	100,000
Personal Estates and Pensions	135,000
Land Taxes, &c.	1,051,000
Surplus of Exchequer Fees.....	75,000
Tontine	24,000
Crown Lands, &c.	20,000
Imprest Monies, &c.	170,000
	<hr/>
	38,793,000
War Taxes appropriated to consolidated Fund	2,706,000
	<hr/>
	41,199,000
The Charge exclusive of the Charge of the Loan for the present year	35,260,000
	<hr/>
	5,329,000
Additional Charge created in the present Session	2,100,000
Deduct expected Produce of the Duties imposed to meet the said charge	750,000
	<hr/>
	1,350,000
	<hr/>

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Estimated Surplus of Consolidated Fund for the present year ending 5th April, 1814	3,889,000
Deficiency of surplus, year ending 5th April, 1813.....	3,281,000
Surplus remaining for present year	<u>£. 608,000</u>

The right hon. gentleman proceeded to show in what way he had formed his estimates of the war taxes.

The Customs and Excise averaged in the three years ending April 5, 1812.	9,502,965
Add Duties imposed in 1811, and the present year	550,000
And for the higher Duty on Sugars of 3s. per cwt. in consequence of the high price, which might be taken at	250,000

The total would be..... £.10,302,965

This Sum, then, he took as an average of the Customs and Excise. Of the property Tax there remained of former Assessments on April 5, 1813.	9,361,946
Estimated produce of the present year	12,960,000

22,321,946

Deduct the sum remaining to complete the grant of 1812.	8,898,246
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There would remain	13,423,701
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This sum carried to the 10,302,965 <i>l.</i> which he took for the produce of the Customs and Excise, gave.....	23,726,666
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Deducting from this the War taxes pledged for the interest of the debt	2,706,000
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And there remained to be granted for the service of the year	21,020,666
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It remained for him to state the conditions on which the loan had been contracted. These he thought were so far satisfactory that all parties ought to be satisfied. They did not impose a greater burthen on the public than was necessary, and if beneficial to the contractors, it was not so much so, as to give them an unfair advantage. For every 100*l.* subscribed they received 110*l.* in the three per cent. reduced annuities, 60*l.* in the three per cent. consols, and 8*s.* 6*d.* in the long annuities. The charge to be provided for was very considerable. The capital debt created was 35,700,000*l.* the interest

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1,160,250*l.* the one per cent. to the sinking fund 536,999*l.* To this was to be added for management, 11,379*l.*; making a total charge of 1,708,628*l.* The total debt created by funding in the present session, was 54,780,423*l.*; the interest on it was 2,062,066*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* The per centage to the sinking fund amounted to 763,914*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* the charge for management was, 17,103*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*; and the total charge to the public was 2,843,084*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* The House would understand that he meant to propose to cancel such part of the debt as the sum in the hands of the commissioners was sufficient to cover. On this subject, he however thought it at present unnecessary to trouble the committee, as other opportunities would occur for going into it; reserving to himself, therefore, the right of giving any explanation that might appear necessary, he should trouble them at present no further. The right hon. gentleman then moved his first resolution, which,

as well as all the others, passed without any discussion.

IRISH BUDGET.] Mr. *William Fitzgerald* said, it was his duty now to address the committee. If ever any man had to solicit the indulgence of the committee it was for him to do it, being not only for the first time to bring under the view of parliament the financial situation of Ireland, but being called upon to provide for a demand beyond that of any former year, and to supply not only the means for the coming time, but to make up the deficiencies of that which had been truly stated by his right hon. friend Mr. Vansittart, to have been a year of unexampled expenditure. He would not occupy too much, he hoped, of the time of the committee, yet he feared he could not avoid trespassing at what some would deem too great length upon their attention.

He would now proceed to state as briefly as he could the different items of the supply. They were as follows:

SUPPLY.

Deficiency of Contribution 1812, exclusive of Army Extraordinaries supplied this year	£. 2,226,037
Estimated quota of this year, including exceedings of Army Extraordinaries supplied this year 8,651,533 <i>l.</i> Brit.	9,372,594
Interest and Sinking Fund on present Debt	4,951,501
Grant to Sinking Fund in respect of Treasury Bills	21,604
Total Supply.....	16,571,636

To meet which were,

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Consolidated Fund.....	3,281,478
Revenues estimated at.....	4,600,000

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	£.
Profit on Lotteries	100,000
Seamen's Wages	73,425
2,17ths of 601,908 <i>l.</i> for Naval Stores, 15-17ths thereof being taken credit for by England, 70,812 <i>l.</i> Brit.	76,718
Loan in Ireland	2,000,000
Loan in England, 6,000,000 <i>l.</i> Brit. 6,500,000	
	<hr/> 8,500,000
	<hr/> 16,631,616

The first item in the estimate, viz. the surplus of the consolidated fund, stood thus :

Balance 5th January, 1813.....	1,366,718
Remaining of British Loan, 1812	2,029,009
	<hr/> 3,329,727

DEDUCT ARREARS.

Principal of outstanding Treasury Bills and Lottery Prizes	28,460
Ardglass Harbour.....	5,883
Inland Navigations	79,906
	<hr/> 114,249

Surplus of Consolidated Fund..... 3,281,478

The charge upon the loans contracted this year would be :

Irish Loan 2,000,000 <i>l.</i> at 6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> for money	125,750
English Loan, 6,500,000 <i>l.</i> at 7 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> ditto	470,089
	<hr/> 595,839

The duties and taxes to meet which he had proposed to the House in the course of the session : their produce he estimated as follows :

Customs with Excise on Tobacco	265,000
Malt 3 <i>s.</i> per Barrel	115,000
Spirits 6 <i>d.</i> per gallon	110,000
Assessed Taxes, increase of 25 per cent. and upwards.....	100,000
Postage, alteration in Duties	15,000
Leather	5,000
	<hr/> 610,000

In devising the means of answering these charges, he felt that he was placed in a situation more disagreeable than any person who had preceded him in his office, had experienced. At a time when the country was labouring under very considerable difficulties, he was obliged to call upon her for annual duties to meet the charges which he had just stated. To understand perfectly the exertions which Ireland was required to make, it was only necessary for the committee to call to its recollection, what Great Britain had provided in the present year, and to contrast her contribution with that of Ireland. It would be found that Ireland was, at the present moment, charged with fresh impositions to the amount of upwards of 600,000*l*. He was aware, that it was the opinion of some gentlemen, that the system recently introduced in this country, might apply, in a certain degree, to Ireland; and that recourse might be had to the sinking fund. But, however this might be demanded, by the hope of avoiding fresh and onerous burthens, yet, the arguments applied to the principle in this country, could not be applied to Ireland in an equal extent. It had been his principal wish, in the taxes which he had already the honour to propose, several of which had met the concurrence of the House, and the sanction of parliament, to press as little as possible on the lower classes of the community; and to avoid bearing on those great sources of prosperity, which were absolutely necessary to the well-being of a rising country. To have pursued a contrary line, in a country deficient

in resources, and possessing no great capital, would be the means of defeating her prosperity, and rendering ineffectual those burthens which were imposed on her. He had already stated, that the charge for the loans of the present year was 595,839*l*. He would now proceed to lay before the committee the means by which it was intended to meet that charge. He had already submitted to the House a proposition for the further increasing the rate of the custom duties in Ireland; that increase was 25 per cent. which was estimated to produce 77,326*l*. The increased duty of 12*s*. 9*d*. per 100*lbs*. on tobacco, was estimated at 43,722*l*. The additional duty on coffee, 1,900*l*. The increase of one-third of the difference between the British and Irish duties on foreign wines 40,565*l*. These, with one or two other alterations in existing taxes, formed an aggregate of 265,000*l*. It had been argued, at the time when he first proposed these alterations, that it was not possible to calculate on some of the articles so accurately as on others; but to prevent any disappointment which might be apprehended from that circumstance, care had been taken to lay the estimate as low as possible. At the same time, he did not think it could be fairly admitted, because a tax in the first instance had not reached the estimate, that therefore it would always continue unproductive. In the present instance, the sum likely to be produced by the additional duties was very considerably under-rated in the estimate, and it was very probable that the amount of the taxes generally would cover any diminution apprehended in

particular items. The next duty was that which had already passed the House, the addition of 3s. per barrel on malt, the produce of which was estimated at 115,000*l*. The right hon. gentleman here entered into an elaborate detail of the data, on which he founded his assumption that this additional tax would produce the sum specified; particularly as it was accompanied by certain regulations with respect to the malt made use of in the distilleries. The next duty he had to notice, was one to which, if he could judge from the general leaning of the House, he could expect no opposition; he alluded to an additional duty of sixpence per gallon on spirits. It had been argued, that 3s. having been imposed on each barrel of malt, there should be a corresponding duty laid on spirits. He did not think that the addition of sixpence per gallon could materially affect the interests of the distiller; at the same time he was assured, that an increase of duty on the distilleries was a measure which parliament ought not, and would not, in the present posture of affairs, be anxious to oppose. The amount of this additional duty on spirits, calculated on 4,400,000 gallons, a less quantity than was ever known to have been distilled in any one year, would be 110,000*l*.

He believed the consumption of spirits to be more than of twice the amount upon which he had made his calculation, and he did not despair if parliament would arm the executive government with sufficient power to put down the evil of illicit distillation, and if those, the best guardians and enforcers of the laws, the gentlemen

of the country, those resident amongst the people and the most interested in the preservation of the public morals and the public peace, would lend their aid fairly to its suppression, he did not despair, while they would be providing best for the happiness, as well as they would promote most the industry of the people, of obtaining from the distillery in the ensuing year, a greater revenue than it has ever yet yielded to the state. It was known to those members for Ireland who had sat on the committee above stairs, and he was anxious to re-state in the House, that assurance he had given them of the anxious wish of the government to accompany any strong measures which might be resorted to, to get rid of the pernicious practice of private distillation, by provisions for the encouragement of small stills throughout the country, and he hoped that the indulgences which he meant to extend to them by bringing the market home to the neighbourhood, and the door, as it were, of the farmer, would take away the inducements to this practice, while the enforcement of the law would punish its violation, if the practice should continue to prevail; upon this subject, however, he would not say more; he would wait until the proper time for the discussion of this point should arrive, and he had the satisfaction of thinking, that he had the almost unanimous support and sanction of the representatives of Ireland to the measure which the committee had instructed him to introduce. The next duty he had to state was one to which parliament had already acceded, that was the argumenta-

tion of the assessed taxes; this augmentation was on the whole of their amount estimated at 25 per cent. It did not, however, operate generally as a duty of 25 per cent. because persons in the lower ranks of life, and who might be supposed unable to bear it, did not come within its scope to that extent. Its principle produce was expected from the rich; taking, therefore, the whole tax, he esti-

mated it would produce 100,000*l*. The alteration in the postage duties, which had been agreed to by the legislature, he calculated to produce 15,000*l*. and a regulation of the excise duty on leather, which was estimated at only 5,000*l*. The whole amount of these duties would be 610,000*l*. being 15,000*l*. more than the charges created by the loans. The recapitulation was as follows:—

Customs with Excise on Tobacco	£. 265,000
Malt, 3 <i>s</i> . per barrel	115,000
Spirits, 6 <i>d</i> . per gallon	110,000
Assessed Taxes, increase of 25 per cent. and upwards	100,000
Postage, alteration in duties	15,000
Leather	5,000
	<hr/>
	£. 610,000

He had laid before practical persons, conversant in calculations, several of these proposed duties, and they had estimated their produce at a much greater amount than he had taken them at.— Having thus stated to the committee the taxes intended to be raised, it would not be amiss to compare the general state of Ireland at the present day, with that of former years. Those, he believed, who were acquainted with the state of Ireland, and the nature of her resources, and who considered the calls which had been made upon her since the Union, could not suppose it possible for that country to have made greater sacrifices than she had done, during the period which had elapsed. Still, however, she had increased in prosperity, as might be perceived by a cursory view of the documents which he held in his hand.

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In 1802, the year immediately subsequent to the Union, the nett produce of the revenues of Ireland (the customs and excise being taken together) was 2,169,466*l*. In 1810, the customs alone amounted to 2,508,918*l*.; being 300,000*l*. more than the amount of the customs and excise in 1802. In 1811, the nett produce of the customs amounted to 1,555,663*l*.; in 1812, to 1,838,653*l*.; and in 1813, to 2,157,591*l*.; being as much as the whole amount of the customs and excise in 1802. The whole statement produced this result, that the nett revenue of Ireland, which in 1802 was 2,441,385*l*., had increased greatly, taking the average of the four last years, of which the year 1811 was remarkable for the number of defalcations.—The year 1810 produced 4,335,016*l*.; 1811, 3,678,714*l*.; 1812, 4,241,035*l*.; 1813, 4,975,000*l*. Here was an

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increase of more than 700,000*l.* in the present year above that which preceded it, and of 1,300,000*l.* above the year 1810. With respect to the debt of Ireland, it would be sufficient to state, that the redeemed debt, in 1801, was only 1,000,000*l.* while in the present year it amounted to 16,886,345*l.* At the former period, the proportion of the sinking fund to the unredeemed debt, was one to eighty-one; while, at the present time, it was as one to fifty.—With respect to trade and navigation, they had increased very much in the last

twelve years. Whatever opinions gentlemen might hold on the act of Union itself, however strong the objections which they might have imbibed against it—(objections which he meant not to oppose, for, if he had had an opportunity, he would perhaps also have urged them at the time)—still, it was evident, from a comparison of the official value of exports for twelve years preceding, and twelve years succeeding the Union, that they had greatly increased in the latter period.

The total amount of official value of the Exports of Ireland, for twelve years immediately preceding the Union, was.....	£.56,155,000
For the twelve years subsequent	65,948,000

Increase in the last twelve years	9,793,000
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The same observation was applicable to the Imports—

The total value of Imports in the first period was	52,336,000
In the latter period	77,279,000

Increase in the last twelve years	£.24,943,000
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And the like favourable result would appear if any other averages of years were taken. Now he was aware, that it might be argued that the increase of imports was not always a proof of the increase of wealth; but it could not be supposed that so great a difference could be produced in the course of

twelve years, unless the country was in a flourishing state, particularly when gentlemen considered what the articles of import were, being principally the consumption of the higher classes of society.

The number of ships which entered inwards in the twelve years—

To 1801, was	88,336
To 1813, was	105,048

Increase £.	16,712
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And a similar increase was observable in their tonnage. The right hon. gentleman then enumerated the principal articles of ex-

ports, viz. barley, oats, wheat, flour, oxen and cows, sheep, swine, bacon, butter, and pork, and pointed out the increase which had taken place in their exportation during the last twelve years, and noticed that the export of wheat in the last two years was 703, 846 barrels, which exceeds the exports of the twelve years immediately preceding the Union—and he hoped for still more extensive results if the beneficial measure which his hon. friend, sir Henry Parnell, was to introduce, and which he should certainly support, should receive the sanction of the legislature.

With respect to the general improvement of the country, it was pretty evident from the state of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, which, notwithstanding the sums annually transmitted to absentees, was very much decreased. The rate of exchange was formerly as high as 17; but in the present year it fell to five one-half, or one-fourth. Many objections had been made in former years, when the Irish budget was brought forward—one of these was the high charge of the collection and management of the revenue. He was happy to announce, that a very great improvement had taken place in that respect. The right hon. gentleman then entered into a statement to show the saving which had taken place in the collection of the revenue since 1811; from which it appeared, that the gross revenue was now collected five per cent. under the rate of that year; and the nett revenue eight per cent. In the Post-office department, the revenue was now collected at a much

more moderate rate, and with much greater ease than formerly. The difference in the rate at which the nett revenue of that department had been collected, being 20 per cent. less than the preceding year.

The right hon. gentleman then observed that Ireland would not bear, in addition to the taxation already imposed upon her, those strong direct taxes in the contemplation of some gentlemen, without trenching on those resources which were the foundation of her prosperity. He was favourable to an union of the financial departments of the two countries, from which he conceived most beneficial results would be derived. He was aware that a more efficient control of the departments would be one of the first consequences of establishments, and a diminution of expenditure. He went however no further than to desire to unite the treasuries and to consolidate the debts. For if gentlemen supposed that Ireland could afford a contribution on the same principles as England, even in the proportion which her growing means and increasing population might induce them to reckon on, they would find themselves greatly mistaken indeed; even those who calculated on a great increase of general receipt, by the imposition of those taxes which Great Britain paid, were deceiving the country and themselves. Ireland now paid taxes on her consumption, from which Great Britain was exempted—the principle articles of that consumption were of British manufacture and of British produce—and besides those articles, which were charged with heavier imposts, Ireland paid nearly 300,000*l.* per

annum, on the importation of articles, most of them of prime necessity, none of which were liable to any internal duty in Great Britain. It would scarcely be contended by the warmest advocate for what was called vigorous taxation, that if the financial system of the two countries were to be in other respects assimilated, the Irish people were still to be subjected to duties such as these; to preserve them as protecting duties would be in his mind the most puerile economy; since it was no other than to compel every consumer in Ireland to pay more than the article of his consumption was worth, or than he ought to pay for it.

Here then there would be a loss of near 300,000*l.* per annum in our customs, which the new system of finance must supply. But there was much more. The property-tax payable on the interest of the Irish debt received in this country, would surely be considered applicable to the Irish supply, and ought to be carried to the account of that country which provided with such difficulty for its charge. The same result would arise respecting the property of Irish absentees; at least in equity he was sure it ought, and the deduction on these two last-mentioned grounds be at least half a million from the general resources of the empire. On this he only estimated the remittances to absentees at two millions, which was the amount presumed in the year 1804, when a committee of the House of Commons inquired

into the state of the exchanges between Great Britain and Ireland—at the same time he had little doubt that the proportion of absentees was greatly increased. The number who had followed the seat of legislation and of government was necessarily great, and he was sorry to say, that many who had not the same excuse, daily added to those who drew the sole sources of their support from the country which they deserted. The two heads which he adverted to would altogether diminish the general supply of Great Britain by the amount of half a million, while the duties on articles of consumption imported into Ireland, and the produce of your hearth and other duties, which he was prepared to contend you could not, if you introduced, or rather attempted to introduce the taxes paid in Great Britain, any longer retain, would shew you that one million per annum of this expected revenue which was to flow into the imperial treasury, was not in fact any addition or increase to the general resources of the state.

The right hon. gentleman then made various observations to show the difficulties under which Ireland laboured in extending her proportion of the supplies to government, and the great exertions she had already made; and he concluded with moving the first resolution, relative to the additional duties on spirits. A desultory debate followed, after which all the resolutions were agreed to.

CHAPTER IX.

Debate in both Houses on the Swedish Treaty.—Discussion in the House of Commons respecting Orange Lodges in England.—Vote of Credit.—Prorogation of Parliament, and Prince Regent's Speech.

ON June 11th the "Treaty of Concert and Subsidy between his Britannic majesty and the king of Sweden" was laid before both Houses of Parliament. The following are its principal articles. The King of Sweden engages to employ a corps of not less than 30,000 men in a direct operation on the continent against the common foe, in concert with the Russian troops under the command of the prince royal of Sweden, according to stipulations already existing between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg. His Britannic majesty accedes to the conventions made between those two powers, in so much as not only to oppose no obstacle to the annexation of Norway to the kingdom of Sweden, but to assist, if necessary, in obtaining that object by a naval co-operation; it being however understood, that recourse shall not be had to force, unless the king of Denmark shall previously have refused to join the alliance of the north upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg. His Britannic majesty engages, independently of other succours, to furnish to Sweden for the service of the present campaign, the sum of one million sterling. He also cedes to the king of Sweden the possession of the island of Guadeloupe in the West Indies, and transfers to him all his rights over that island. The king of Sweden reciprocally grants to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, for twenty years, the right of *entrepôt* in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlsham, and Stralsund for all commodities of Great Britain, or her colonies, upon a duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*.

A separate article, added to the treaty, relates to the conditions on which Guadaloupe is to be held by Sweden. See *State Papers*.

Notice was given in each House, of a day for taking this treaty into consideration.

On June 14th, Earl Grey rose in the House of Lords to put some questions to the earl of Liverpool respecting the Swedish treaty. He recited the article relative to the annexation of Norway to the crown of Sweden, and observing that Great Britain was bound to co-operate by force in its acquisition in the event of a refusal of the court of Denmark to accede to the northern alliance upon certain terms not yet known to their lordships, he wished to be informed what were the conditions in the

alliance between Russia and Sweden upon the non-accession of Denmark, by which such a forfeiture was to be incurred. Their lordships, who had with just indignation reprobated the principle of dismemberment and partition under the pretext of moral or physical convenience, ought fully to know upon what grounds they proceeded in sanctioning a treaty that appeared in any degree to recognize such a political doctrine; they should therefore be further informed of what had lately passed between our government and that of Copenhagen, which was known to have sent a minister to this court, during which time hostilities had been suspended, but had been since resumed. He hoped the noble lord would have no objection to produce the correspondence between the Danish minister and our government; and he also wished to know how it happened that the treaty before them, which had been signed on the 3rd of March, was not laid upon their table till so late a period of the session. Another point on which information was desirable, was how far Sweden had actually put in execution her engagements by the treaty, and what sum had been already paid her on this ground. Further, he thought that our engagements with Russia, and other foreign powers, were necessary to be known, in order to enter upon a due consideration of this important subject.

The Earl of *Liverpool* would not anticipate the future discussion, in which his Majesty's servants would have an opportunity of fully explaining the grounds of the treaty with Sweden, and would

at present content himself with saying that they had proceeded upon no such principle of policy as that to which the noble earl had adverted. With respect to the engagements between Russia and Sweden, as they had not been communicated to the ministers upon authority, he did not feel himself justified to comply with his lordship's wishes on that head, but he had no objection to lay upon the table the substance of the article to which the present treaty referred. He must decline the production of the correspondence with the Danish minister, as it involved topics which, if disclosed, might be prejudicial to other powers; but the information required on this point was not necessary for the consideration of the present treaty. In reply to the observation made as to the time in which the treaty was laid on the table, he said that it could not be produced till its ratification which only arrived on the 10th of May, and some subsequent discussions rendered it inexpedient to lay it before parliament sooner than had been done. With respect to the money advanced to Sweden, he had no objection to give the fullest information on that head. As to our engagements with other powers, all the treaties entered into were already before parliament; but with regard to any further discussions relative to co-operation, the House must be aware that it would be improper to say any thing at this moment.

Earl *Grey* expressed himself not entirely satisfied with the extent of information offered to be granted, and intimated that when the discussion came on, he should

take the sense of the House on the subject.

In answer to a question afterwards put to lord Liverpool, his lordship affirmed that there was no treaty of concert and subsidy with either Russia or Prussia.

On June 16th, there was laid before parliament a paper containing the substance of the engagements between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg, so far as they are referred to in the treaty between Great Britain and Sweden. In this it is stated that the French government having, by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion with a combined force of 25 or 30,000 Swedes, and 15 or 20,000 Russians upon some point of the coast of Germany; but that, as the king of Sweden cannot make such diversion consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he must regard Norway as an enemy, the emperor of Russia engages, either by negociation or military co-operation, to unite Norway to Sweden, which acquisition is to be considered as a preliminary to the diversion in Germany. The two powers unwilling to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to him to accede to this alliance, and offer him a complete indemnity for Norway by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided he will for ever cede his rights on Norway. In case he shall refuse this offer, they engage to consider Denmark as an enemy. Great

Britain is to be invited to accede to and guarantee this treaty. By a subsequent convention, the Russian auxiliary force is augmented to 35,000 men. The date of this treaty is March 24, 1812.

Earl Grey, on June 18th, rose and first observed that the document laid on the table was not that which the House had a right to look for, as it might reasonably expect the communication of the articles themselves, instead of the alleged substance of them. Not, however, to dwell upon that circumstance, he contended that not only hostilities with Denmark having been continued after an offer of peace, but a treaty having been entered into with another power for its spoliation, it was become doubly necessary that it should be proved that Denmark had refused that justice which Great Britain had a right to demand: it was a fact that the ports of Denmark had been closed against the privateers of France, and every facility given to British commerce, as early as the 10th or 12th of February. Soon after, an official agent arrived from Copenhagen, who was succeeded by Count Bernstorff. Hence it appeared that long before the Swedish treaty was concluded, Denmark had by overt acts incontestibly proved her pacific disposition towards this country. After some other observations relative to the right of the House to be fully informed how the case stood before it gave its sanction to a treaty of robbery and spoliation, his lordship concluded with moving, that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, for an account of all communications that had taken place

between Great Britain and Denmark since the commencement of the year, with a view to a pacific arrangement between the two powers.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, he should confine himself strictly to the motion; and he would repeat that the documents moved for had no connection with the subject that was this night to be debated, since the treaty with Sweden was substantially concluded before Denmark had made pacific overtures to Great Britain. The first communication was received from the Danish minister at Stockholm on Feb. 25th. An answer was returned on the 28th, which did not reach Stockholm till March 4th, the day subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty now on the table.

Lord *Grenville* spoke in favour of the motion; after which the House divided, contents 27; not-contents, 72; majority against the motion, 45.

The Earl of *Liverpool* then rose to speak on the main question. He began with adverting to the terrible storm which was impending over Russia, in the last year, when he was invaded by a greater force than was ever before brought against any country. Two things, he said, were necessary to give her a chance of successful resistance; peace with Turkey, and the co-operation of Sweden. The first was effected chiefly by the mediation of this country. With regard to the second, France had, by seizing Pomerania, tried the effect of intimidation on Sweden, whilst on the other hand she made large offers to engage her friendship. She, however, preferred making

common cause with Russia against the enemy; and was she not entitled to some indemnification for her loss and hazard! There were three considerations to be attended to in discussing the merits of the treaty in question: 1. Were Russia and Sweden justified in entering into their engagements? 2. Was, or was not, Great Britain justified in acceding to that treaty? 3. Did she act wisely and politically in acceding? With respect to the first, it was not to be forgotten that Denmark formed part of the confederacy against Russia. She engaged to Buonaparte to occupy the north of Germany with her troops, of which some countries were in alliance with Russia, and thus as completely co-operated with the French as if she had marched with them to Moscow. She made her election, and was to stand by the consequences. As to the justice of the accession of Great Britain to the engagements between Russia and Sweden, were we not at war with Denmark? Danish seamen manned the French ships; their ports were shut against us, their privateers were annoying our commerce. Could it be asserted that we were not as much justified in conquering Norway, as in conquering any other place belonging to Denmark? The idea of annexing Norway to Sweden was not new. The purpose of sir John Moore's expedition had been to co-operate with Sweden in the conquest of Norway as an indemnification for the loss of Finland. The nominal war which afterwards ensued with Sweden, had indeed released this country from any preceding engagement; but as she had now

shewn such a determination to co-operate in the common cause, she had a strong claim on our liberality to promote her views in any legitimate contest. With respect to the policy of our acceding to the engagements between the two powers, there was no object, except the independence of the Peninsula, so important to Great Britain, as that Norway should belong to a power able and willing to preserve its independence against France. It was a country full of harbours, from which we procured a considerable part of our naval stores. He did not mean to say, that for this reason solely Denmark ought to be deprived of it; but till that nation was prepared to sacrifice its German dominions for its insular security, it must be dependant on France. The noble lord then made some observations to show that even in the last year the conduct of Sweden had been of material service to Russia, and that Denmark had made no overtures till after the almost complete destruction of the French invading armies. The question, he said, came to this; how far the Swedish government had shewn a disposition to perform the treaty? and he endeavoured to prove from facts that its exertions had been hearty and zealous. As to the compensation given to Sweden by the cession of a West India island, he said it was not a new idea, and that there never was an occasion in which such a measure was more important or less detrimental to this country. The return, that of opening a *dépôt* for British commerce in Sweden, was such an effectual reversing of the continental system, as

deserved to be purchased at almost any price. He concluded by moving an address of thanks to the Prince Regent for laying this treaty before parliament, and to assure his Royal Highness of their readiness to co-operate with him to carry the same into effect.

Lord *Holland*, after some preliminary remarks on the moral nature of the question, as affecting the reputation of the country, observed that the noble earl had somehow overlooked the million of English money that was to be paid to Sweden. He then stated the outline of the treaty, as he understood its stipulations. Besides this sum of money we were to cede the island of Guadeloupe, in perpetuity to Sweden, and assist her in despoiling her neighbour of a part of his hereditary dominions; and we were never to make peace unless Sweden voluntarily gave up her claims, or was put in possession of Norway. In return, Sweden was to do what she was already obliged to do by treaty, and to give us a right of *entrepôt* at three ports, but this only for 20 years, although the cessions made to her were for perpetuity. The treaty before the House refers to a former treaty concluded between Russia and Sweden last year; yet it is asserted to have been necessary to secure the co-operation of Sweden. Russia had in fact derived all the advantage from this treaty. By an act of robbery and plunder, she had wrested from her ally, part of his dominion; and instead of restoring it, had agreed with this ally to rob a third party. It had been asked, were not we at war with Denmark? He would ask, were the two allies so? He

believed there was still a Danish minister at Petersburg; there certainly had been one after the 3rd of March. What an argument would it afford for universal robbery, if a weak power was to be despoiled on the principle of this treaty! The Prince Royal had said that Norway was a necessary accession to him, and that he could undertake no expedition to the continent without this security from the designs of Denmark. Nothing of this is effected. Norway and Denmark have become his enemy, but he has got Guadeloupe and a million a-year, and all danger vanishes. By the treaty with Russia, Sweden was bound to furnish a certain force to co-operate in Germany, but not till 15,000 Russians should march against Norway, at a time when the greatest army ever assembled was marching to Moscow. It might be said, it was not their business to canvas engagements between two foreign nations; but when these were referred to in order to justify the excessive engagements we had entered into, they should be considered with relation to the principles and policy of these nations. The indemnity to be offered to Denmark was remarkable. It has been asserted that she must necessarily be dependant on France, whilst her territories were contiguous to the north of Germany; yet it was in Germany that she was to receive her indemnification. His lordship spoke in terms of warm encomium on the efforts which Russia had made to secure her independence; but, he asked, was not that principle as sacred when applied to Norway; was her independence to be ex-

tinguished, and her people to be conveyed against their will to the rule and obedience of another sovereign? How we could reconcile the spoliation and dismemberment settled by this treaty, with our own policy with respect to the continent as set forth in our declarations against the infringements and violations of France, he should leave the noble earl to decide. He understood that this cession was made a *sine qua non*, and that Denmark had no option, but either to cede Norway with a good will, or to have it taken from her by force. If there were now a negotiation for peace, Great Britain could no longer speak of the re-establishment of the ancient states of Europe, if she was pledged to the dismemberment of one of the oldest. After various other objections to the treaty, urged by his lordship with great force and eloquence, he concluded with moving by way of amendment a long address to the Prince Regent, the substance of which was, to express their deep regret and sorrow at the principles on which it was formed, principles irreconcilable with the laws of nations, and the true feelings of national honour and public morality; it also reflected on the cession of Guadeloupe as altogether unwarranted, and on the subsidy, as inconsistent with the financial difficulties under which the country was labouring; and it concluded with a request to his Royal Highness to suspend the execution of the treaty.

The Earl of Harrowby made a reply, which was chiefly a repetition of the arguments used by Lord Liverpool.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* spoke warmly against the treaty, on the ground both of its dishonesty, and its impolicy. At a time, he said, when the whole north of Europe might have been united against the common enemy, Denmark, while engaged in testifying her sincere desire to re-establish the relations of peace and amity with this country, was told, in language that could not be mistaken, that she had no alternative but to be hostile to us, and thus was forced into the ranks of the enemy.

Earl *Grey* took the same ground in condemning the treaty, and made some pointed remarks on the conduct of Sweden, which country, he contended, was more likely in future to be, as she had formerly been, a friend to France than to England. He concluded with blaming ministers for not having in the spring made some attempts at negociation with the ruler of France.

Earl *Bathurst* spoke in defence of the treaty.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in answer to Lord Grey's assertion that, according to the wording of the treaty, it was a guarantee in perpetuity of both Norway and Guadeloupe to the Swedish government, argued, on the contrary, that it was only a virtual guarantee, contingent upon the performance of certain stipulations on the part of Sweden.

A division then took place on the original address, in which the numbers were, contents, 78; proxies, 62—140. Not-contents, 40; proxies, 37—77. Majority in favour of the address, 63.

The proceedings in the House

of Commons relative to this subject were so similar to those in the House of Lords, and the arguments used on each side followed so nearly the same train, that a general notice of them is all that our view of parliamentary history can require.

The debate in that House commenced on June 18th, when lord *Castlereagh* moved, 1st, That the House should resolve itself into a committee of supply; and, 2ndly, That the treaty with Sweden, presented to the House by command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, be referred to the said committee.

Mr. *Ponsonby* then rose, and said, that on the present occasion he conceived that the most convenient method of raising the debate on the merits of the Swedish treaty would be, to proceed with the discussion prior to the Speaker's leaving the chair; and he intimated his intention of moving an address to the Prince Regent on the subject. He then observed, that he believed it was the first instance in which a treaty, containing the cession of a valuable possession of the crown of Great Britain, had been laid on the table of either House of Parliament, the minister of the crown in each House not having expressed a desire to take the sense of parliament upon it. After some remarks on this point, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to a discussion and censure of the treaty nearly on the same grounds with those taken by its opposers in the other House. He concluded with moving an address to the Prince Regent of a similar purpose with that of lord Holland.

Lord *Castlereagh*, after some complaint of the unusual mode in which the right hon. gentleman had brought on the subject, which imposed on him the task of attempting that explanation of the circumstances connected with the treaty, the detail of which he had expected to be called upon to give only in the committee, proceeded to an elaborate and particular vindication of it, chiefly founded on the arguments employed by lord *Liverpool* in the other House, but more opened and expanded. He said he could not but feel that he owed some explanation to the House on the subject of a treaty being concluded with any foreign power, and considerable advances made on that treaty, parliament being sitting, without making any communication to them respecting it; but the House would be satisfied when he should have stated the cause. He then gave some account of the circumstances which had occasioned the delay in its ratification, and of those which afterwards prevented its being laid before parliament till this was actually done. In speaking of the affair of Norway, he said that modifications had been proposed by the British government to Sweden, which had relaxed so far as to say, "Though I feel the whole of Norway necessary to my security, yet, if the power of France be diminished, I will be content with the bishoprick of Drontheim."

Mr. *Canning* censured that part of the treaty which related to the separation of Norway from Denmark, and thought that although the word guarantee was not expressly mentioned, yet that in fact our obligation amounted to a gua-

rantee. He also objected to the transfer of Guadeloupe during war, as a circumstance which might throw an obstacle in the way of peace. After a variety of remarks, he concluded with censuring a part of the conduct of ministers, but said that he could not think it right to record that portion of the right hon. gentleman's amendment which referred to the conduct of our allies.

Lord *Castlereagh* disclaimed any idea of a guarantee as making a part of the engagements of the treaty.

Mr. *Whitbread* spoke warmly against the treaty.

Mr. *Canning* moved an amendment, qualifying the address proposed by Mr. *Ponsonby*.

A division first took place on Mr. *Ponsonby's* motion. For it, 115: against it, 224. Majority for its rejection, 109.

The House then divided on Mr. *Canning's* amendment. For it, 121: against it, 225. Majority, 104. The House then went into a committee.

On bringing up the report of the committee, June 23rd, Mr. *Banks*, who had not been present at the former debate, made a number of observations on the treaty, which he thought to be that of all others for which this country was to pay the most, and receive the least. He was replied to by lord *Castlereagh* in a repetition of former arguments; and the resolution of the committee was agreed to without a division.

A debate, or rather conversation, which took place in the House of Commons, respecting *Orange Lodges*, may deserve notice, though followed by no particular measures, as affording an indica-

tion of the temper of the times. On June 29th, Mr. *Williams Wynn* rose, pursuant to notice, to bring before the attention of the House the formation of a society which existed in direct contradiction to the law of the land. After referring to the provisions of the act of 1799, against secret political societies, he adverted to the original institution of the Orange Society in Ireland, concerning which, however, he did not choose to pronounce; but now, for the first time, he said, they were proposed to be established in this country, and nothing could be more mischievous or ill-timed than such an institution. Much of what he had intended to say was rendered unnecessary by a pamphlet which had been distributed in the lobby of the House, containing the rules and regulations of the Orange Society. He quoted from it the following oath taken by the members: "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear, of my own free will and accord, that I will, to the utmost of my power, support and defend the present king George the Third, his heirs and successors, so long as he or they shall support the Protestant ascendancy, &c." What (observed the hon. gentleman) could be thought of such an oath! Conditional allegiance! loyalty depending upon the maintenance of the Protestant ascendancy! terms hitherto unknown in this country. Might not every man who took it think himself discharged from his allegiance were the royal assent given to a bill for the relief of the Irish Catholics! Such would infallibly be its effect upon weak and vulgar minds. He proceeded to consider the oath of

a Marchman or Marksman, the name of one further initiated in their secrets. He swears that he "will never reveal either part or parts of what is privately communicated to him, until he shall be duly authorized so to do by the proper authority of the Orange Institution." In this declaration no salvo was made for legal examination in a court of justice. The secretary also swears that "he will not give any copy of the secret articles of the lodge, nor lend them out of the lodge;" an oath that openly sets aside the authority of the law, and avows the existence of further regulations than those communicated to the public. He next referred to the means provided for establishing these societies throughout the country. It appeared that Orange lodges met regularly in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Norwich, Sunderland, Dover, Chelmsford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield, Bury, Halifax, Exeter, Plymouth, Chester, Cambridge, Coventry, Oldham, and many of the smaller towns. The publisher of the pamphlet was to give information respecting the days of meeting, the lodges, &c. to any Orangeman, or person desirous of becoming one. Provisions were made for establishing district lodges; and regiments being considered as districts, the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns of the number, names, &c. of the members, to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges, in defiance of all discipline, officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. The expenses of the society were also provided for; their

organization was announced in the public papers, especially in those known to be under the control of government; names of high rank had appeared uncontradicted among the members; and it became the imperious duty of the House to check the evil in its growth. After some further observations on the dangerous nature of such institutions, the hon. member moved, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of certain illegal societies under the denomination of Orangemen."

Mr. *Bathurst* did not doubt that these persons had involved themselves in a breach of the law, however involuntarily, and hoped that the motion might be useful to them. He did not, however, see any occasion for the interference of parliament, and thought it would be best to pass to the orders of the day.

Mr. *Stuart Wortley* strongly condemned the principle of these societies, and equally disapproved of others of a contrary tendency, who met and dined together, assuming exclusively the title of Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty. He also severely censured the proceedings of the Catholic committee, and the resolutions of the Catholic bishops.

Mr. *Whitbread* could not see any connection which the present question had with the dinner of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, in which there was no principle of exclusion, but the tickets were open to all who chose to apply for them. He did not think the subject ought to be dismissed in the manner proposed by the right hon. gentleman (Mr.

Bathurst): Were none but unwary persons concerned? Was it not rather wary and insidious to publish two sets of pamphlets, in one of which, designed for the more educated, the conditional oath was omitted, whilst it was inserted in the other which was to be circulated among private soldiers, and the lower orders of society. Ought not the House to inquire into this dark conspiracy, calculated to sever the Protestants from their Catholic brethren? Great names had been mentioned as connected with these Orange clubs. The titles of two of the individuals who held the first stations in the kingdom (the prince of Wales and the duke of York) had been profaned by being coupled with these disgraceful meetings. He wished, and had expected, to have heard a disclaimer of any such patronage and support afforded by them.

Mr. *Canning* was glad to observe that, in the discussions which the subject had created, no one had stood forth in defence of the innocence of these institutions. It had been said that in Ireland such societies had been beneficial to the state, and to the safety of part of the community. He did not wish, however, to introduce into this part of the empire those symbols, watch-words, and whisperings, which conveyed the idea that there was need of some unheard-of devices to protect the constitution. He felt some indignation at the manner in which the subject had been pressed upon the House. It was like telling them that the government was untrue to its trust, and that the care of the public safety devolved on the good sense of the nation, which they modestly

assumed to be vested in themselves. Such proceedings would call for severity; but he hoped that this society needed only to be noticed to sink into oblivion; and he wished therefore that the House should separate without any division.

Lord *Castlereagh* entirely concurred with the last speaker. It was but justice to the individuals who composed the society in question to say that they were not disaffected to the state; but the act of 1799 stamped illegality upon all such associations. They were always dangerous, but especially so when extended to military bodies.

Mr. *Wynn* said, that in compliance with the general wish of the House, he would withdraw his motion; but he hoped that his majesty's ministers would be alive to every attempt to carry the plan of these societies into execution.

On June 28th, the following message was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons.

"The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, considering that it may be of very great importance to provide for such emergencies as may arise, and relying on the experienced zeal and affection of the House of Commons, trusts that this House will enable him to take such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

The report upon this message being brought up on June 30th, Mr. *Whitbread* rose to make a few observations previous to an

address which he meant to move to the Prince Regent, with a view of putting his sentiments upon record. He first remarked upon the unprecedented amount of the vote of credit proposed, being the sum of five millions, which he thought infinitely too great. He then alluded to two different periods, that of the French emperor's being pursued from Russia almost within his ancient boundaries, and that of the retreat of the allies beyond the Elbe, in which terms of negotiation for peace appeared to him attainable, but had been neglected. He thought that the conduct of the allies in their treaties for the dismemberment of Denmark, and their holding out no expectations of the restoration of Poland, proved that they had not at heart the real benefit of mankind, or a sincere wish to establish peace on the continent; and he hoped that the cabinet of St. James's would co-operate in any future attempts to effect that desirable end. Not, however, having the confidence he could wish in our councils, he meant to move a temperate address on the subject when the vote of credit should be agreed to.

Lord *Castlereagh* thought it would be best on all accounts not to enter into any details on the points noticed by the last speaker, whose views concerning peace were rather peculiar, since he imagined that negotiation could always be entered upon, and never was it attempted but he considered his own government as the party placing impediments in its way. If the hon. member were not blind to what passed on the other side of the water, he would have read in an official instrument

of Buonaparte after his flight from Russia, a notification of the terms on which alone he would listen to peace, among which was that his dynasty must reign in Spain. As a case *prima facie* he had no right to say that we were indisposed to a peace on terms consistent with our independence and honour. As to the cases of Finland and Poland, how was it that they never heard from the hon. member that France was also bound to divest herself of her aggrandizements?

After Mr. *Abercromby* had spoken in defence of the sentiments and propositions of his hon. friend (Mr. W.); and Mr. Marryat had made some observations on the impossibility that this country could treat with France while she made the treaty of Utrecht the basis of our maritime rights; the resolution for a vote of credit was agreed to.

Mr. *Whitbread* then rose, and having protested against some of the inferences drawn by the noble lord from his speech, moved an humble address to the Prince Regent, expressing the confidence of the House, that while they voted a sum of unexampled magnitude to be placed at the discretion of his Royal Highness, he would not fail to use his utmost exertions in procuring to the country a peace founded upon a secure, honourable, and permanent basis.

The address was negatived without a division.

On July 22nd, the House of Lords having assembled, the Prince Regent entered in state, and being seated on the throne, the Speaker of the House of Commons, holding in his hand the vote of credit

bill, made an address to his royal highness, recapitulating the various transactions of the year, and the chief public proceedings in parliament, with a pointed and remarkable reference to the rejection of the Catholic claims. See *State Papers*.

The Prince Regent then closed the session with a speech to the following purport. He began with alluding to the successes of the marquis of Wellington in Spain, in particular at the battle of Vittoria, affording the best prospect of delivering the Peninsula from the tyranny of France, and justifying the wisdom of parliament in persevering with steadiness in the contest. He then touched upon the failure of the French ruler in his designs against Russia, and the events which had since taken place in Germany, and mentioned the cordial union subsisting between himself and the courts of Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, and his trust that with the aids so liberally granted, he should be enabled to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of its great purposes. He lamented the continuance of the war with the United States of America, and asserted his unabated desire of re-establishing friendly relations between the two countries, but said that he could not consent to purchase peace by a sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire. His Royal Highness then expressed his satisfaction with the measures adopted for the redemption of the national debt, and the provision made for the prosecution of the war with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

He stated his entire approbation of the arrangements made for the government of the British territories in the Indies, and the regulation of commerce in that part of the world; and he concluded with his resolution to employ the means put into his hands by parliament

in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and facilitate the attainment of a safe and honourable peace.

The lord chancellor then announced the prorogation of parliament.

CHAPTER X.

Domestic Occurrences.—Termination of internal Disorders.—Public Interest in the Transactions respecting the Princess of Wales.—Affairs of the Roman Catholics.—Orange Societies in England.—Bible Associations.—East India new Charter.—Reduction of the Price of Provisions.

FEW years have passed in which more internal public tranquillity has been enjoyed by the people of these islands than the present. There has, indeed, been a lamentable frequency of private crimes, many of an atrocious nature, which may lead to the apprehension that the long continuation of a state of war, and the wants and distresses of the lower classes, have communicated a tinge of savageness to the national character; but scarcely any acts have occurred of open resistance to the authority of law and government. Much of this quiet and submission has doubtless been owing to the vigorous exertions made for the suppression of that spirit of riot and depredation which had arisen to so alarming a height in the last year, and had rendered necessary some unusual measures of restraint and severity. A few instances of the destruction of frames and other outrages by the people called Luddites were reported in the early part of the year; but the execution of the murderers of Mr. Horsefall, and afterwards that of fourteen rioters

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interest; the obnoxious proceedings with respect to the Princess were suspended, so that her situation afforded no longer any cause for apprehension; and before many months were elapsed, the whole matter appeared to be sunk in oblivion. It will, however, remain upon record as an example, not void of instruction, of the power exerted by a manifestation of the public feelings, when imprudently called forth by measures which place an individual in the light of an injured and persecuted object. With respect to the high personages concerned, it is to be lamented that what has passed must tend to render more irreparable a breach which has been the source of so much regret to the nation.

Another principal object of domestic interest during this year was the claim of the Roman Catholics for admission to the full rights of citizens. To the parliamentary proceedings respecting this matter we have already devoted a chapter; but it will be proper to subjoin some notice of the more limited exertions to which this important contest gave birth. It has been mentioned that the opposition to the Catholic claims by petitions from the clergy and laity, which commenced in the last year, was carried in this to an extent appearing to comprise the greater part of the Protestant population. The most observable circumstance in a historical view with regard to this interposition is, that although much zeal and activity was displayed in promoting these petitions, yet that the whole was conducted with perfect order and quiet, unattended

with any riotous disposition towards the persons or worship of the Catholics; affording a demonstration that the question was become, in the public mind, rather one of political expedience than of religious controversy. Security to the church establishment against, not the Catholics only, but all those who are subjected to the operation of the test laws, was obviously the consideration which actuated the great body of the petitioners.

The English Catholics, whose proceedings have always been characterised by great prudence and moderation, held a meeting on March 20th, Lord Clifford in the chair, which passed two resolutions, the first declaring their gratitude to the House of Commons for its decision in favour of taking into consideration the laws affecting the Roman Catholics of the united empire, and their hopes of a beneficial result; the second, expressing their anxiety to afford every facility for an amicable adjustment, and affirming that "the satisfaction they look to in being admitted to the benefits of the constitution will be greatly diminished, if not accompanied by the cordial concurrence of their Protestant fellow subjects, whose goodwill they have been anxious to conciliate, and for the attainment of which they are, and ever shall be, willing to make every sacrifice that is not inconsistent with their religious principles."

On May 1st, a full meeting of the Irish Catholic board took place at Dublin, when a discussion was entered upon respecting the civil enactments, solely, of the bill then

pending in parliament for Catholic emancipation. It was observed that the bill was narrowed to the relief of Catholics alone, without comprehending the other classes of Dissenters, whose uniform liberality had given them weighty claims upon the gratitude of the Catholic body—that there are exceptions in the bill with regard to certain places, founded upon a principle of exclusion which they cannot recognize—that the enactment for admission into corporations keeps the Catholics still practically excluded by leaving them to the mercy of bye-laws; and that other disabilities are left, proving the imperfection and inadequacy of the bill; on which account the board feels the propriety of nominating additional delegates to attend in London to the progress of the bill.

If this measure was calculated to throw an impediment in the way of the proposed bill, the resolutions of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates at a general meeting on May 27th, were much more adapted to produce the same effect. They unanimously declare, that the ecclesiastical clauses contained in the bill are utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic church, and with the free exercise of their religion, and that they cannot, without incurring the guilt of schism, accede to such regulations.

The British Catholic board, even after the disappointment of their hopes, continued to maintain the same moderate and dignified conduct. At a numerous meeting, held in London on May 29th, the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair,

two unanimous resolutions were passed; the first, returning thanks to those members of the House of Commons who supported the bill for their relief, and directing a deputation to convey their acknowledgments to some of the principal of them by name; the second, in the following words: "That, although the Roman Catholics of Great Britain feel, as they necessarily must, the most bitter and poignant regret, that hopes so nearly realized are still to be deferred: nevertheless, their long and patient sufferings have taught them not to sink under the present disappointment; and, confiding fully in the wisdom of the legislature, the increasing liberality of their countrymen, and the justice of their cause, they are sensible that they would be unworthy of the name of Britons, if, for a moment, they relaxed their efforts to procure relief from the penalties and disabilities under which they suffer; trusting and hoping, as they most anxiously do, that the day is near at hand, when every jealousy and every animosity on account of opinions purely religious, will be buried in eternal oblivion, and that in the present and most rapidly increasing danger of the empire, every subject of this united kingdom may have an equal interest, by enjoying an equal participation, in the privileges, immunities, and glories of their common country."

By a further resolution, they express their marked disapprobation of a paper intitled, "A brief memorial on the Catholic Bill," and signed *John Milner, D. D.*, highly injurious to the political

integrity and wisdom of the framers of the bill; and they republish a former resolution by which Dr. Milner, in consequence of a calumnious accusation against Mr. Butler, was discharged from being a member of the private board of the British Catholics. It is observable that a vote of thanks to the same gentleman was carried in the Irish Catholic board, though by a small majority.

The Irish Catholic prelates followed up their private resolutions against the principles of the bill by a pastoral address to the clergy and laity of their flocks, dated May 26th, in which, after repeating the substance of their two resolutions, they add a third, to the following purpose, "That we would willingly swear, if required by the legislature, that we will never concur in the appointment or consecration of any bishop whom we do not conscientiously believe to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct;" and further "that we have not, and that we will not have, any correspondence or communication with the chief pastor of our church, or with any person authorized to act in his name, for the purpose of overthrowing or disturbing the Protestant government, or the Protestant church of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Protestant church of Scotland, as by law established."

At a meeting of the Catholic board in Dublin, July 17th, Mr. O'Gorman brought forward a motion for addressing the Spanish Cortes to request their interference in favour of the Catholics of Ireland. After stating various in-

stances of the interposition of foreign powers in the domestic affairs of a nation, he moved a resolution to refer the business of such an application to the consideration of a committee; which was carried. A proposition, however, of such manifest absurdity, as that of calling in as auxiliaries to a plan of enlarged toleration a body which had declared it to be a fundamental article of their new constitution, that no other than the established religion should be permitted to exist in Spain, indicated the prevalence of a spirit among a part of the Irish Catholics which could not fail to produce disunion, and to throw discredit on their measures. Accordingly, we do not hear of any further meetings of the general body countenanced by persons of weight and distinction; and upon the whole, the result of the attempts made during this year to meliorate the condition of the Roman Catholics does not afford any immediate prospect of further success.

One extraordinary effect of the alarm excited by the idea of an admission of persons of this religion to a participation of political power has been the adoption in England of the Irish Orange Society, originally instituted in that country as a support of the Protestant ascendancy, and noted as the most inveterate enemies to every indulgence granted to their Catholic fellow-subjects. Societies under this title, numbering among their members some persons of high rank, had been formed in London, and in many of the most considerable provincial towns, and even in some regiments, and were mutually con-

nected by a regular organization, by an oath, and by secret proceedings, before the public were apprized of their existance. They at length attracted the notice of parliament, and a motion was made on the subject in the House of Commons (*See Debates*). The illegality and dangerous nature of such an institution was universally acknowledged in that assembly; but it was thought that nothing more was necessary than such a public censure, to effect their suppression in this part of the united kingdom. Undoubtedly, if it were possible to revive the disgraceful outrages of 1780, the establishment of clubs of this kind would be the most certain means of doing it.

If the religious zeal by which the present period is so strongly characterized had any share in the formation of these societies, it must be allowed to have been much more laudably employed in those associations for the distribution of the scriptures among the lower classes, both at home and abroad, which have peculiarly distinguished the present year. Scarcely has there been a town, or even a village of any consequence, in the kingdom, which has not had its Bible Society, independent or auxiliary, generally consisting of members belonging to the establishment, and to all the different sects, who have fraternally united upon the simple purpose of rendering the sacred writings accessible to all the indigent who might be qualified and disposed to make use of them. And though in some instances discouragement has been thrown upon the plan by persons

who entertained a jealousy of the consequences which might result from submitting the grounds of Christian doctrine to the judgment of the unlearned, yet the idea of opening the scriptures to all ranks of people is so conformable to the principles and practice of the early reformers, that the opposition to it has borne an unfavourable aspect. It has been a more plausible objection, that, as a charity, such institutions were not at the present time particularly wanted; that the means were disproportioned to the end; and that the matter has been taken up like one of those *rages* which successively occupy the mind of the public, and foster extravagant and delusive expectations. Meantime it cannot be denied that much occasional benefit has accrued to the promoters of these associations, by giving exercise to their benevolent feelings, and joining them in charitable union with the well-disposed of different persuasions.

The agitation produced in the commercial world by the proceedings respecting the renewal of the charter of the East India Company has been noticed in the account of the parliamentary transactions relative to that important national concern; and it cannot be doubted that the changes introduced into the new charter, (the principal of which are to be found in our abstract of the bill) will render the present year an era in the history of British commerce. Those changes are indeed less than were expected by the sanguine advocates for free and open trade; and it was manifest, during the course of discussion,

that the influence of the East India Company with the government was exerted with powerful and progressive effect. Still, however, a large scope is afforded by the new regulations, to that spirit of enterprise which so peculiarly characterises the British commercial body; and speculation is doubtless already busied in framing plans for future adventures. The passing of the bill in the House of Commons, on July 13th, produced a minute from the committee of the Courts of Directors, dated on the 15th, in which a detail was given of the circumstances attending the negotiations between the company and the government on the occasion, with a view of the regulations in the bill, and the effects on the company's prosperity which might be expected to result from them. On the 21st, a general court was held at the East India House, when the opinions from behind the bar being read in favour of accepting the bill for the new charter, a motion was made to that effect by sir Hugh Inglis. After some discussion, and the rejection of a proposed amendment, the motion was carried unanimously; and the chairman, Mr. R. Thornton, congratulated the court upon the attainment of a charter which, in some instances, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The bounteous harvest which crowned the hopes of the year, has already produced the desirable effect of reducing the price of the most necessary articles of human subsistence to half, or two-thirds, of that which they bore during

all its early months. At the same time the greatly increased demand for the manufactures of the country, in consequence of the subversion of the French system of their exclusion from the continent, has given full scope for industry, and raised the wages of workmen to their former rates.

No cause therefore now exists for discontents among the lower orders of the community ; and there is every reason to hope that the calm produced by fear will be succeeded by the more permanent tranquillity consequent upon satisfied labour.

CHAPTER XI.

Naval Occurrences.—Loss of the Java.—Engagement between the Amelia and a French Frigate.—Capture of a Flotilla on the Coast of Calabria.—Capture of the Isle of Ponza.—Loss of the Peacock Sloop.—Capture of a Convoy on the Dalmatian Coast.—Successes in the Bay of Chesapeake.—Loss of the Vincejo.—Capture of the Chesapeake Frigate by the Shannon.—Capture of the Annaconda, and the Islands of Ocracoke and Portsmouth.—Capture of Fiume.—Success at Cassis.—Capture of the American-sloop Argus.—Success in the Gulf of Cataro.—Capture of Le Weser and La Trave.—Reduction of Batteries at Cuzhaven, &c.

IN this year, as in the preceding, few opportunities have been afforded to the British navy to act a distinguished part in the course of events which will ever render the period memorable. The French navy, reduced to inaction, or to a few petty and stolen attempts, has presented no occasion of fair and decisive combat; and the blockade of the American coast has curbed that adventurous spirit which some unexpected successes appeared to have excited in the infant navy of the United States. Actions worthy of record have not, however, been entirely wanting; and in several instances of co-operation with the land forces, our seamen have found room for the display of their accustomed courage and activity.

The first event, however, to be related, is one of additional misfortune, though not of disgrace, to the British flag. His majesty's frigate *Java*, capt. Lambert, bound to the East Indies, with lieut.-gen. Hislop, and the officers of his staff on board, descried, on Dec. 29th,

1812, off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, a strange sail, to which she gave chase. The ship proved to be the American frigate *Constitution*, which, shortening sail about two o'clock in the afternoon, came into action. The American manœuvred for some time to avoid close combat, aiming by firing high to disable the masts of his antagonist, in which he obtained some success, having shot away the head of the bowsprit with the jib-boom of the *Java*, and much injured the running rigging. Capt. Lambert, finding the enemy's raking fire very heavy, ordered him to be laid on board; but this was rendered impracticable by further damages to the masts and rigging which left his ship quite unmanageable, with most of the starboard guns useless from the wreck lying over them. At half-past three the captain received a dangerous wound which obliged him to be carried below. From this time till a quarter past four the *Java* could only fire two or three guns; but her

mizen mast being then shot away, she fell off, and many of her starboard guns were brought to bear. The two ships were now brought broadside to broadside, and both continued to fight for some time in this position. The *Constitution* then made sail a-head out of gunshot, to repair her damages, leaving the *Java* a wreck, with only the main-mast standing, and that tottering. Every attempt was however made to put her in a state for renewing the action, but the main-mast fell over the side, and the starboard guns were nearly all covered. The enemy now standing forwards to make an attack, and preparing to take a raking position, Mr. Chads, the first lieutenant, consulted his officers whether, in their disabled condition, with great part of the crew killed or wounded, it would be justifiable to waste more lives in continuing a fruitless defence. The result was, that they agreed in the painful necessity of striking their colours; and their victor, commodore Bainbridge, gave a testimony of the desperate state to which their ship was reduced, by ordering her to be set on fire as soon as the wounded were removed. The loss on board the *Java* was very severe in officers and men, and the gallant captain Lambert died in consequence of his wounds a few days after, and was interred with all military honours in fort St. Pedro. The loss on board the *Constitution* was also considerable. The respective force of the ships was, *Java*, guns, 48; weight of metal, 1034lb.; crew and supernumeraries, 377: *Constitution*, guns, 55; weight of metal, 1490; crew, 480. It scarcely needs be added, after this relation,

that the surviving officers of the *Java* were most honourably acquitted of blame for the surrender of their ship.

An action in which a serious loss was sustained, with no other advantage than the gallant repulse of a superior foe, occurred in an engagement between his majesty's ship *Amelia*, the hon. capt. Irby, and a French frigate, off the coast of Africa. Capt. Irby, being about to quit Sierra Leone river at the close of January, was informed by lieut. Pascoe, of the *Daring*, gun-brig, that he had been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up, in consequence of being chased by a French frigate, which, with two consorts, he had left at anchor off the *De Luss* islands. Capt. Irby dispatched Neut. Pascoe to reconnoitre, who brought intelligence that the force of the enemy was two frigates of the largest class, *L'Arethuse* and *Le Rubis*, with a Portuguese ship, their prize. Capt. Irby, thereupon, determined to cruise off those islands in order to fall in with any other English ships of war that might be coming down the coast, and protect the trade to Sierra Leone. One of the French frigates stood out to sea on Feb. 6th, and on the next day the other stood towards the *Amelia*, which had been lying off the island of *Tamara* in the night. Capt. Irby, with the hope of drawing her from her consort, continued standing to sea till sun-set, when, not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, he shortened sail, wore, and stood to her. At 45 minutes past seven; p. m. the two antagonists began firing within pistol shot, and the action continued till 21

minutes past 11, when the French frigate bore away, leaving the *Amelia* in an ungovernable condition, with her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and her masts injured. During the action the *Amelia* twice fell on board the enemy in attempting to thwart his hawse; when he made efforts to board, but was repulsed. "The superior force of the enemy (says capt. Irby), the considerable quantity of gold-dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented my seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable." The slaughter on board the *Amelia* was too good a proof, together with the disabling of the ship, how well the enemy's guns were served. The return of killed, and since dead, was 51, of wounded, 95. Among the former were three lieutenants, and lieutenant Pascoe, of the *Daring*. Capt. Irby was severely wounded. He immediately proceeded homewards, and arrived at Spithead on March 22nd.

A brilliant service performed by the Sicilian flotilla under the command of capt. Hall, aided by a part of the 75th regiment, was reported by sir Edward Pellew, the admiral in the Mediterranean, in the month of March. Capt. Hall, in a letter to lord W. Bentinck, relates, that the enemy having thrown up new works, at Pietra Nera, on the coast of Calabria, confided so much in their strength, that a convoy of 50 armed vessels assembled to transport timber and other government property to Naples. On receiving this intelligence, capt. Hall, on the night of Feb. 14th, proceeded with two divisions of the flotilla, and four

companies of the 75th regiment, commanded by major Stuart, and arriving at day-light, landed about 150 of the soldiers, with an auxiliary party of seamen under the command of lieut. Le Hunt. Major Stewart immediately led them to occupy a height defended by a whole battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. A most determined attack was made, which was resisted till the enemy's commander and most of his officers were killed or made prisoners, and the height was covered with their dead. The flotilla, under capt. Imbert, in the meantime was cannonading the batteries, which held out till they were stormed by lieut. Le Hunt with his seamen. Every thing now came into the possession of the assailants, who launched the most valuable of the vessels and timber, and set the rest on fire. Of the enemy, 150 were killed, and 163 wounded, and their two guns were taken. The loss of the victors was comparatively trifling, but the gallant major Stewart was unfortunately killed by a musket shot as he was pushing off from shore after the re-embarkation of the troops.

Another successful enterprise in which the land and sea forces were conjointly engaged was the capture of the Isle of Ponza, off the gulf of Gaeta, on the Neapolitan coast. Capt. Napier, of the *Thames*, having taken on board lieutenant col. Coffin, and the 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment, arrived off Ponza, accompanied by the *Furieuse*, on Feb. 23rd. The harbour of the island is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extremity, defended by four bat-

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riotous disposition to persons or worship of policies; affording a demonstration that the question was before the public mind, rather a political expedience than of us controversy. Security to church establishment against Catholics only, but all those are subjected to the operation of the test laws, was obtained the consideration which accords to the great body of the people.

English Catholics, whose proceedings have always been characterised by great prudence and moderation, held a meeting on the 20th, Lord Clifford in the chair, which passed two resolutions the first declaring their gratitude to the House of Commons for its decision in favour of taking into consideration the laws affecting the Roman Catholics of the empire, and their hopes of a successful result; the second, expressing their anxiety to afford every facility for an amicable adjustment, and affirming that "the objection they look to in being excluded from the benefits of the education will be greatly diminished, if not accompanied by the concurrence of their Protestant fellow subjects, whose good-will they have been anxious to cultivate, and for the attainment of which they are, and ever shall be, willing to make every sacrifice as not inconsistent with their own principles."

May 1st, a full meeting of the Irish Catholic board took place in Dublin, when a discussion was entered upon respecting the civil disabilities, solely, of the bill then

pending in parliament for Catholic emancipation. It was observed that the bill was narrowed to the relief of Catholics alone, without comprehending the other classes of Dissenters, whose uniform liberality had given them weighty claims upon the gratitude of the Catholic body—that there are exceptions in the bill with regard to certain places, founded upon a principle of exclusion which they cannot recognize—that the enactment for admission into corporations keeps the Catholics still practically excluded by leaving them to the mercy of bye-laws; and that other disabilities are left, proving the imperfection and inadequacy of the bill; on which account the board feels the propriety of nominating additional delegates to attend in London to the progress of the bill.

If this measure was calculated to throw an impediment in the way of the proposed bill, the resolutions of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates at a general meeting on May 27th, were much more adapted to produce the same effect. They unanimously declare, that the ecclesiastical clauses contained in the bill are utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic church, and with the free exercise of their religion, and that they cannot, without incurring the guilt of schism, accede to such regulations.

The British Catholic board, even after the disappointment of their hopes, continued to maintain the same moderate and dignified conduct. At a numerous meeting, held in London on May 29th, the Earl of Shrewsbury in the chair,

two unanimous resolutions were passed; the first, returning thanks to those members of the House of Commons who supported the bill for their relief, and directing a deputation to convey their acknowledgments to some of the principal of them by name; the second, in the following words: "That, although the Roman Catholics of Great Britain feel, as they necessarily must, the most bitter and poignant regret, that hopes so nearly realized are still to be deferred: nevertheless, their long and patient sufferings have taught them not to sink under the present disappointment; and, confiding fully in the wisdom of the legislature, the increasing liberality of their countrymen, and the justice of their cause, they are sensible that they would be unworthy of the name of Britons, if, for a moment, they relaxed their efforts to procure relief from the penalties and disabilities under which they suffer; trusting and hoping, as they most anxiously do, that the day is near at hand, when every jealousy and every animosity on account of opinions purely religious, will be buried in eternal oblivion, and that in the present and most rapidly increasing danger of the empire, every subject of this united kingdom may have an equal interest, by enjoying an equal participation, in the privileges, immunities, and glories of their common country."

By a further resolution, they express their marked disapprobation of a paper intitled, "A brief memorial on the Catholic Bill," and signed *John Milner, D. D.*, highly injurious to the political

integrity and wisdom of the framers of the bill; and they republish a former resolution by which Dr. Milner, in consequence of a calumnious accusation against Mr. Butler, was discharged from being a member of the private board of the British Catholics. It is observable that a vote of thanks to the same gentleman was carried in the Irish Catholic board, though by a small majority.

The Irish Catholic prelates followed up their private resolutions against the principles of the bill by a pastoral address to the clergy and laity of their flocks, dated May 26th, in which, after repeating the substance of their two resolutions, they add a third, to the following purpose, "That we would willingly swear, if required by the legislature, that we will never concur in the appointment or consecration of any bishop whom we do not conscientiously believe to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct;" and further "that we have not, and that we will not have, any correspondence or communication with the chief pastor of our church, or with any person authorized to act in his name, for the purpose of overthrowing or disturbing the Protestant government, or the Protestant church of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Protestant church of Scotland, as by law established."

At a meeting of the Catholic board in Dublin, July 17th, Mr. O'Gorman brought forward a motion for addressing the Spanish Cortes to request their interference in favour of the Catholics of Ireland. After stating various in-

stances of the interposition of foreign powers in the domestic affairs of a nation, he moved a resolution to refer the business of such an application to the consideration of a committee; which was carried. A proposition, however, of such manifest absurdity, as that of calling in as auxiliaries to a plan of enlarged toleration a body which had declared it to be a fundamental article of their new constitution, that no other than the established religion should be permitted to exist in Spain, indicated the prevalence of a spirit among a part of the Irish Catholics which could not fail to produce disunion, and to throw discredit on their measures. Accordingly, we do not hear of any further meetings of the general body countenanced by persons of weight and distinction; and upon the whole, the result of the attempts made during this year to meliorate the condition of the Roman Catholics does not afford any immediate prospect of further success.

One extraordinary effect of the alarm excited by the idea of an admission of persons of this religion to a participation of political power has been the adoption in England of the Irish Orange Society, originally instituted in that country as a support of the Protestant ascendancy, and noted as the most inveterate enemies to every indulgence granted to their Catholic fellow-subjects. Societies under this title, numbering among their members some persons of high rank, had been formed in London, and in many of the most considerable provincial towns, and even in some regiments, and were mutually con-

nected by a regular organisation, by an oath, and by secret proceedings, before the public were apprized of their existence. They at length attracted the notice of parliament, and a motion was made on the subject in the House of Commons (*See Debates*). The illegality and dangerous nature of such an institution was universally acknowledged in that assembly; but it was thought that nothing more was necessary than such a public censure, to effect their suppression in this part of the united kingdom. Undoubtedly, if it were possible to revive the disgraceful outrages of 1780, the establishment of clubs of this kind would be the most certain means of doing it.

If the religious zeal by which the present period is so strongly characterized had any share in the formation of these societies, it must be allowed to have been much more laudably employed in those associations for the distribution of the scriptures among the lower classes, both at home and abroad, which have peculiarly distinguished the present year. Scarcely has there been a town, or even a village of any consequence, in the kingdom, which has not had its Bible Society, independent or auxiliary, generally consisting of members belonging to the establishment, and to all the different sects, who have fraternally united upon the simple purpose of rendering the sacred writings accessible to all the indigent who might be qualified and disposed to make use of them. And though in some instances discouragement has been thrown upon the plan by persons

who entertained a jealousy of the consequences which might result from submitting the grounds of Christian doctrine to the judgment of the unlearned, yet the idea of opening the scriptures to all ranks of people is so conformable to the principles and practice of the early reformers, that the opposition to it has borne an unfavourable aspect. It has been a more plausible objection, that, as a charity, such institutions were not at the present time particularly wanted; that the means were disproportioned to the end; and that the matter has been taken up like one of those *rages* which successively occupy the mind of the public, and foster extravagant and delusive expectations. Meantime it cannot be denied that much occasional benefit has accrued to the promoters of these associations, by giving exercise to their benevolent feelings, and joining them in charitable union with the well-disposed of different persuasions.

The agitation produced in the commercial world by the proceedings respecting the renewal of the charter of the East India Company has been noticed in the account of the parliamentary transactions relative to that important national concern; and it cannot be doubted that the changes introduced into the new charter, (the principal of which are to be found in our abstract of the bill) will render the present year an era in the history of British commerce. Those changes are indeed less than were expected by the sanguine advocates for free and open trade; and it was manifest, during the course of discussion,

that the influence of the East India Company with the government was exerted with powerful and progressive effect. Still, however, a large scope is afforded by the new regulations, to that spirit of enterprise which so peculiarly characterises the British commercial body; and speculation is doubtless already busied in framing plans for future adventures. The passing of the bill in the House of Commons, on July 13th, produced a minute from the committee of the Courts of Directors, dated on the 15th, in which a detail was given of the circumstances attending the negotiations between the company and the government on the occasion, with a view of the regulations in the bill, and the effects on the company's prosperity which might be expected to result from them. On the 21st, a general court was held at the East India House, when the opinions from behind the bar being read in favour of accepting the bill for the new charter, a motion was made to that effect by sir Hugh Inglis. After some discussion, and the rejection of a proposed amendment, the motion was carried unanimously; and the chairman, Mr. R. Thornton, congratulated the court upon the attainment of a charter which, in some instances, had exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The bounteous harvest which crowned the hopes of the year, has already produced the desirable effect of reducing the price of the most necessary articles of human subsistence to half, or two-thirds, of that which they bore during

all its early months. At the same time the greatly increased demand for the manufactures of the country, in consequence of the subversion of the French system of their exclusion from the continent, has given full scope for industry, and raised the wages of workmen to their former rates.

No cause therefore now exists for discontents among the lower orders of the community ; and there is every reason to hope that the calm produced by fear will be succeeded by the more permanent tranquillity consequent upon satisfied labour.

CHAPTER XI.

Naval Occurrences.—Loss of the Java.—Engagement between the Amelia and a French Frigate.—Capture of a Flotilla on the Coast of Calabria.—Capture of the Isle of Ponza.—Loss of the Peacock Sloop.—Capture of a Convoy on the Dalmatian Coast.—Successes in the Bay of Chesapeake.—Loss of the Vincejo.—Capture of the Chesapeake Frigate by the Shannon.—Capture of the Annaconda, and the Islands of Ocracoke and Portsmouth.—Capture of Fiume.—Success at Cassis.—Capture of the American-sloop Argus.—Success in the Gulf of Cataro.—Capture of Le Weser and La Trave.—Reduction of Batteries at Cuzhaven, &c.

IN this year, as in the preceding, few opportunities have been afforded to the British navy to act a distinguished part in the course of events which will ever render the period memorable. The French navy, reduced to inaction, or to a few petty and stolen attempts, has presented no occasion of fair and decisive combat; and the blockade of the American coast has curbed that adventurous spirit which some unexpected successes appeared to have excited in the infant navy of the United States. Actions worthy of record have not, however, been entirely wanting; and in several instances of co-operation with the land forces, our seamen have found room for the display of their accustomed courage and activity.

The first event, however, to be related, is one of additional misfortune, though not of disgrace, to the British flag. His majesty's frigate *Java*, capt. Lambert, bound to the East Indies, with lieut.-gen. Hislop, and the officers of his staff on board, descried, on Dec. 29th,

1812, off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, a strange sail, to which she gave chase. The ship proved to be the American frigate *Constitution*, which, shortening sail about two o'clock in the afternoon, came into action. The American manœuvred for some time to avoid close combat, aiming by firing high to disable the masts of his antagonist, in which he obtained some success, having shot away the head of the bowsprit with the jib-boom of the *Java*, and much injured the running rigging. Capt. Lambert, finding the enemy's raking fire very heavy, ordered him to be laid on board; but this was rendered impracticable by further damages to the masts and rigging which left his ship quite unmanageable, with most of the starboard guns useless from the wreck lying over them. At half-past three the captain received a dangerous wound which obliged him to be carried below. From this time till a quarter past four the *Java* could only fire two or three guns; but her

mizen mast being then shot away, she fell off, and many of her starboard guns were brought to bear. The two ships were now brought broadside to broadside, and both continued to fight for some time in this position. The *Constitution* then made sail a-head out of gunshot, to repair her damages, leaving the *Java* a wreck, with only the main-mast standing, and that tottering. Every attempt was however made to put her in a state for renewing the action, but the main-mast fell over the side, and the starboard guns were nearly all covered. The enemy now standing forwards to make an attack, and preparing to take a raking position, Mr. Chads, the first lieutenant, consulted his officers whether, in their disabled condition, with great part of the crew killed or wounded, it would be justifiable to waste more lives in continuing a fruitless defence. The result was, that they agreed in the painful necessity of striking their colours; and their victor, commodore Babinbridge, gave a testimony of the desperate state to which their ship was reduced, by ordering her to be set on fire as soon as the wounded were removed. The loss on board the *Java* was very severe in officers and men, and the gallant captain Lambert died in consequence of his wounds a few days after, and was interred with all military honours in fort St. Pedro. The loss on board the *Constitution* was also considerable. The respective force of the ships was, *Java*, guns, 45; weight of metal, 1054lb.; crew and supernumeraries, 377: *Constitution*, guns, 53; weight of metal, 1490; crew, 480. It scarcely needs be added, after this relation,

that the surviving officers of the *Java* were most honourably acquitted of blame for the surrender of their ship.

An action in which a serious loss was sustained, with no other advantage than the gallant repulse of a superior foe, occurred in an engagement between his majesty's ship *Amelia*, the hon. capt. Irby, and a French frigate, off the coast of Africa. Capt. Irby, being about to quit Sierra Leone river at the close of January, was informed by lieut. Pascoe, of the *Daring*, gun-brig, that he had been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up, in consequence of being chased by a French frigate, which, with two consorts, he had left at anchor off the *Dé Luss* islands. Capt. Irby dispatched lieut. Pascoe to reconnoitre, who brought intelligence that the force of the enemy was two frigates of the largest class, *L'Arethuse* and *Le Rubis*, with a Portuguese ship, their prize. Capt. Irby, thereupon, determined to cruise off those islands in order to fall in with any other English ships of war that might be coming down the coast, and protect the trade to Sierra Leone. One of the French frigates stood out to sea on Feb. 6th, and on the next day the other stood towards the *Amelia*, which had been lying off the island of *Tamara* in the night. Capt. Irby, with the hope of drawing her from her consort, continued standing to sea till sun-set, when, not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, he shortened sail, wore, and stood to her. At 45 minutes past seven; p. m. the two antagonists began firing within pistol shot, and the action continued till 21

minutes past 11, when the French frigate bore away, leaving the *Amelia* in an ungovernable condition, with her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and her masts injured. During the action the *Amelia* twice fell on board the enemy in attempting to thwart his hawse; when he made efforts to board, but was repulsed. "The superior force of the enemy (says capt. Irby), the considerable quantity of gold-dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented my seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable." The slaughter on board the *Amelia* was too good a proof, together with the disabling of the ship, how well the enemy's guns were served. The return of killed, and since dead, was 51, of wounded, 95. Among the former were three lieutenants, and lieutenant Pascoe, of the *Daring*. Capt. Irby was severely wounded. He immediately proceeded homewards, and arrived at Spithead on March 22nd.

A brilliant service performed by the Sicilian flotilla under the command of capt. Hall, aided by a part of the 75th regiment, was reported by sir Edward Pellew, the admiral in the Mediterranean, in the month of March. Capt. Hall, in a letter to lord W. Bentinck, relates, that the enemy having thrown up new works, at Pietra Nera, on the coast of Calabria, confided so much in their strength, that a convoy of 50 armed vessels assembled to transport timber and other government property to Naples. On receiving this intelligence, capt. Hall, on the night of Feb. 14th, proceeded with two divisions of the flotilla, and four

companies of the 75th regiment, commanded by major Stuart, and arriving at day-light, landed about 150 of the soldiers, with an auxiliary party of seamen under the command of lieut. Le Hunt. Major Stewart immediately led them to occupy a height defended by a whole battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. A most determined attack was made, which was resisted till the enemy's commander and most of his officers were killed or made prisoners, and the height was covered with their dead. The flotilla, under capt. Imbert, in the meantime was cannonading the batteries, which held out till they were stormed by lieut. Le Hunt with his seamen. Every thing now came into the possession of the assailants, who launched the most valuable of the vessels and timber, and set the rest on fire. Of the enemy, 150 were killed, and 163 wounded, and their two guns were taken. The loss of the victors was comparatively trifling, but the gallant major Stewart was unfortunately killed by a musket shot as he was pushing off from shore after the re-embarkation of the troops.

Another successful enterprise in which the land and sea forces were conjointly engaged was the capture of the Isle of Ponza, off the gulf of Gaeta, on the Neapolitan coast. Capt. Napier, of the *Thames*, having taken on board lieutenant col. Coffin, and the 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment, arrived off Ponza, accompanied by the *Furieuse*, on Feb. 23rd. The harbour of the island is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extremity, defended by four bat-

tains, mounting ten 24 and 18 pounders, and two mortars. It was agreed, as the shortest way of accomplishing their purpose, that the two ships should be run into the mole, and the place carried by assault. The weather was unfavourable till the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order with a fine breeze. The enemy were prepared, and opened their fire half an hour before the ships' guns could be brought to bear, but with little effect; and when the ships began to fire on both sides, the defenders soon retreated into a strong tower. Col. Coffin then landed, and pushed his men for the tower; but the commandant, not waiting for the assault, hoisted a flag of truce, and capitulated, the garrison remaining prisoners of war. In this affair not a man was lost in either service.

To the disasters which the American war has brought on the British navy, must be added that of the destruction of the sloop of war, *Peacock*, of 18 guns. Capt. Lawrence, of the American sloop of war, *Hornet*, relates that on cruising from the coast of Surinam to that of Demarara, after making the latter, on the morning of Feb. 24th, he discovered a vessel at anchor, apparently an English brig of war. On beating round a bank, in order to get to her, he descried another sail on his weather-quarter, edging down to him. This proved to be the *Peacock*; and after some manoeuvring to get the weather-gage, in which the American succeeded, the action commenced about half past five, p. m. Capt. Lawrence ran his antagonist close on board on the starboard quarter,

and kept up so heavy a fire that in less than 15 minutes by his own account, but, by that of some English who escaped, after an action of 45 minutes, she surrendered by hoisting a signal of distress. On sending a lieutenant on board the *Peacock*, it was found that her commander, captain Peake, was killed, and many other officers and men killed and wounded, and that the ship was sinking fast, having six feet water in her hold. Notwithstanding every endeavour to keep her afloat till the prisoners were removed, she went down, carrying with her thirteen of her crew, and three American sailors. Four of her men had previously taken her stern-boat, and got to land. The *Peacock* was considered as one of the finest vessels of her class, and appears to have entered into action with confidence of success. The *Hornet*, however, was of somewhat superior force, and her fire, like that of all the American ships which have engaged the British, seems to have been truly formidable.

Captain Black, of the *Weazle* sloop of war, sent an account from Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, that on April 23rd he gave chase to an enemy's convoy, making for the ports of Trau and Spalatro. The greater part of them, with ten gun-boats, bore up for the bay of Boscaline, where he attacked them under a fire of two guns, and 2 or 300 musketry. Six of the gun-boats were taken, driven on shore, and sunk, when four more arrived and took part in the action, and running behind a point, kept a galling fire with grape upon the *Weazle's* people. After dark, boats were sent in, which destroyed

all the gun-boats, and eight sail of the convoy.

Admiral sir J. B. Warren, being of opinion that a flotilla of small vessels might be usefully employed in penetrating the rivers at the head of Chesapeake bay, detached, in April, rear-admiral Cockburn, with a light squadron for that purpose. This officer reported, on the 29th, a successful attempt by the *Fantome* and *Mohawk* on French-town, a considerable distance up the Elk river, where was a dépôt of stores. A resistance was made by a six-gun battery, but it was abandoned, and the town and stores left to their fate. The latter, consisting of flour and army necessaries, together with five vessels, were burnt. Admiral Cockburne's second report, on May 3rd, gives an account of an attack upon *Havre de Grace*, a place at the entrance of the *Susquehanna*, where the Americans had erected a battery. The attack was made by two divisions of seamen and marines, who drove the enemy from the battery and town, set fire to some houses of the latter, and then proceeded to a cannon foundry at some distance, which they entirely destroyed, with a number of guns, and also took 130 stand of arms. A third report from *Sassafra*s river, relates successful attacks upon *George-town* and *Frederick's-town*. A body of 400 militiamen by whom they were defended was soon dispersed, and the villages were destroyed, with the exception of the houses of some peaceable inhabitants who took no part in the hostilities. Some other places in which there were no public stores or property, and no preparations made for resistance,

were spared; and thus the expedition terminated.

The capture of his majesty's sloop of war, *Vincejo*, on the coast of *Britanny*, by a French flotilla of 17 gun-brigs and luggers, on May 8th, after a vigorous, but unavailing resistance, against so disproportioned a force, was another of the small disasters of the British navy.

The time, however, now approached, in which the British flag was to recover a large share of its accustomed honours from that foe against whom its glory had suffered a temporary eclipse. Capt. P. V. Broke, of his majesty's frigate *Shannon*, whose station was off the port of *Boston*, had been singularly assiduous in exercising his men at great and small arms, and bringing them into a state of the most perfect discipline. In that harbour lay the United States frigate, *Chesapeake*, capt. Laurence, a fine ship of 49 guns, 18 and 32 pounders, with a complement of 440 men. For this vessel, captain Broke had long been watching, desirous only of contending with it on fair terms; and that the enemy might not be prevented from coming out by the apprehension of having more than one antagonist to deal with, on the first of June he stood close in with *Boston* light-house, presenting himself as a challenger to single combat. He soon had the pleasure (to use his own expression) of seeing the *Chesapeake* stand out of the harbour for the purpose of accepting the proffered contest. Captain Broke took a position between *Cape Ann* and *Cape Cod*, and then hove to, that his antagonist might join him. The American came down in a very handsome manner, with three

of his national colours flying, full of confidence, and, it is said, so certain of shortly returning victorious into port, that he had neglected to provide accommodations on board for the wounded, which was the cause of much subsequent distress. The action began at half past five, p. m. both ships steering full under top-sails. After the exchange of two or three broadsides, the *Chesapeake* fell on board the *Shannon*, and they were locked together. Capt. Broke went forward to ascertain the enemy's position, and perceiving that the men were firing from their guns, he gave orders for boarding, and (though he does not mention it) himself set the example of leaping into the adverse ship. In an instant the assailants appointed for the service rushed in upon the enemy's decks, driving all before them with irresistible fury. The Americans opposed a desperate, but disorderly resistance; and after a sanguinary conflict of only two minutes, they were beaten from every post. The American colours were hauled down, and "the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it." In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter; and the whole action was completed in fifteen minutes from its commencement. So short had been the firing, and so much directed to immediate effect, that both ships came out from the engagement in beautiful order, their rigging undamaged, as if they had only been exchanging a salute.

Though nothing could be more entire and glorious than the success, captain Broke had to lament the loss of many gallant comrades.

He, himself, received a severe wound in the head from a sabre. His first lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was unfortunately shot in the very act of hoisting the victorious colours. The whole loss was 23 killed and 56 wounded, out of a crew of 330. The enemy had about 70 killed and 100 wounded. Among the former were the four lieutenants, a lieutenant of the marines, the master, and many other officers. Capt. Laurence died of his wounds at Halifax, where he was honourably interred. The humiliated feelings of the numerous spectators on shore, who, instead of a new triumph, saw their gallant ship in so short a time led away captive, may easily be conceived. A supposed explosion in the *Chesapeake* at a critical moment, is mentioned by the Americans in excuse of their defeat; but of this no notice appears in the narrative of captain Broke, whose success was obviously owing to a superiority of courage and discipline.

Rear-admiral Cockburn, having received directions from sir J. B. Warren to put an end to the commerce carried on by the Americans from the port of Ocracoke, in North Carolina, by means of inland navigation, and to destroy any vessels which might be in that harbour, anchored off the bar on July 11th, with a light squadron, having on board detachments of troops under lieutenant-colonel Napier, and proceeded to put the design into execution. Three divisions of boats and small vessels, with seamen and soldiers, being equipped, were sent into the harbour on the morning of the 12th, when a fire was opened upon them by two armed vessels, the *Amosco* and sloop

of 18 guns, and a schooner. They were however soon silenced and taken possession of by the first division of boats, and the troops landing upon the islands of Portemouth and Oeracoke, became masters of them without opposition, and thus command was obtained of the channel between them and the coast, through which the inland navigation was conducted.

The adventurous spirit of British seamen and marines, when acting on shore, has seldom been more strikingly displayed than in the capture of Fiume, in the gulf of Venice. Admiral Freemantle reports to Sir Edw. Pellew, that on July 2nd, with the squadron under his command, he anchored opposite Fiume, which was defended by four batteries, mounting 15 heavy guns. On the 3rd, the ships weighed to attack the sea-line of the batteries, whilst a detachment of seamen and marines was to storm at the Mole-head. The wind permitted only one ship to get up, which silenced the second battery; when, the signal being made to storm, Captain Rowley, at the head of the marines, carried the fort, and Capt. Hoste took the first battery. Capt. Rowley, without loss of time, dashed on through the town, disregarding the fire from the windows, and a field-piece placed in the centre of the principal street; and the seamen and marines drove the enemy before them with his field-piece, till he came to the square, where he made another stand, taking post in a large house. From this he was at length expelled; and the different parties of assailants making a junction, the batteries, field-piece, stores, and shipping were taken possession of,

the governor, officers, and soldiers of the garrison having all fled from the town. This success was obtained with a very trifling loss; and it was highly to the credit of captains Rowley and Hoste, that although the town was stormed in every part, not an individual was plundered, nor was any thing taken away except what was afloat, and in the government stores. Of 90 vessels captured, more than half were restored to their owners; 45 were sent to Lissa, laden with oil, grain, powder, and merchandise. A number of guns were rendered useless, and others were carried away, and 500 stand of arms, with powder and military stores, were destroyed. On the 5th, the ships moved to Porto Ré, the forts of which had been abandoned by the enemy. The destruction of the guns, works, &c, being completed by the seamen, the squadron returned to its station.

An instance of similar enterprise was reported on August 18th, by Capt. Usher, of the *Undaunted*, off *Marseille*. An attack was made on the batteries of Cassis, between that port and Toulon, protecting a bay in which were a number of small vessels covered by gun-boats. Light winds not permitting the *Undaunted* to take her intended anchorage, the whole business was effected by a party of marines under Captain Coghlan, who carried the citadel battery by escalade, and drove the French at the bayonet's point from all their defences to the heights above the place; after which the mole was entered by the ship's boats, and all the vessels within it were brought out or destroyed.

The capture of an American sloop of war in St. George's chan-

nel by an English vessel of the same force, gave another timely proof that the superiority of British seamanship was still no empty boast. Captain Maples, of the Pelican sloop of war, being directed by admiral Thornborough to cruize for the protection of the trade, descried on the morning of August 14th, off St. David's head, a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her. He immediately made chase, and at half-past five, a. m. came along-side of the United States sloop, Argus, of 18 twenty-four pound carronades, and two long 12 pounders. After a warm action on both sides of 43 minutes, the Pelican was in the act of boarding, when the American struck her colours. Her loss in killed and wounded amounted to about 40, among whom was her commander. That of the victor was only two killed and five wounded; so that in this instance the superiority of fire was clearly on the side of the English ship, whose complement of men was 116, whilst that of her antagonist was 127.

The gulf of Cataro was the scene of some spirited actions in October, in which the British navy displayed its usual enterprise. Capt. Hoste, in the Bacchante, joining the Saracen, capt. Harper, and three gun-boats, off Ragusa, on Oct. 12th, having been informed of the state of the country about Cataro, and the insurrection of the Bocchese, or people of the Bocche (mouths) of the gulf, proceeded thither on the 13th, and forcing the passage between Castel Nuova and the fort of Rosa, anchored his squadron above Castel Nuova. In the evening he detached the boats of the

two ships and two Sicilian gun-boats, under the command of capt. Harper, to capture the enemy's naval force lying between St. George's isle and the town of Cataro, in which he completely succeeded. He then attacked and carried the island of St. George, the commandant and garrison of which surrendered at discretion; and thus an important post was gained, commanding the narrow channel leading to Cataro itself. On the 16th, Castel Nuova and fort Espagnol surrendered to the British force, the garrison remaining prisoners of war. Several gun-boats, and a quantity of stores, were taken in this expedition, and the blockade of Cataro by sea and land was the result.

A success over a foe, little-capable indeed of resistance, was reported in the same month by capt. sir Christ. Cole of the Rippon. The French frigate *Le Weser*, of 44 guns and 340 men, lost her main and mizen-masts in a hard gale on Oct. 16th. On the 18th, she was fallen in with, sixty leagues to the west of Ushant, steering under jury masts for Brest, by his majesty's sloop *Scylla*, capt. Macdonald, who kept her in view till the 20th, when he met with the sloop *Royalist*, capt. Bremer, who volunteered to join him in an attack of the enemy. The two sloops bore up in close order, the *Scylla* on the quarter, and the *Royalist* on the bow of the frigate, and commenced an action, which continued an hour and a half; when their sails and rigging being much cut, they drew off to repair damages. A man of war then appearing in sight, the *Royalist* was dispatched to convey intelligence

of the situation of affairs; and at day-light, on the 21st, the Rippon took the advantage of a breeze to close with the enemy. The Le Weser bore up to the Rippon and struck her colours, after having exchanged two broadsides with the Scylla. She was so much crippled, that sir C. Cole took on board the greater part of the prisoners, and towed her into port. No great loss of men was sustained on either side; and the principal credit of the action was given to capt. Macdonald for his perseverance in attending on the enemy's motions.

A success of a similar kind was obtained in the same month by the capture of the frigate La Trave, of 28 French 18 pounders, and 16 18 pound carronades; with a crew of 321 men, nearly all Dutch. While sailing under jury masts, near the entrance of the English Channel, she was chased on Oct. 23rd by the Andromache, captain Tobin, upon which she opened a fire from her stern guns; but it was not returned till a position was taken by the Andromache on her weather quarter. She made a feeble resistance for about 15 minutes, and then struck her colours; and her captor observes, that such was the disabled state of her masts, previously to the encounter, that

any further opposition would have been the extreme of rashness.

The part taken by the British squadron commanded by captain Farquhar, of the Desirée, in reducing the French batteries near the mouth of the Elbe, is reported by that officer in a letter, dated off Cuxhaven, Dec. 1. In co-operation with a body of Russian troops, a line of gun-boats cannonaded Fort Napoleon on Nov. 29th, and in the meantime the ships were employed in landing guns, and constructing a seaman's battery within 400 yards of the strong battery of Phare, or Cuxhaven. This was completed on the 30th; but before it began to fire, a flag of truce was hoisted by the enemy, and both batteries were surrendered, mounting 26 heavy guns and two mortars, with a block-house, and a garrison of 300 men, who became prisoners of war. Within the last ten days (says capt. Farquhar) the small detachment of Russian troops, commanded by col. Rödinger, assisted by his Majesty's squadron, have reduced four strong batteries, consisting of 50 heavy guns, 4 mortars, and 800 men and officers, all made prisoners of war. This success was obtained without any loss on the part of the navy, and a trifling one on that of the Russians.

CHAPTER XII.

Retreat of the French from Wilna.—The Emperor of Russia's Proclamation.—Capture of Kowno.—Losses of the French to that Period.—D'Yorck's convention.—Koningsberg and other Places taken by the Russians, who cross the Vistula.—Situation of Prussia.—The King retires to Breslau, and calls upon his Subjects to arm.—The Austrians abandon their Posts on the Narew, and the Russians enter Warsaw.—Pillau surrendered, and Dantzic and Thorn invested.—Austrians conclude a Truce.—Saxons pursued.—Proposed Mediation of the King of Prussia.—His Treaty of Alliance with the Russian Emperor.—King of Saxony quits Dresden.—The French evacuate Berlin.—Morand withdraws from Swedish Pomerania.—Russians enter Hamburg.—Hanseatic Legion formed.—British take possession of Cuxhaven.—Affair of Bremer-lee.—Russians cross the Elbe.—Morand's Corps destroyed.—Distribution of the allied Armies.—Thorn surrenders.—France.—Napoleon's Preparations.—Concordat.—Exposé.—Napoleon sets out for the Army.—Position of the different Forces.—Battle of Lutzen.—King of Saxony joins the French.—French cross the Elbe.—Battles of Bautzen and Wurtichen.—Allies retreat towards the Oder.—An Action of Cavalry.—Breslau entered by Lauriston.—Affairs in the North.—Treaty between Sweden and England.—Hamburg occupied by the Russians, Danes, and Swedes.—Recovered by the French.—Von Hess's Address to the Burgher Guard.—Napoleon proposes an Armistice.—Accepted.—Demarkation of Limits.—Napoleon's Decree from the Field of Wurtichen.

THE close of the last year witnessed the dreadful scenes of the recoil upon the French of their invasion of the Russian empire; whilst, amid the rigours of a northern winter, pursued by an irritated and continually augmenting foe, harassed on every side by bands of hardy and active Cossacks, they were retracing their steps westward. The main army reached Wilna in the beginning of December 1812, where they were deserted by Napoleon, who hastened back to Paris, delegating the chief

command to the king of Naples. From this capital of Lithuania they soon after broke up, leaving behind them a great number of cannon and large magazines; and on the 12th, Field Marshal Kutusoff established his head-quarters in that city. On the same day the Emperor Alexander issued a proclamation, in which, after stating the necessity of keeping up his forces to an establishment adequate to the circumstances of the time, he ordered a general levy of eight men in every five hundred through-

out the empire, with the exception of some provinces which had been particular sufferers. That the losses of the Russians, as well as those of their invaders, must have been very great during the campaign, cannot be doubted; and it was highly important that the blow inflicted on the French should be followed up with vigour, and that such a countenance should be shown, as would deter their ambitious ruler from any future attempt to carry the war into the Russian territory.

The pursuit was eagerly continued, and few days occurred in which the fugitives did not experience some disaster. General Platoff destroyed a column of the enemy near Wilna, on Dec. 11th, took a general and upwards of a thousand soldiers. On the 14th, coming up with the French at Kowno, a town on the Niemen, in which was a garrison defended by entrenchments, and redoubts on the heights, a cannonade was opened on each side, which was maintained till dark. Platoff having sent a regiment of Don Cossacks across the Niemen on the ice, in order to menace the enemy on the opposite bank, two columns of French made a sortie at the approach of night, which were attacked by the Cossacks, and thrown into disorder with considerable loss. One part of them fled along the river, while the other took the road to Wilkowski, still pursued by their indefatigable foe. Kowno was captured with all the French who remained in it; and in the pursuit of three successive days, 5,000 prisoners were made, and 21 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors. The total losses of

the French by capture, up to the 26th of December, are stated in the Russian accounts to amount to 41 generals, 1298 officers, 167,510 non-commissioned and private, and 1191 pieces of cannon. The Emperor Alexander, on Dec. 22nd, re-entered Wilna, which he had quitted to the invader about six months before. He issued thence various regulations and decrees for restoring order in the provinces which had been occupied by the enemy, and for the prevention of infectious diseases from the wretched prisoners, and the heaps of unburied carcasses. He attentively visited the hospitals, in which a shocking mortality long prevailed.

Marshal Macdonald retreated from Riga, and was pursued by the Marquis Paulucci, who, on Dec. 27th, occupied Memel, making the garrison prisoners, and taking possession of the magazines. The main retreating army in the meantime was followed by general Wittgenstein, and the Hetman Platoff. The former, advancing along the Niemen towards Tilait, succeeded in cutting off Macdonald from the body of Prussians under general D'Yorck, and reduced the latter to enter into a convention, by which he agreed to remain neutral with the troops under his command, consisting of about 15,000 men, infantry and cavalry. The terms were highly liberal towards the Prussians, who at this time were scarcely regarded as enemies by the Russians; and though the king of Prussia was at present necessitated to seem to disapprove the conduct of D'Yorck, it can scarcely be doubted that he secretly concurred in it. On the other hand the French, who probably regarded

this step as the commencement of a general defection on the part of their ally, were loud in its condemnation as a piece of treachery. D'Yorck, in acquainting Macdonald with the convention, said, "As to the judgment which the world may pass on my conduct, I am indifferent to it. Duty to my troops, and the most mature deliberation, dictated it; and whatever be the appearances, I was guided by the purest motives." Macdonald, now left alone with his corps, was closely pursued by Witgenstein, whose advanced guard took possession of Koningsberg, the ancient capital of Prussia, without resistance, on the 6th of January, the retreating French passing by the town without halting. There were taken in it 1,300 prisoners, besides 8,000 sick, and 30 pieces of the battering cannon employed at Riga. The French directed their flight to the Vistula, pursued by Witgenstein. On the 12th the Russians, under Tchitschagoff and Platoff, entered Marienwerder, from which, the Viceroy of Italy and Marshal Victor narrowly escaped. They afterwards occupied Marienburg and Elbing; and crossing the Vistula and its branch, the Nogat, they pursued the French in different directions. Platoff with his Cossacks pushed on to the suburbs of Dantzic, and cut off all communication between that city and the surrounding country. Operations in the meantime were carrying on by the Russian commanders against the Saxons and Austrians. General Sachen marched against Regnier, who was at the head of the Saxons, and proceeded along the Bug to Grannym; and Wasilchikoff, reinforced by a body of Cos-

sacks, obliged Schwartzenburg with the Austrians to retreat along the Narew to Pultusk.

The situation of Prussia was at this period singular and critical. Its capital was possessed by a French garrison, while the inhabitants, looking out for the arrival of the Russians as their deliverers from an odious yoke, displayed their hatred of their oppressors by frequent popular insurrections against the French, who were at length constrained to keep within their barracks. At Koningsberg a regency was established in the name of the king, which issued a proclamation calling upon the loyal people of Prussia to come forwards for the rescue of their king and country from French bondage; and a number of young men obeyed the call, and joined the troops under D'Yorck, who had been declared commander-in-chief of the patriotic army. The king himself, having now probably made his determination as to the part he meant to act, withdrew in the end of January from Potsdam, where he felt himself entirely in the power of the French garrison of Berlin, and suddenly removed to Breslau. At that city he issued proclamations, summoning his subjects to take up arms in defence of their king and country, but without declaring against whom they were to be employed. Eugene Beauharnois, however, who was left commander of the French armies, and was now at Berlin, comprehending the purpose of these levies, forbade the recruiting in that capital. The Russians continued to advance, the emperor being at the head of the main army. They spread over a large extent of country, and carried

on a variety of operations at once, which might have been regarded as imprudent, had they not relied upon a general insurrection in their favour. The Austrians gradually retired before general Miloradovitch, abandoning their posts on the Narew; and that commander, on the 8th of February, entered Warsaw, being met at some distance by a deputation from the different orders of the city, who presented him with the keys. On the same day, the town of Pillau was surrendered to the Russian arms; the French garrison, by a convention, being allowed to retire, under an obligation not to act till they should have reached the left bank of the Rhine. Thorn, as well as Dantzic, was invested; and on February 6th, Alexander, with his army, arrived at Polotzk. The Austrians concluded an unlimited truce, and withdrew into Galicia. The Saxons, under Regnier, endeavoured to profit of this circumstance by retiring towards their own country behind the Austrians; but being pursued and overtaken at Kalitch by general Winzingrode, as they were endeavouring to form a junction with a body of Poles; they were attacked, and a general, many officers, and 2,000 privates, with seven pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Russians.

The king of Prussia, now assuming the office of a mediator between the belligerent parties, made a proposal on Feb. 15th for a truce, upon the condition that the Russian troops should retire behind the Vistula, and the French behind the Elbe, leaving Prussia between them entirely free from foreign occupation. It does not appear, however, that either party paid atten-

tion to this proposal, which was probably thrown out only for the purpose of a temporary demonstration of neutrality; for on Feb. 22nd a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, was signed, the plenipotentiaries being, on one side marshal Kutusoff, now raised to the title of Prince Kutusoff Smolenak, on the other, the Chancellor Baron Hardenberg. The two sovereigns had an interview in the next month at Breslau, from which place the king of Prussia issued a proclamation to his people, dated March 17th, briefly touching upon the motives which had induced him to join his arms to those of Russia, and animating his subjects to make the necessary sacrifices for a contest, which he represented as that which must be decisive of their existence, their independence, and their property. The true motive may be regarded as avowed in the following paragraph: "We bent under the superior power of France. That peace which deprived me of half my subjects, procured us no blessings; on the contrary, it was more injurious to us than war itself." It may indeed be added, that the occupation of the greatest part of his country by the Russian troops, and the impossibility of preserving a neutrality, were other powerful inducements for his Prussian Majesty to act as he did. The detailed justification of this measure presented by the Prussian minister at Paris, and its elaborate confutation by the Duke of Bassano, were therefore a mere formality. It was easy on one part to show the abuse of power exercised by the French in their

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arrogant treatment of an humiliated nation; and on the other, to point out instances of the vacillating policy of Prussia, and her breach of engagements. But circumstances were entirely changed; and when did a vanquished power decline a favourable opportunity for recovering its consequence, and annulling forced concessions? Further, a prospect was now opened of liberating all Germany from the yoke imposed upon it by unjust and insatiable ambition; and this was a cause which, independently of private interest, might kindle a flame in every breast susceptible of generous emotions. The king of Saxony, as the storm rolled nearer to him, took the alarm, and on Feb. 23rd, issued a proclamation from Dresden, in which he announced his intention to withdraw from that capital, and retire to another part of his kingdom; at the same time expressing his confidence in the powerful aid of his great ally, and advising his subjects to maintain a peaceable and orderly conduct during the present emergency.

The French, who for a time appeared to intend making a stand at Berlin, now finding every thing hostile to them in the Prussian territory, quitted that city in the night of March 3rd, and the Russians entered it as friends on the following morning. On the 11th, Count Witgenstein made his public entry amidst general acclamations. General Morand, who had kept possession of Swedish Pomerania with a body of 2,500 men, now thought it advisable to follow the great French army, which was retreating upon the Elbe. He began his march, joined by the cus-

tom-house officers who had been posted in that province, and attended with a train of 18 pieces of artillery, and on March 15th he reached Mollen. At Bergedorf he was met by the 11th military French division, and the custom-house officers from Hamburg, and he made a feint of marching to that city, but a body of Danish troops, stationed on the border to preserve their neutrality, prevented his advance in that direction. Colonel Baron Von Tettenborne, commanding a corps of Witgenstein's division, sent some Cossacks to harass Morand at Bergedorf, who, finding his position untenable, proceeded to Eschenburg. He there embarked his troops in boats on the Elbe, and escaped, with the loss of part of his artillery. Tettenborne entered Hamburg on March 18th, amidst the most lively expressions of joy from the citizens, and the ancient government of that celebrated seat of commerce was restored. The baron published addresses to the inhabitants of the left bank of the Lower Elbe, and the city of Lubeck, exhorting them to take up arms in the sacred cause of their country; and he announced a plan for the raising of a volunteer corps in Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, to bear the name of the Hanseatic legion. Col. Hamilton, the British commander at Heligoland, having learned the evacuation of Cuxhaven by the French, sent a small force which took possession of the batteries of that place, and the castle of Ritzembüttel, the burghers surrendering them to the disposal of his Britannic Majesty. The people on the Weser then rose in considerable numbers, and took

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the strong battery and works at Bremer-lee; on the intelligence of which event, a party of veterans was sent from Cuxhaven to support the insurgent peasantry. The French, however, collecting a force at Bremen, marched a detachment to Bremer-lee, which dispersed a part of the peasants, and beat off the veterans who defended the bridge. They then attacked the battery at which the rest of the veterans and peasants were posted. The latter capitulated in the hope of saving their lives, but they were all put to the sword. General Witgenstein, having been placed at the head of the Prussian troops, made dispositions for crossing the Elbe in different parts; to frustrate which, the French concentrated their force in the vicinity of Magdeburg, and strengthened themselves by draughts from Dresden and Leipsic. Their left wing was encamped near Gardelen; and the whole army was under the orders of marshals Davoust and Victor. General Dornberg, having arrived at Havelberg, crossed the Elbe with his corps opposite to Werben, on March 26th, but a French detachment sent against him obliged him to recross the river, with a trifling loss. General Tchernicheff, arriving next at Havelberg, passed the Elbe at the Sandkrug, and took possession of Seehausen and Lichterfeld. An advanced regiment of Cossacks was attacked at the latter place by a French corps of infantry and cavalry, but was able to support itself till another regiment of cavalry came to its assistance; and both together drove back the enemy to Werben. Dornberg now repassed the river lower down at Lentzen;

and the two generals took a position to secure themselves from an attack. They were here informed that the French general Morand, with a strong corps, was pushing on to Luneburg, in order to punish the inhabitants of that town for having taken up arms, and with the aid of a small party of Cossacks, driven away a squadron of French cavalry. Resolving to protect these brave people, they hastened to Luneburg, but were unable to reach it till the morning of April 2nd, when the French had been in possession of the town twelve hours. They learned that on this very morning several executions of the insurgents were to take place, which determined them to make an immediate assault. This was conducted with so much bravery and skill that, after a long and sanguinary contest, a complete victory was obtained by the united Russians and Prussians, who now for the first time fought together on the left bank of the Elbe; and upwards of 100 officers, and 2,500 privates and nine pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the victors: General Morand was killed. The viceroy of Italy having about this time formed a plan of pushing from Magdeburg to Berlin, it was discovered by Witgenstein, who attacked him on two sides at Mockern, and obliged him to fall back to Magdeburg, after the loss of two regiments of cavalry.

The allied force at this period of the campaign was thus distributed. The Russians, whom sickness and fatigue had reduced much below their expected numbers, were divided into three armies, under the generals Witgenstein, Tschitschagoff, and Winzingerode, prince

Kutusoff being the commander in chief. Witgenatein's main force had crossed the Elbe, in order to drive back the French towards the Maine. One of his corps had entered Lubeck, and others were posted on the Elbe, near Boitzenburg. Of Tschitschagoff's army, a part lay near Thorn, and another part, under Platoff, was employed in the siege of Dantzic. Part of Wintzingrode's army was near Custrin and Lansberg: another part occupied the old town of Dresden on the right bank of the Elbe; whilst a third corps had crossed that river at Schandau, for the purpose of turning Davoust. Russian reinforcements were also on the Vistula. The Prussian force was thus distributed: general Blücher had removed from Silesia into Saxony. D'Yorck was at Berlin with the main army. Detachments occupied Hamburg and Rostock, and another invested Stettin. A Swedish force was at Stralsund; and the Crown Prince was expected to commence his campaign with 50,000 men. On April 16th, the garrison of Thorn, consisting of 4,000 men, chiefly Bavarians and Poles, surrendered to the Russian commander, count Langeron, with 200 pieces of cannon. The Russian troops thus set free joined the force lying before Dantzic. Spandau also capitulated to the Russians on the 18th of the month.

It is now proper to take a view of what was passing in France, where the presence of the emperor, unimpaired in confidence or activity, and in his boastful language assuming the merit of victory in the midst of the dreadful reverses he had experienced, silenced all

discontent, and disposed the nation to every further sacrifice that his absolute will might demand. By a *senatus-consultum*, adopted on Jan. 11th, 350,000 men were placed at the disposal of government; and nothing could be more loyal and submissive than the address of the conservative senate in presenting the decree for this additional force to their master. In the same month, several conferences being held between Napoleon and the pope at Fontainebleau, a concordat was signed by them on Jan. 25th, for terminating the subsisting differences relative to the church (*See State Papers*). On this occasion the pope and the empress made and returned visits to each other. As a preparative for the emperor's departure to the army, a plan for a regency was framed and adopted, Feb. 5th, by which the empress was declared regent during his absence, or in case of his death. A flattering exposé of the state of the French empire was published, in which its population was stated at 42,700,000 souls, as taken from an accurate census, and was said to have augmented nearly one-tenth within twenty-four years. A long detail was given of the marine administration, and a prospect was confidently held out of an annual increase of the navy which the maritime superiority of England could not prevent. At length, having by extraordinary exertions revived the spirit, and called forth the vast resources, of his empire, Napoleon set out for the army on April 15th, and arrived at Mentz on the 20th. The French army, formidable in number and appointment, consisted of twelve corps, besides the

imperial guards. The viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, was appointed second in command, and Berthier, chief of the staff. The several corps were placed under generals and marshals, long known in the service. Such was the mighty force with which the ruler of the fate of France moved to another, and, as was generally thought, a concluding campaign.

The march of the different divisions of the French was directed so as to form a junction near Jena, and upon the Saale. Marshal Ney, who took the lead on the left, arrived in front of Erfurt on April 21st, and the intermediate corps were rapidly closing in. The allied armies of Russians and Prussians had for some time been concentrating in the neighbourhood of Leipzig. The death of the veteran chief, Kutusoff, on his march, had transferred the supreme command to Witgenstein, whose head-quarters were at Doelisch, to the north of Leipzig, whilst those of the Prussian general Blucher were at Altenburg, to the south of that city. The French commanders successively crossed the Saale with greater or less opposition, whilst the Russian and Prussian forces formed an union between Leipzig and Altenburg. Napoleon joined his troops, and took the command; and the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia animated their respective armies by their personal presence. On April 30th, Witgenstein having received intelligence which convinced him that it was the intention of the French to make a junction between that part of the army which was under the command of the viceroy, and the main body, sent general Wintzing-

rode's corps from Leipzig on the road to Weissenfels to make a reconnoissance. This corps came to action on May 1st, by which it was ascertained that the enemy's chief force was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen, whilst the viceroy's position appeared to be between Leipzig and Halle. Witgenstein therefore resolved to prevent the enemy's operations by making a previous attack upon his principal force, and with that view marched in the night between the 1st and 2nd of May to the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. At day-break the allied army had passed the defile, and were drawn up on the left bank of the Elster. The enemy's main body was extended beyond Weissenfels, with its centre at the village of Gross Groschen, and reaching to Lutzen, the plain of which was the scene of the famous battle in which the great Gustavus lost his life. About noon, Blucher with the vanguard moved to the attack of the French, posted in Gross Groschen, which village he carried by storm after an obstinate defence. The battle soon became general along the line. The villages in front were several times taken and retaken, and the action continued with great carnage till near seven in the evening. The result was, that the allies kept possession of the field, and that after the following day had passed without fighting, the French retreated, and Napoleon established his head quarters at Querfurt. The losses on each side are so differently stated, that they cannot be spoken of with any certainty. The allies acknowledged only about 10,000 killed and wounded, and had not a single

all its early months. At the same time the greatly increased demand for the manufactures of the country, in consequence of the subversion of the French system of their exclusion from the continent, has given full scope for industry, and raised the wages of workmen to their former rates.

No cause therefore now exists for discontents among the lower orders of the community ; and there is every reason to hope that the calm produced by fear will be succeeded by the more permanent tranquillity consequent upon satisfied labour.

CHAPTER XI.

Naval Occurrences.—Loss of the Java.—Engagement between the Amelia and a French Frigate.—Capture of a Flotilla on the Coast of Calabria.—Capture of the Isle of Ponza.—Loss of the Peacock Sloop.—Capture of a Convoy on the Dalmatian Coast.—Successes in the Bay of Chesapeake.—Loss of the Vincejo.—Capture of the Chesapeake Frigate by the Shannon.—Capture of the Annaconda, and the Islands of Ocracoke and Portsmouth.—Capture of Fiume.—Success at Cassia.—Capture of the American-sloop Argus.—Success in the Gulf of Cataro.—Capture of Le Weser and La Trave.—Reduction of Batteries at Cuzhaven, &c.

IN this year, as in the preceding, few opportunities have been afforded to the British navy to act a distinguished part in the course of events which will ever render the period memorable. The French navy, reduced to inaction, or to a few petty and stolen attempts, has presented no occasion of fair and decisive combat; and the blockade of the American coast has curbed that adventurous spirit which some unexpected successes appeared to have excited in the infant navy of the United States. Actions worthy of record have not, however, been entirely wanting; and in several instances of co-operation with the land forces, our seamen have found room for the display of their accustomed courage and activity.

The first event, however, to be related, is one of additional misfortune, though not of disgrace, to the British flag. His majesty's frigate *Java*, capt. Lambert, bound to the East Indies, with lieut.-gen. Hislop, and the officers of his staff on board, descried, on Dec. 29th,

1812, off St. Salvador, on the coast of Brazil, a strange sail, to which she gave chase. The ship proved to be the American frigate *Constitution*, which, shortening sail about two o'clock in the afternoon, came into action. The American manœuvred for some time to avoid close combat, aiming by firing high to disable the masts of his antagonist, in which he obtained some success, having shot away the head of the bowsprit with the jib-boom of the *Java*, and much injured the running rigging. Capt. Lambert, finding the enemy's raking fire very heavy, ordered him to be laid on board; but this was rendered impracticable by further damages to the masts and rigging which left his ship quite unmanageable, with most of the starboard guns useless from the wreck lying over them. At half-past three the captain received a dangerous wound which obliged him to be carried below. From this time till a quarter past four the *Java* could only fire two or three guns; but her

mizen mast being then shot away, she fell off, and many of her starboard guns were brought to bear. The two ships were now brought broadside to broadside, and both continued to fight for some time in this position. The Constitution then made sail a-head out of gunshot, to repair her damages, leaving the Java a wreck, with only the main-mast standing, and that tottering. Every attempt was however made to put her in a state for renewing the action, but the main-mast fell over the side, and the starboard guns were nearly all covered. The enemy now standing forwards to make an attack, and preparing to take a raking position, Mr. Chads, the first lieutenant, consulted his officers whether, in their disabled condition, with great part of the crew killed or wounded, it would be justifiable to waste more lives in continuing a fruitless defence. The result was, that they agreed in the painful necessity of striking their colours; and their victor, commodore Balafridge, gave a testimony of the desperate state to which their ship was reduced, by ordering her to be set on fire as soon as the wounded were removed. The loss on board the Java was very severe in officers and men, and the gallant captain Lambert died in consequence of his wounds a few days after, and was interred with all military honours in fort St. Pedro. The loss on board the Constitution was also considerable. The respective force of the ships was, *Java*, guns, 48; weight of metal, 1054lb.; crew and supernumeraries, 377: *Constitution*, guns, 55; weight of metal, 1490; crew, 480. It scarcely needs be added, after this relation,

that the surviving officers of the Java were most honourably acquitted of blame for the surrender of their ship.

An action in which a serious loss was sustained, with no other advantage than the gallant repulse of a superior foe, occurred in an engagement between his majesty's ship *Amelia*, the hon. capt. Irby, and a French frigate, off the coast of Africa. Capt. Irby, being about to quit Sierra Leone river at the close of January, was informed by lieut. Pascoe, of the *Daring*, gun-brig, that he had been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up, in consequence of being chased by a French frigate, which, with two consorts, he had left at anchor off the *De Loss* islands. Capt. Irby dispatched Neut. Pascoe to reconnoitre, who brought intelligence that the force of the enemy was two frigates of the largest class, *L'Aréthuse* and *Le Rubis*, with a Portuguese ship, their prize. Capt. Irby, thereupon, determined to cruise off those islands in order to fall in with any other English ships of war that might be coming down the coast, and protect the trade to Sierra Leone. One of the French frigates stood out to sea on Feb. 6th, and on the next day the other stood towards the *Amelia*, which had been lying off the island of *Tamara* in the night. Capt. Irby, with the hope of drawing her from her consort, continued standing to sea till sun-set, when, not perceiving the other ship from the mast-head, he shortened sail, wore, and stood to her. At 45 minutes past seven, p. m. the two antagonists began firing within pistol shot, and the action continued till 21

minutes past 11, when the French frigates bore away, leaving the *Amelia* in an ungovernable condition, with her sails and rigging cut to pieces, and her masts injured. During the action the *Amelia* twice fell on board the enemy in attempting to thwart his hawse; when he made efforts to board, but was repulsed. "The superior force of the enemy (says capt. Irby), the considerable quantity of gold-dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented my seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable." The slaughter on board the *Amelia* was too good a proof, together with the disabling of the ship, how well the enemy's guns were served. The return of killed, and since dead, was 51, of wounded, 95. Among the former were three lieutenants, and lieutenant Pascoe, of the *Daring*. Capt. Irby was severely wounded. He immediately proceeded homewards, and arrived at Spithead on March 22nd.

A brilliant service performed by the Sicilian flotilla under the command of capt. Hall, aided by a part of the 75th regiment, was reported by sir Edward Pellew, the admiral in the Mediterranean, in the month of March. Capt. Hall, in a letter to lord W. Bentinck, relates, that the enemy having thrown up new works, at Pietra Nera, on the coast of Calabria, confided so much in their strength, that a convoy of 50 armed vessels assembled to transport timber and other government property to Naples. On receiving this intelligence, capt. Hall, on the night of Feb. 14th, proceeded with two divisions of the flotilla, and four

companies of the 75th regiment, commanded by major Stuart, and arriving at day-light, landed about 150 of the soldiers, with an auxiliary party of seamen under the command of lieut. Le Hunt. Major Stewart immediately led them to occupy a height defended by a whole battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. A most determined attack was made, which was resisted till the enemy's commander and most of his officers were killed or made prisoners, and the height was covered with their dead. The flotilla, under capt. Imbert, in the meantime was cannonading the batteries, which held out till they were stormed by lieut. Le Hunt with his seamen. Every thing now came into the possession of the assailants, who launched the most valuable of the vessels and timber, and set the rest on fire. Of the enemy, 150 were killed, and 163 wounded, and their two guns were taken. The loss of the victors was comparatively trifling, but the gallant major Stewart was unfortunately killed by a musket shot as he was pushing off from shore after the re-embarkation of the troops.

Another successful enterprise in which the land and sea forces were conjointly engaged was the capture of the Isle of Ponza, off the gulf of Gaeta, on the Neapolitan coast. Capt. Napier, of the *Thames*, having taken on board lieutenant col. Coffin, and the 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment, arrived off Ponza, accompanied by the *Furieuse*, on Feb. 23rd. The harbour of the island is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extremity, defended by four bat-

teries, mounting ten 24 and 18 pounders, and two mortars. It was agreed, as the shortest way of accomplishing their purpose, that the two ships should be run into the mole, and the place carried by assault. The weather was unfavourable till the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order with a fine breeze. The enemy were prepared, and opened their fire half an hour before the ships' guns could be brought to bear, but with little effect; and when the ships began to fire on both sides, the defenders soon retreated into a strong tower. Col. Coffin then landed, and pushed his men for the tower; but the commandant, not waiting for the assault, hoisted a flag of truce, and capitulated, the garrison remaining prisoners of war. In this affair not a man was lost in either service.

To the disasters which the American war has brought on the British navy, must be added that of the destruction of the sloop of war, *Peacock*, of 18 guns. Capt. Lawrence, of the American sloop of war, *Hornet*, relates that on cruising from the coast of Surinam to that of Demarara, after making the latter, on the morning of Feb. 24th, he discovered a vessel at anchor, apparently an English brig of war. On beating round a bank, in order to get to her, he descried another sail on his weather-quarter, edging down to him. This proved to be the *Peacock*; and after some manœuvring to get the weather-gage, in which the American succeeded, the action commenced about half past five, p. m. Capt. Lawrence ran his antagonist close on board on the starboard quarter,

and kept up so heavy a fire that in less than 15 minutes by his own account, but, by that of some English who escaped, after an action of 45 minutes, she surrendered by hoisting a signal of distress. On sending a lieutenant on board the *Peacock*, it was found that her commander, captain Peake, was killed, and many other officers and men killed and wounded, and that the ship was sinking fast, having six feet water in her hold. Notwithstanding every endeavour to keep her afloat till the prisoners were removed, she went down, carrying with her thirteen of her crew, and three American sailors. Four of her men had previously taken her stern-boat, and got to land. The *Peacock* was considered as one of the finest vessels of her class, and appears to have entered into action with confidence of success. The *Hornet*, however, was of somewhat superior force, and her fire, like that of all the American ships which have engaged the British, seems to have been truly formidable.

Captain Black, of the *Weazle* sloop of war, sent an account from Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, that on April 29th he gave chase to an enemy's convoy, making for the ports of Trau and Spalatro. The greater part of them, with ten gunboats, bore up for the bay of Boscaline, where he attacked them under a fire of two guns, and 2 or 300 musketry. Six of the gunboats were taken, driven on shore; and sunk, when four more arrived and took part in the action, and running behind a point, kept a galling fire with grape upon the *Weazle's* people. After dark, boats were sent in, which destroyed

all the gun-boats, and eight sail of the convoy.

Admiral sir J. B. Warren, being of opinion that a flotilla of small vessels might be usefully employed in penetrating the rivers at the head of Chesapeake bay, detached, in April, rear-admiral Cockburn, with a light squadron for that purpose. This officer reported, on the 29th, a successful attempt by the *Fantome* and *Mohawk* on French-town, a considerable distance up the Elk river, where was a dépôt of stores. A resistance was made by a six-gun battery, but it was abandoned, and the town and stores left to their fate. The latter, consisting of flour and army necessaries, together with five vessels, were burnt. Admiral Cockburne's second report, on May 3rd, gives an account of an attack upon *Havre de Grace*, a place at the entrance of the *Susquehanna*, where the Americans had erected a battery. The attack was made by two divisions of seamen and marines, who drove the enemy from the battery and town, set fire to some houses of the latter, and then proceeded to a cannon foundry at some distance, which they entirely destroyed, with a number of guns, and also took 130 stand of arms. A third report from *Sassafra*s river, relates successful attacks upon *George-town* and *Frederick's-town*. A body of 400 militiamen by whom they were defended was soon dispersed, and the villages were destroyed, with the exception of the houses of some peaceable inhabitants who took no part in the hostilities. Some other places in which there were no public stores or property, and no preparations made for resistance,

were spared; and thus the expedition terminated.

The capture of his majesty's sloop of war, *Vincejo*, on the coast of Brittany, by a French flotilla of 17 gun-brigs and luggers, on May 8th, after a vigorous, but unavailing resistance, against so disproportioned a force, was another of the small disasters of the British navy.

The time, however, now approached, in which the British flag was to recover a large share of its accustomed honours from that foe against whom its glory had suffered a temporary eclipse. Capt. P. V. Broke, of his majesty's frigate *Shannon*, whose station was off the port of Boston, had been singularly assiduous in exercising his men at great and small arms, and bringing them into a state of the most perfect discipline. In that harbour lay the United States frigate, *Chesapeake*, capt. Laurence; a fine ship of 49 guns, 18 and 32 pounders, with a complement of 440 men. For this vessel, captain Broke had long been watching, desirous only of contending with it on fair terms; and that the enemy might not be prevented from coming out by the apprehension of having more than one antagonist to deal with, on the first of June he stood close in with Boston light-house, presenting himself as a challenger to single combat. He soon had the pleasure (to use his own expression) of seeing the *Chesapeake* stand out of the harbour for the purpose of accepting the proffered contest. Captain Broke took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove to, that his antagonist might join him. The American came down in a very handsome manner, with three

Hungary. On the other side, Bavaria took the alarm, and levied additional forces, besides placing its fortresses in the best condition.

At length the armistice terminated without having produced the effect of opening a road to peace; and Barclay de Tolly, now commander-in-chief of the allied army, announced from his headquarters at Reichenbach to the French general, the prince of Neufchatel, the re-commencement of hostilities on August 17th. On the 11th count Metternich delivered to the count de Narbonne at Prague, a declaration of war by Austria against France. This important document, styled a manifesto, began with adverting to the part which Austria had been compelled to take in the wars that for twenty years past had desolated Europe, during which his imperial majesty's only object had been, self-preservation, and the maintenance of the social system, without any views of conquest or aggrandizement. He then took notice of the cession of his provinces on the Adriatic, which was the result of the war of 1809, and which would have been a still more sensible blow, had not at the same time the whole continent been closed by a general destructive system prohibiting all commercial intercourse. Convinced of the impossibility in the existing state of Europe of any improvement in its political condition from the exertions of individual powers, and that a peace of some continuance was necessary for the restoration of his own and the neighbouring states, he made a sacrifice of what was dearest to his heart, and "exalted above all common scruples,"

consented to an alliance which might incline the stronger and victorious party to a course of moderation and justice; an effect which he had the more reason to expect, as at that time the emperor Napoleon had attained that point at which the preservation of his conquests was a more natural object than a struggle after new possessions. In 1810, however, he resolved to unite a considerable portion of the north of Germany, with the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, to the mass of the French empire, without any other pretext than that the war with England required it. The manifesto proceeds to make a number of observations on the effects of this usurpation, particularly on the alarm it might justly excite in Prussia and Russia, and considers it decisive of a future rupture between Russia and France. It then touches, in the way of apology, upon the part Austria had been obliged to take in the war with Russia, and on the events of that war. Its result was a confederacy which presented a point of union to the neighbouring states; and in all parts of Germany the desires of the people anticipated the proceedings of their governments. The Austrian cabinet, as far back as December, took steps to dispose the French emperor to peaceful policy, but to all its advances the answer was, that he would listen to no proposals of peace that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word. This was the more mortifying to Austria, as it placed her invitations to peace, made with the consent of France, to other courts, in a false and dis-

advantageous light; and when a minister was sent to London to invite England to share in a negotiation for peace, the British ministry replied, "that they could not believe that Austria still entertained hopes of peace, when the emperor Napoleon at the same time expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war." It now became evident that either by negotiation or by force of arms a new state of things must be effected. Austria made preparations for war, which even Napoleon acknowledged to be necessary. The actions which brought on the retreat of the allies, and the armistice, rendered it still more impossible for the emperor of Austria to remain an inactive spectator. The state of the Prussian monarchy, in particular, attracted his attention, its restoration being the first step towards that of the political system of Europe. As early as the month of April, Napoleon had suggested to the Austrian cabinet, that he regarded the dissolution of that monarchy as a natural consequence of its defection from France, and that it now only depended on Austria to add the most flourishing of its provinces to her own state, a sufficient indication that no means were to be neglected to save that power either by negotiation or arms. The manifesto then takes notice of the congress of Prague, which, when first proposed by Napoleon, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian cabinet, which became acquainted with it only by the medium of the public papers. It states the reasons for the emperor's concurrence in this project, and his acceptance of the

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office of mediator, with the protraction of the armistice. Another attempt for including the British government in the negotiation is then mentioned, to which Napoleon at first gave his approbation, but after various delays, finally refused to grant passports to the persons who were to proceed through France to England for the purpose. Other circumstances are then mentioned, to shew that France was disinclined to take any serious step to facilitate a treaty. At length "the Congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of the negotiation, by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace, by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his majesty examined the great question in dispute, by the principles and intentions of the allies, wherein the emperor recognised his own; and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception."

Such was the general substance of this state paper, in which, though ably drawn up, may be discerned the difficulty of conciliating the past measures of a temporising policy, with the principles of justice, and regard to the public good, which are represented as having dictated so important a change. It is manifest, however, that, as in the case of Prussia, the new prospects opened of freeing the European continent from an overwhelming power, wielded by insatiable ambition, were the real motives which induced Austria to desert her connection with France, and join the allies; and if an apology were necessary for this con-

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duct, the same which applied to Prussia would serve for her. The circumstance itself was decisive of the future contest; for such a weight thrown into a scale already nearly upon the balance, could not fail to make it preponderate. A treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, was the concomitant of this declaration.

The Prince-Royal of Sweden, with the title of generalissimo of the combined army of the north of Germany, addressed a proclamation to his troops from Oranienburgh, on August 15th, in which he called upon their exertions for restoring the liberty of Europe. He was at Potsdam on the following day, and on the 18th removed his head-quarters to Charlottenburg. As advice had been received that the enemy were assembling in force at Bareuth, with the intention of making a push on Berlin, he concentrated his army between that capital and Spandau, to the number, it was said, of nearly 90,000 men. Napoleon was at this time actively occupied, sometimes on the banks of the Bober, sometimes upon the debouches from Bohemia, and sometimes on the Elbe, and various military operations took place, the results of which were stated in the French papers as favourable to their arms. The two allied emperors and the king of Prussia had an interview in the middle of this month at Prague, at which capital several detachments of the Austrian guard arrived. Their conferences, terminated in a plan of offensive measures, of which the relation probably most to be

depended upon is contained in different despatches from sir Charles Stewart. From these, it appears, that the first object of the allies was, to attack the enemy in front and rear if he should still maintain his forward positions in Lusatia and on the right bank of the Elbe. For this purpose, while the main Russian army under Barclay de Tolly, and the Prussian corps of Kleist, with the whole Austrian army, were to act from Bohemia, under the chief command of prince Schwartzenberg, Blucher's corps d'armée, composed of a division of Prussians, and two Russian divisions, was to move from Silesia, and threaten the enemy in front. Blucher accordingly advanced, and the enemy abandoning Buntzlau after destroying their works, he arrived on the Bober. He was there attacked by the French in great force on August 21st, Napoleon himself being said to have commanded in person, and after a severe contest, Blucher retired with loss. The grand armies on the Bohemian side passed the frontiers on the 20th and 21st, and were met by the enemy on the frontiers; and although the latter contested every inch of ground, they were driven back towards Dresden from all their positions. The principal action was between the right corps of the allies under Witgenstein, which had pushed before the rest, and the French under Gouvion St. Cyr, which terminated in the retreat of the latter. The allies continued to move forward, till, on the 26th, their respective advanced guards encamped on the heights above Dresden. On the following day the enemy abandoned their

ground before that city, and withdrew into the suburbs and their different works. At this time sir C. Stewart says, that perhaps the history of war does not afford a period in which two great armies stood committed to such bold operations.

It had been the business of several months, during the occupation of Dresden by the French, to strengthen it with fortifications, on which all the art of the engineer had been bestowed, and Napoleon was within its walls with a force estimated at 130,000 men. The determination of the allied generals to make an assault upon it, cannot therefore but be regarded as of extraordinary boldness. An attack upon the Grossen Garten, or gardens in front of the town, on the morning of the 27th, by the light troops of Witgenstein and Kleist, was attended with some loss. At four in the evening of that day, the allied army, in different columns, moved to the grand assault under a tremendous cannonade. The Austrians took an advanced redoubt not 60 yards from the main wall, and the troops on all sides with the most undaunted courage approached close to the town. But the enemy retired from their outworks only to take shelter behind new defences, and the thick walls of the town resisted the impression of the artillery. At the approach of night a sortie was made by the French guards, amounting to 30,000 men, with the intention to separate the allied troops, and to take one wing in front and rear. This was frustrated by a skilful disposition, but no hope now remained of carrying the place. The loss in this assault is estimated at about 4,000

men, which chiefly fell upon the Austrians.

On the following day the French became the assailants. Napoleon, supported by an immense artillery, moved to the attack of the allies, who occupied a very extended position on the heights surrounding Dresden. The battle was chiefly carried on by cannonade, though charges were made in different parts by the allied cavalry, which had to contend with bad roads and incessant rain. The main bodies of infantry on each side did not come into contact. Among the disasters of the day was the mortal wound received by the celebrated General Moreau, who had left his retreat in America to visit his old fellow-soldier, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and had engaged in that party which he regarded as the true cause of liberty and mankind. As he was conversing with the emperor of Russia, a cannon shot which passed through his horse carried off one of his legs and shattered the other; and after suffering two amputations with great fortitude, he died of the consequences, universally regretted by those whom he had joined. The result of the day was, that the allies retreated in the evening, with an acknowledged loss of 6 or 7,000 men. The French accounts of the two actions swell the losses to an exorbitant amount. That the check was severe, appeared from the retrograde movements of the allies, which were directed upon Bohemia, across the range of mountains which separate that kingdom from Saxony. It was not to be expected that they should retreat unmolested from such an enemy as they had to contend with. A large division of the French ar-

my, under generals Vandamme and Bertrand, crossing the Elbe at Pirna and Konigstein, pre-occupied the pass in the mountains at Osterwalde, through which the Russian column under count Osterman was to proceed on the road to Toplitz; and it became necessary for the Russians to force their way with the bayonet. The reserves of the Russian guards were sent to their support, and during the greatest part of the day on the 30th, they remained in action with the enemy. The king of Prussia, who was at Toplitz, made very able dispositions to reinforce Osterman, and the result of the day was, the loss of 3,000 killed and wounded of the Russians, and a much greater of the French. The following day proved decisive respecting this division of the enemy, whose rapid advance rendered an attack upon them necessary, in order to give time for the retiring columns of the allies to fall back, and to extricate general Kleist, who was still engaged in the mountains. The French had taken a strong position at Kulm, three German miles from Toplitz, when an united force of Russians and Austrians, under Miloradovitch and Colorado, commenced their attack. In the midst of it Kleist was seen descending the mountains on the rear of the enemy, who, thus assailed on all sides, was completely put to the rout, the immediate fruits of the victory being the capture of Vandamme and six other general officers, all his baggage, 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 prisoners.

In the mean time the arms of the allies were crowned with success in another quarter. General

Blucher having been again attacked on August 22nd, near Goldberg, after a sanguinary conflict retired upon Jauer. On the 25th, marshal Macdonald, who occupied a very strong position near that place, advanced with the expectation of carrying it; but he was himself attacked by Blucher on the 26th, and after a severe action, terminated only by the night, the French were driven back upon the Katsbach. That river being swollen by rains, and its bridges being broken, afforded no passage for artillery: so that on the following and succeeding day, the combat being renewed, the French incurred a loss estimated at 18,000 prisoners, including a general of division and two generals of brigade, 103 pieces of cannon, a great quantity of ammunition and provision, two eagles, and other trophies of victory. The allies continued to advance till, on September 2nd, Blucher, encamped near Gorlitz in Lusatia, was able to congratulate his troops on the deliverance of Silesia from the enemy.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, whom we left posted in advance of Berlin for the defence of that capital, had his head-quarters on August 30th at Belitz, to the south of Potsdam. Parties from his army had been successful against the French, and were in possession of several places further southward. The Prince, on September 4th, being on his march, with an intention of crossing the Elbe, and proceeding towards Leipzig, was informed that the enemy, after making a demonstration of passing to the left side of that river, had suddenly returned to their entrenchments in advance of Wittenberg.

Conjecturing their intention to be either to attack the combined army as it was crossing the Elbe, or to push for Berlin, he made a halt, and soon learned, that the enemy was marching upon Zahne, where a corps belonging to count Tauentzein's division was posted. They attacked that post in the evening of the 4th, but without success. On the 5th the attack was renewed with a force so superior, that the post, and another at Seyda, were carried. On the 6th, the Crown Prince having collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobessen, was informed that the enemy's whole army, consisting of 70,000 men, and composed of the corps d'armées of the marshal duke of Reggio, of the generals Bertrand and Regnier, of the duke of Padua, and a body of Polish horse, the whole under the command of the marshal prince of Moskwa, Ney, was in full march upon Juterbock. He immediately directed gen. Bulow, with the Prussians, to attack the flank and rear of the enemy, before Tauentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The action soon commenced between the enemy and the Prussians, who sustained with great firmness the force of superior numbers, whilst the Swedes and Russians, after a long march, were getting into order of battle. Part of their cavalry arriving at full speed checked the efforts of the enemy, and as soon as the columns began to appear, the day was decided, and the French beat a retreat. They were vigorously pursued; and the result on the 8th, was a return of

the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at from 16 to 18,000 men, with more than 50 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons. The loss of the allies fell almost solely upon the Prussians, who had from 4 to 5,000 killed and wounded. This battle was fought near the village of Dennewitz, whose name it bears. The French retired upon Torgau, still pursued by the light troops of the combined army, who made 800 prisoners close to the tête-de-pont of that town. Whilst these events were passing in this quarter, the prince of Eckmühl (Davoust) in the night between the 2nd and 3rd of Sept. evacuated Schwerin in Mecklenburgh, and retreated in two columns to Ratzeburg, the division of general Leston at the same time retiring from Wismar to Schoneburg. At this place the Danes separated from the French, and marched to Lubeck, where they left a garrison. The whole French corps afterwards fell back behind the Stecknitz, where they entrenched themselves, having suffered considerable loss in their precipitate retreat.

These important successes to the allied arms more than compensated their failure before Dresden; and on the 4th and 5th of September, the combined army in Bohemia made a forward movement, the effect of which was, to recall Napoleon from a meditated attack upon Blucher, who had fallen back before the superior forces brought against him. The Russians and Prussians, under Barclay de Tolly and Witgenstein, re-entered Saxony by Peterswalde and Marienberg, and pushed advanced posts within

night of Dresden; while prince Schwartzberg, with a large part of the Austrian army, marched by Aussig and Leutmeritz, and threw a great force on the enemy's right in Lusatia. On the 8th Witgenstein's corps, and a part of Kleist's under the command of gen. Ziethen, which had advanced to the Elbe above Dresden, were attacked by a strong body of the enemy, which obliged Witgenstein to evacuate the village of Dohna, and retreat towards Peterswalde, Pirna being still occupied by Zeithen. The enemy continued to advance on the 9th, while the allies fell back, disputing every inch of ground. The Austrians, who had advanced to Leutmeritz and Aussig, were now ordered to counter-march, and the allies began to collect all their forces near Toplitz, in order to resist the numerous forces of the enemy, with Napoleon in person, who seemed to purpose a general attack. By the 12th they had advanced close to Kulm; but at this time above half the Austrian corps had rejoined the army, and had taken a position with it. After a reconnoissance, therefore, the French emperor thought proper to commence a retreat.

On the 15th prince Schwartzberg caused a general charge to be made on the enemy wherever an advantageous opportunity could be found, and several vigorous attacks were the result. Count Pahlen was opposed by a French advanced corps under general Bonnet, which made a good stand, but was at length obliged to retire. On the 16th the French occupied the mountain and heights in front of

Nollendorff in considerable force, and on the 17th Napoleon made an attempt to turn the flanks of the allies, and at the same time to force their centre, in which he seems to have had some partial success; but a timely and skilful movement of count Coloredo defeated the plan, by attacking the enemy's column which had gained the right, and which was obliged to retreat with the loss of 2 or 3,000 prisoners. The French still retained possession of Nollendorff and the heights, from which, however, they withdrew on the 20th, falling back towards Dresden. At length the whole measured back their steps to the Elbe, in wretched condition, and having suffered severe losses among the mountains, as well from want and fatigue, as from the enemy. By this expedition nothing more was effected than giving a temporary check to the allies in their efforts to regain the command of the Elbe and expel the French from Saxony.

Blucher at this time was posted at Bautzen, where he maintained a communication with the grand allied army. The Crown Prince had his head-quarters at Zerbst, and held advanced posts on the Elbe, some detachments of his cavalry acting on the left bank of that river. Count Walmoden, commanding a body of allies on the lower Elbe, having been informed that Davoust had detached the general of division, Pecheux, with his corps, to the left bank of the Elbe, in order to clear it, and advance towards Magdeburg, crossed that river on September 14th near Domitz, and marched to meet him. On the 16th he brought the enemy to

action, whom he entirely defeated and dispersed, with a loss of from 1,500 to 2,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners, with eight pieces of artillery.

The allies now began to put in execution a grand plan of co-operation, which was to be decisive of the result of the campaign. A large force, composed of Russians and Prussians, with the entire Austrian army of Bohemia, debouched from the passes through the Erzgebirg, and marched by Chemnitz and Freyberg towards Leipzig. The intelligence of this movement determined the Crown Prince to attempt the passage of the Elbe. As he was making his preparations, he received information from general Blücher of his intention to move his army to the Elbe, and cross that river at Elster. This he effected on October 3, and was immediately after engaged with the 4th French corps under general Bertrand, which was intrenched at a neighbouring village. A sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the rout of the French with great loss. Blücher afterwards fixed his head-quarters at Kremberg, and pushed his cavalry to Duben, within twenty miles of Leipzig. The Crown Prince in the meantime, whose advanced guard, after taking possession of Dessau, had been obliged to relinquish it, caused a bridge to be thrown over the Elbe, lower down at Acken; and learning the success of Blücher, he passed his whole army on the 4th, partly at that place, and partly at Rossau. The French, under Ney, now retreated from Dessau, lest they should be placed between two fires, and the Crown Prince took up his

quarters there. The situation of the French was rendered more critical by the parties of the allies which were spreading in his rear, and impeding all communication between them and France. Platoff covered the country on the Saale and Mulda, and between them and the Elbe, with detachments of his Cossacks. The Russian general Czernicheff, after three successful actions, pushed on to Cassel, which he entered by capitulation on 30th September, the petty king Jerome having only two hours before taken his flight towards Frankfort. It was not long, however, before he was replaced in his capital. In the north of Germany the allied arms obtained the same superiority; and general Tettenborne, on October 14th, entered Bremen by composition, the garrison being allowed to depart on condition of not serving against the allies for a year.

Leipzig being the point to which the great efforts of the allies were directed, the possession of which was of the highest importance to each party, Napoleon found it necessary on October 7th to quit Dresden in company with the king of Saxony, and take post at Rochlitz, about forty miles to the west of that city, and twenty-five to the south of Leipzig. He there assembled his forces to the supposed number of 180,000 men; exclusively of his garrisons, which might amount to 30,000 more. They were chiefly stationed on the right bank of the Mulda, on a line parallel to that of the Elbe. Leipzig is placed nearly midway between the Mulda and the Saale; the passage of the latter river, therefore, by the army of the Crown Prince, would enable him to advance upon

Leipzig from the north-west along its left bank, whilst the army from Bohemia was making its approach by Chemnitz and Altenburg from the south. This movement it was determined to execute, notwithstanding the demonstration made by the enemy on the Elbe towards Torgau and Wittenberg, and which gave an alarm to Berlin. On the 10th, the armies of the Crown Prince and Blücher joined at Zorbig, when the passage of the Saale was concluded upon. This was effected by Blücher at Halle; and at this time information was received that Platoff with his Cossacks was at Pegau, and that Kleist and Witgenstein, with the vanguard of the Bohemian army, was approaching Altenburg. At this momentous period an important accession was made to the cause of Germany by a treaty of alliance and concert between Austria and Bavaria, signed on the 8th by prince Reuss and general Wrede, in virtue of which the latter, with 55,000 Bavarian troops, was to act with the Austrians. When the ancient enmity between these powers, and the particular favours conferred upon the latter by the French ruler, are considered, a more convincing proof of the prevalent disposition throughout Germany to unite in freeing the country from the yoke imposed upon it by the ambition of Napoleon could not be given.

It was impossible that the numerous troops collected round Leipzig could long remain without coming to action; indeed, the allies, full of hope and spirit, had concentrated their force with the resolution of becoming assailants the moment their dispositions should be completed. It was the

glorious lot of that brave and able commander, general Blücher, who had already found so many occasions of distinguishing himself, to lead the way to victory. Advancing from his position at Halle on October 14, to Gros Kugel, he pushed his van on the great road to Leipzig, occupying the villages on each side of it. The Crown Prince gave orders to march to Halle on that night; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz. Blücher found the French forces under marshals Marmont and Ney, and general Bertrand, occupying a line in an open country, comprehending several villages. As his operations are not to be understood without an accurate plan, we shall not enter into the detail of his attack, but confine ourselves to some of its incidents. The enemy, after the first onset, gave up the advanced villages, and retired to some distance, but obstinately held some of the more defensible. At one of these, named Mockern, a very bloody contest took place, it being taken and retaken five times. The corps of D'Yorck was engaged at this spot, and suffered great loss. At length this position was forced, and the enemy were driven beyond the Partha. The villages in the woody ground on the right were also the scene of sharp action, in which the Russians under Langeon fought against the corps of Ney. They were however finally successful, and night put an end to the battle. Napoleon, it is said, witnessed the latter part of this defeat of his troops. The loss of the allies was severe, amounting to 6 or 7,000 killed and wounded, among whom were many com-

manders of brigades in D'Yerck's corps. The fruits of victory were 12,000 of the enemy killed, wounded, and prisoners, an eagle, and forty pieces of cannon.

On the 16th the grand army made a general attack to the south of Leipzig. The country being peculiarly adapted for cavalry, they were chiefly employed in this engagement, with a tremendous artillery of six hundred pieces on both sides. Two solitary buildings in the centre of the enemy's position were occupied by several battalions of infantry, and, after repeated attacks by the Russian infantry, were carried with great carnage. Murat then brought forward the whole of the French cavalry, and made a desperate push at the centre of the allies, which for a time was forced; but a charge of six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers, which nothing could withstand, restored the position; and after much slaughter the two armies remained nearly on the ground on which the combat commenced.

The 17th chiefly passed in preparation for a renewal of the contest. The Crown Prince moved from his head-quarters at Landsberg to Brittenfeld. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night near the heights of Taucha. The enemy showed himself in great force in a good position on the left of the Partha, upon a ridge parallel to that river. Some Mecklenburg hussars pushed into the suburbs of Leipzig, and took three pieces of cannon and a few prisoners. On the morning of the 18th the different armies of the allies advanced from the villages round Leipzig for their grand

attack on that city. The first operation of the Crown Prince's army was, to force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Taucha. This was effected, and general Winzingerode took about 3,000 prisoners and some cannon at Taucha. The enemy's infantry soon after abandoned the line of the Partha, and retired over the plain towards Leipzig, occupying in strength some villages to cover their retreat. In the forcing of these, considerable resistance was experienced by the corps of Langeron and Bulow, but at length they were all carried. A retiring solid square of French infantry was thrown into such consternation by the rocket brigade under captain Bogue, that it surrendered after the first fire. During the action in this part 22 guns of Saxon artillery joined the allies, and were instantly turned against the enemy; and two Westphalian regiments of hussars, with two battalions of Saxons, also came over, and readily accepted the offer of the Crown Prince to lead them immediately against their former ally. On the southern side whence the grand allied army made its attack, the enemy resisted with great obstinacy at various points, but were finally driven from their posts, and a communication was established between the two assailing armies. The result of this important day was, a loss to the enemy of 40,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, among the latter of whom were many generals, 63 pieces of artillery, and the desertion of seventeen German battalions, which joined the victors with their generals and staff. The conquering armies remained during the night on the

ground they had won. On the morning of the 19th the king of Saxony sent a flag of truce to the emperor Alexander, requesting him to spare the town of Leipzig; but that sovereign, considering it as a feint to gain time, ordered an immediate assault. Leipzig was taken after a short resistance, the allies entering it at eleven, two hours after Napoleon had made his escape. There were captured with it the king of Saxony with all his court, the garrison and rear-guard of the French army, amounting to 30,000, all the sick and wounded, computed at 22,000, the magazines, artillery and stores. Nothing could be more complete than this success. The emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden, each at the head of their respective troops, made their entry from different points, and met in the great square, amidst the universal acclamations of the people, which were doubtless sincere, since that unfortunate town had been a dreadful sufferer from being made the great hospital of the French army; and the Saxons had long manifested an impatience to be delivered from that thralldom to which their sovereign's engagements with the French had consigned them. General Blücher's great services were rewarded by the rank of field marshal; and marshal prince Schwartzberg was decorated with orders by the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia.

The retreat of the French army was full of confusion and disorder, and the pursuers were daily making prisoners, and capturing cannon and other accompaniments of an army. It was conducted across the Saale by Weissenfels, thence to

Erfurt, Gotha, and Eisenbach, general D'Yorck closely attending their march, and taking every opportunity of harassing them. The following particulars are copied from a report of the operations of the Silesian army in pursuit.

"An advanced corps of marshal Blücher's came up with the rear of the enemy at the entrance of the defiles in the mountains, within about a German mile of Eisenach; the blowing up of several ammunition waggons, the destruction or abandonment of baggage, and the capture of several stragglers, was the immediate consequence; but the enemy had penetrated far into the defiles, where the ground was not favourable for the advance of cavalry, and it was only by following his march for the three subsequent days, that the precipitancy and disasters of his flight became obvious. For an extent of nearly fifty English miles, from Eisenach to Fulda, carcasses of dead and dying horses, without number; dead bodies of men, who had been either killed or perished through hunger, sickness, or fatigue, lying on the roads or in the ditches; parties of prisoners and stragglers brought in by the Cossacks; blown up or destroyed ammunition, and baggage waggons, in such numbers as absolutely to obstruct the road, sufficiently attested the sufferings of the enemy; whilst pillaged and burning towns and villages marked, at the same time, the ferocity with which he had conducted himself. The number of the dead bodies on the road had been considerably augmented, from a resolution that had been taken to carry off all the sick and wounded, not resulting surely from any principle of humanity, but probably as matter of boast, in

the relations that might be given to the world of the event, as several of these men were found abandoned on the road, in the last gasp of hunger and disease, the dead and the dying frequently mixed together, lying in groups of six or eight, by half-extinguished fires on the road side. Several of these men must have been compelled to move on foot, as their bodies were found on the road with the sticks with which they had endeavoured to support their march, lying by their sides. The number of dead bodies might have been counted by hundreds, and in the space from Eisenach to Fulda, could certainly not have amounted to much less than a thousand. The enemy continued to be closely pursued, during the three days' march from Eisenach to Vach Hunfeld and Fulda, and frequent cannonading ensued at the head of the advanced guard; but the nature of the country not permitting the cavalry to act, the enemy escaped with only such losses as have been enumerated."

The combined Austrian and Bavarian army under General Wrede, after taking Wurzburg, posted itself at Hanau to intercept Napoleon on his retreat to Frankfort. On October 29th the advanced guards of each came to action, and the French are stated to have had 4,000 made prisoners, with two generals and two pieces of cannon. On the 30th Wrede made a reconnaissance, by which it was ascertained that the French emperor

had with him from 60 to 80,000 men; and as the allies, in consequence of detachments, were much inferior in number, their general found that he should be unable to prevent the enemy from reaching Frankfort. In order, however, to impede their march, he drew up his troops before Hanau, where they were attacked by Napoleon with all his force. A bloody engagement ensued, of the respective losses in which very different accounts are given by the opposite parties. The French certainly took a considerable number of prisoners from the allies, who themselves acknowledge a loss of 7,000 in killed and wounded; general Wrede being among the latter; and it appears that they evacuated Hanau, which was entered by the French. The latter, however, were driven out again, and continued their retreat in great disorder to Frankfort, which was their headquarters on the 31st; and on Nov. 2nd Napoleon arrived in security at Mentz. His dispatches *boast* of his having brought back 100,000 men out of the hosts which he led to the Elbe and Oder. This is probably a great exaggeration; yet his countenance at Hanau was undoubtedly such as could scarcely have been expected after the disasters at Leipzig. In this state we shall leave the history of the war on the Germanic quarter, and proceed to take up the series of events in another and scarcely less interesting theatre of military operations.

CHAPTER XIV.

War in the Peninsula.—Longa's Success at Sedano.—Lord Wellington's Visit to Cadix and Lisbon.—French attack at Bejar repulsed.—Position of their Armies.—Sir J. Murray's Advance to Castella.—Attack of Suchet repulsed.—Castro taken.—Lord Wellington begins his march.—Advance to Burgos, and thence to Vittoria.—Battle of Vittoria.—Castro recovered.—Pamplona invested, and Tolosa taken.—Clausel pursued to Saragossa.—Sir J. Murray's Investment of Tarragona, and precipitate Retreat.—French driven from the Valley of Bastan.—Mina's pursuit of General Paris.—Valencia evacuated by the French.—Soult's General attack on the Allied Posts on the Borders.—Failure of an attack on St. Sebastian.—Saragossa surrenders to Mina.—Lord W. Bentinck obliged to retreat from Tarragona.—St. Sebastian taken by Storm.—The enemy's attempt to relieve it, repulsed.—Castle of St. Sebastian taken.—Lord Bentinck's Advance driven from the Pass of Ordal.—Lord Wellington enters France.—Pamplona surrenders.—French Positions before St. Jean de Luz forced.—Actions on passing the Nive.—Proceedings of the Cortes.—Remonstrances of the Clergy concerning the Edict abolishing the Inquisition.—The Regency dismissed, and a Provisional Regency Installed.—Dispute with the Pope's Nuncio, who is expelled the Kingdom.—Lord Wellington's Letter to the Spanish Secretary at War.—The Extraordinary Cortes resigns.—Speech of its President.—Attempt to remove the Government to Madrid defeated.—Ordinary Cortes assembled.

THE narrative of the war in the Peninsula, during the last year, terminated with the return of the army under the marquis of Wellington, at the close of November, to its quarters of Freynada on the frontier of Portugal, whilst the enemy were marching towards the Douro. On Nov. 30th, the celebrated partisan Longa made a report to his general, Mendizabal, of a successful action against a body of men under the French general Fremant, who were posted in the valley and town of Sedano, near Burgos. They were surprised

by Longa, and entirely routed, with the loss of 700 killed, including the general and several other officers, and nearly 500 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, all their baggage, provisions, and plunder. Sixty of the inhabitants of Sedano, destined to be taken as hostages to Burgos, were also liberated. In December, the French main army under Drouet was in cantonments in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, and Valladolid, and they occupied various posts on the line of the Tagus. King Joseph was at Madrid, and Soult had his head-

quarters at Toledo. Thus all the central part of Spain remained in possession of the invaders.

Lord Wellington, with his habitual activity, was employed in visiting different parts occupied by the allied troops; and on Dec. 24th he arrived at Cadiz, where he was respectfully waited upon by a deputation from the Cortes. That at this time the Spanish government experienced considerable opposition to its measures, may be inferred from a proposition sent from the Regency to the Cortes for suspending various articles of the constitution by which personal freedom, and the liberty of the press are guaranteed. The reason given was, that there existed a conspiracy to subvert the national representation and the government by a popular insurrection; but the committee of the Cortes, to which the proposition was referred, reported that there was no necessity for the suspension of any of the articles of the constitution, not even for a moment; and this report was approved of. Lord Wellington, after having transacted with the Spanish government the business which brought him thither, returned by Lisbon, at which capital he was honoured with a most triumphant reception. (*See Chronicle*). His lordship's visit to Cadiz was probably connected with a decree issued by the Cortes, dated Jan. 6th, for the purpose of rendering more efficient the powers of the commanders of armies, drawing the line between their authority and that of the civil governors and municipal councils of provinces, and providing for the maintenance of each army. On Jan. 17th, the Regency issued an

order for a section of the general staff to attend upon the duke of Ciudad Rodrigo (lord Wellington), to be the channel of communication between the duke as commander-in-chief, and all parts of the army.

The French cantoned about the Upper Tormes were in motion on Feb. 19th, and on the following day made an attack upon a post at Bejar, occupied by lieutenant-colonel Harrison, under the command of sir Rowland Hill, but were repulsed with loss. Sir Rowland afterwards pushed forward a brigade from Coria to occupy Placencia. Not long after it appears that the revulsion of the war in Germany was felt by the French armies in Spain. Lord Wellington, on March 24th, communicates the information, that nearly all the French troops are withdrawn from La Mancha, and that the army of the south was concentrated between Talavera, Madrid, and Toledo. Joseph was supposed to have quitted Madrid. Col. Bourke reported from Corunna, on April 1st, that a division of the French army of Portugal, which had assembled at Valladolid, had marched for Burgos; that their garrison at Leon was diminished, and that they were strengthening Bilbao. These movements indicated an intention on their parts to retire from the central provinces, and take strong positions in the north and north-east, suitable to the contracted scale of their powers. From the allied army in Alicante, lieutenant sir John Murray sent a despatch, dated March 23rd, mentioning his having attacked in force the position of the French at Alcoy, and driven them some miles

out of the town, after which he had fixed his own head quarters at Castalla. He likewise reported some other partial successes of the allies. In consequence of his advance, Suchet had quitted Valencia, and assumed the command of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar.

The French were still moving from the Tagus to the Douro in the month of April. It was computed that in February and March, there had been drawn from their armies in Spain, and sent into France, above 1,200 officers, 6,000 corporals and sergeants, and 16,000 soldiers. Some conscripts had indeed arrived to supply their places, but the change must have materially diminished their strength. Little besides movements of troops occurred about this period in the northern parts of the Peninsula; but from Valencia, sir J. Murray, on April 14th, communicated to the commander-in-chief the result of an action of some importance. Suchet, it appears, had for some time been collecting all his disposable force, with which, on the 11th, he dislodged with some loss a Spanish corps, posted by general Elio, at Yecla. On the next day he advanced to Villena, and captured a Spanish garrison which defended its castle. He then fell upon the advance of the allied army under colonel Adam, which after a gallant contest with a much superior force, fell back upon Castella, where the main body was posted. On the 13th, Suchet made a general attack upon the allied army, which was drawn up in a long line, occupying a range of hills and other strong ground, protected by batteries. The

attack was vigorous, but was repulsed with equal spirit, and the enemy was foiled at every point. He sustained a severe loss, estimated at 3,000 in killed and wounded; but though he was pursued to some distance, he was so well supported by his reserve that no trophies were left in the hands of the victors. The loss on the part of the allies in killed and wounded amounted to about 600. Suchet, after the action, retreated to Villena, which he hastily quitted at midnight, to fall further back. He still, however, must have maintained a superiority of strength, since he was able soon after to detach a strong division against the Spanish general Villacampa, who had gained some advantages.

The French, who had been twice repulsed before the walls of Castro de Ordiales, a port in Biscay, reinvested it on the 25th of April with augmented forces, and on May 11th carried the place by storm. At length, after long expectation, the delay having doubtless arisen from the necessity of waiting for the recovery of the numerous sick, the arrival of reinforcements from England, and the many preparations requisite for opening a campaign, the army under the marquis of Wellington moved from its quarters at Freynada, and on May 26th arrived at Salamanca. A division of French infantry with some cavalry and cannon were still in the town, which they evacuated on his lordship's approach, but not in time to prevent a considerable loss from the British cavalry in their retreat. The troops under sir Rowland Hill came up on the two following days, and were established between

the Tormes and Douro; and lord Wellington repaired to the troops on the Esia, beyond the Douro, under sir Thomas Graham. The army continued to advance by Zamora to Toro, beyond which latter place, on June 2nd, the advanced guard of English hussars fell in with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which they overthrew, and pursued many miles, taking from them above 200 prisoners. The French troops at Madrid, and the detachments on the Tagus had already broken up and crossed the Douro, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th. On the 7th, the allied army crossed the Carrion; and on the three subsequent days followed the enemy across the Pisuergra. On the 12th, lord Wellington moved forward his right wing under sir R. Hill to reconnoitre the enemy's position and numbers near Burgos, and to force them to a decision whether they would abandon the castle, or endeavour to protect it. They were found strongly posted on the heights; but their right being turned by the allied army, and their left threatened, they quitted their position, and began a retreat across the Arlanzon, which they conducted in such excellent order, that although vigorously pushed by the cavalry, they sustained little loss. In the night they retired with their whole force through Burgos, having destroyed, as far as they were able, the defences of the castle which they had constructed at great expense; and they marched towards the Ebro, on the road to Miranda. On the 14th and 15th, the allied army crossed the Ebro, and continued its march towards Vittoria. The

enemy assembled a considerable corps at Espeio, which marched to Oñena, and there encountered sir T. Graham. They made an attack upon him, but were repulsed and pursued to Espeio. At the same time a French detachment which had moved from Frias upon St. Millan was driven from that place with loss, by the light division of the allied army under major-gen. Alten.

The French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having marshal Jourdan as his major-general, and consisting of the whole of the armies of the south, and centre, of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the north, took up a position on the night of June 19th, in front of Vittoria, its left resting on the heights which terminate at Puebla d'Arlanzon, and extending from thence across the valley of Zadora, its centre occupying a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and its right stationed near Vittoria, for the purpose of defending the passages of the river Zadora, near that city. The allied army halted on the 20th, in order to close up its columns, and on that day lord Wellington reconnoitred the enemy's position preparatory to an attack on the morrow. For the particular detail of the battle of Vittoria, fought on the 21st, we must refer to our extract from the London Gazette, only here touching upon its principal circumstances. The operations began with the occupation of the enemy's post on the heights of la Peubla by sir Rowland Hill, who first detached a Spanish brigade under general Murillo on this service. The ene-

my, aware of the importance of this post, sent strong reinforcements for maintaining it; and on the other hand successive detachments of British troops were ordered to the attack, and a severe contest took place at this point, which ended in the possession of the heights by the allies. Under cover of this position, sir R. Hill passed the Zadora, and the defile beyond it, and gained possession of a village in front of the enemy's line. The difficulties of the country retarded for some time the advance of the other columns to their stations; they however at length crossed the Zadora at different points, and the divisions forming the centre of the allies moved to the attack of the heights in the enemy's centre. The line of the latter, however, had been so much weakened by the detachments sent to strengthen the post in the hills, that he abandoned his position as soon as he saw the disposition for attacking it, and commenced his retreat in good order to Vittoria. The allies continued to advance over the broken ground, keeping admirable order; and in the meantime sir T. Graham, commanding the left wing, moved on Vittoria by the high road from Bilboa. A part of his troops turned the enemy's right, and gained some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Major. This village was carried by storm at the bayonet's point under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and every effort of the enemy to recover it was repulsed. Another village was also carried; and the possession of these villages intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France, and obliged them to take

that of Pamplona. Still they had two divisions in reserve on the heights to the left of the Zadora, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops from the centre and left had driven the enemy from Vittoria. This was effected, and the pursuit, in which all joined, was continued till after it was dark. The retreat of the enemy was so rapid that they were unable to draw off their baggage and artillery, the whole of which therefore fell into the hands of the victors. Lord Wellington speaks with high encomium of the conduct of all parts of the allied army; and the victory, so happily named of Vittoria, will rank among the most signal exploits of this great commander. With his usual modesty and caution he has given no estimate of the loss of the enemy, which must have been severe; and only says, that there were taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, a considerable number of prisoners. Among the trophies was the baton of marshal Jourdan. The loss of the allied army is stated at about 700 killed and 4,000 wounded, of whom the greatest share were British. An additional despatch from his lordship, dated on the 24th, mentions the continued pursuit of the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona on that day. It also relates that the French general Clausel, with part of the army of the north, and one division of that of Portugal, approached Vittoria on the 23rd, but learning the events that had passed, retired upon La Guardia, and afterwards to Logroño.

On June 25th, an account ar-

rived at the Admiralty, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro having been cut off by the English cruizers on the coast, the castle was evacuated by the French, and afterwards taken possession of by the English, and a party of Mendizabel's army. Their retreat was doubtless hastened by the battle of Vittoria.

The French army retreated from the neighbourhood of Pamplona on the 25th, by the road of Roncevalles, into France, followed by the light troops of the allies; and on the next day lord Wellington caused the fort of Pamplona to be invested. Sir T. Graham had in the mean time taken possession of Tolosa, after two actions with the enemy, in which they sustained considerable loss. He continued to push them along the road to France, dislodging them from all their strong posts; and a brigade of the army of Galicia under gen. Castanos drove them across the Bidassoa (the boundary river) over the bridge of Irun. The garrison of Passages surrendered on the 30th to the troops of Longa, and St. Sebastian was blockaded by a Spanish detachment. A garrison left by the enemy in Pancorbo, commanding the road from Vittoria to Burgos, lord Wellington directed the Conde del Abisbal to make himself master of the place, which he effected, the garrison surrendering themselves prisoners of war. General Clausel having remained some time in the neighbourhood of Logroño, hopes were conceived of being able to intercept him, and a force of light troops and cavalry was detached towards Tudela for that purpose. By extraordinary forced marches,

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however, he arrived first at Tudela, whence he made good his retreat to Saragossa, followed by Mina, who took some guns and prisoners.

While the cause of Spain was proceeding triumphantly in this quarter, events of a different complexion were taking place on the eastern coast. Sir John Murray, with the force under his command, in pursuance of lord Wellington's instructions embarked on board the English fleet upon that station on May 31, and landing his army on June 3, invested Tarragona. He had previously detached a party to attack fort St. Philippe, on the Col de Balaguer, which blocks the nearest and most accessible way from Tortosa to Tarragona, and the result was its capture, after prodigious exertions by the soldiers and sailors in getting up the battering cannon to the crest of a rugged hill commanding the place. In the meantime reports reached sir John Murray that the French forces were assembling at Barcelona, and that marshal Suchet was advancing from Valencia; and he calculated the amount of the troops destined for the relief of Tarragona, at 20,500. To meet these in the field he could bring only 16,000, of whom there were only 4,500 British and German, the rest being Spanish. Strongly impressed with the idea of this inequality, the general determined to avoid the conflict by a timely retreat; and without waiting for any certain tidings of the enemy's approach, or information of their actual strength, he embarked his army, leaving behind, the guns in the most advanced batteries. He says, "Had I remained another

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day, they might have been brought off; but this risk I would not run when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage." He acquits the naval commander, admiral Hallowell, of any blame in the failure of the expedition, and acknowledges that it was the admiral's opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that then they could have been brought off. Such is the substance of sir J. Murray's dispatch, dated on board ship, June 14. Marshal Suchet's summary of this unfortunate transaction is as follows: "Thus, the first operation of the English, upon a line of eighty leagues, has been confined to the taking of a fort, and a garrison of eighty-three soldiers commanded by a lieutenant, whilst they have lost in killed, wounded, prisoners, or deserters upon the Xucar, or at Tarragona, above 1,600 men and a flag; whilst they have raised the siege, and abandoned 27 pieces of cannon, before a dismantled place without fosses, but defended by a small, but very valiant garrison." The expedition, after this failure, sailed back to Alicante.

A dispatch from lord Wellington, dated July 10th, relates that notwithstanding the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, their centre still maintained itself in the valley of Bastan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions

it affords, they seemed determined to keep possession, having assembled in it three divisions of the army of the South. Sir R. Hill, therefore, being relieved from the blockade of Pamplona, undertook to dislodge them with a combined force of British and Portuguese infantry, which was effected, and the enemy abandoned the strongest of their posts, and retired into France. The loss of the allies in these operations was inconsiderable. The siege of St. Sebastian was now proceeding under the direction of sir Thomas Graham, and on July 17th the fortified convent of San Bartholome, and an adjoining work on a steep hill, were carried by assault. General Mina in a report to lord Wellington, informed his lordship, that being joined by general Duran in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, they had attacked, on the 8th, general Paris who commanded a French division in Arrogan, and who retired in the night, leaving a garrison in a redoubt. Duran was left to reduce this work, while Mina, with his own cavalry, and that of Don Julian Sanchez, followed Paris, and took from him many prisoners and a quantity of baggage, and also intercepted a convoy. Paris arrived at Jaca on the 14th, bringing with him the garrisons of several intermediate places, and was about to withdraw into France. From Valencia the intelligence was, that Suchet had evacuated that city on the 6th, which was entered by general Elio at the head of the second Spanish army. Lord W. Bentinck, now the British commander in that part, was to proceed from Xativa to Valencia. Suchet was retreat-

ing northwards, and the garrison of Segorbe had been withdrawn.

The operations on the border between Spain and France had hitherto been upon a comparatively small scale; but towards the close of July an effort was made by the French which brought into action the whole force on each side. Marshal Soult having been appointed by an imperial decree commander-in-chief of the French army in Spain and the southern provinces of France, joined the army on July 13th, which had been re-formed into nine divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, with a large proportion of artillery. The allied army was posted in the different passes of the mountains, with mutual communications, and Pamplona was blockaded by a Spanish force under the Condé del Abisbal. For the detail of the subsequent operations we must, as before, refer to the Gazette, observing, however, that they cannot be rendered intelligible without a particular map of the broken and varied country bordering the Pyrenees. We shall attempt no more than to give an idea of the principal incidents. On the 24th Soult collected at St. Jean Pied de Port the right and left wings of his army, and a division of his centre, with some cavalry, amounting in all to 90 or 40,000 men, and on the 25th attacked general Byng's post at Roncesvalles. He was supported by a division of the allied army under sir Lowry Cole, and the position was maintained during the day, but being turned in the evening, it was necessary to abandon it in the night. On the same day, two divisions of the enemy's centre attacked sir R. Hill's posi-

tion in the Puerto de Maya, the defenders of which at first gave way, but being reinforced, they recovered the most important part of their post, which they could have held, had not the retreat of sir L. Cole rendered it expedient for them also to retire. On the 27th sir L. Cole and sir T. Picton thinking the post to which they had retreated not tenable, drew further back to a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona. Their forces consisted of the 2nd and 4th divisions of the allied army, and as they were taking their ground, they were joined by lord Wellington. Shortly after, the enemy made an attack on a hill upon the right of the fourth division, the importance of which post rendered it an object of vigorous assault and defence daring that and the following day, and the enemy was finally repulsed. On the 28th the sixth division joined, which, as soon as it had taken its position, was attacked by a large body of the enemy, who were driven back with vast loss. The battle then became general along the front of the heights occupied by the 4th division, every regiment of which charged with the bayonet, some of them four different times, and the result was, a repulse of the enemy, with great slaughter. On the 29th and 30th various operations were carried on, too intricate to be summarily described. On the latter day, lord Wellington directed an attack upon the enemy, the success of which obliged him to abandon a position said by his lordship to be "one of the strongest and most difficult of access that he had yet seen occupied by troops." In their retreat from it, the French

my, aware of the importance of this post, sent strong reinforcements for maintaining it; and on the other hand successive detachments of British troops were ordered to the attack, and a severe contest took place at this point, which ended in the possession of the heights by the allies. Under cover of this position, sir R. Hill passed the Zadora, and the defile beyond it, and gained possession of a village in front of the enemy's line. The difficulties of the country retarded for some time the advance of the other columns to their stations; they however at length crossed the Zadora at different points, and the divisions forming the centre of the allies moved to the attack of the heights in the enemy's centre. The line of the latter, however, had been so much weakened by the detachments sent to strengthen the post in the hills, that he abandoned his position as soon as he saw the disposition for attacking it, and commenced his retreat in good order to Vittoria. The allies continued to advance over the broken ground, keeping admirable order; and in the meantime sir T. Graham, commanding the left wing, moved on Vittoria by the high road from Bilboa. A part of his troops turned the enemy's right, and gained some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Major. This village was carried by storm at the bayonet's point under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and every effort of the enemy to recover it was repulsed. Another village was also carried; and the possession of these villages intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France, and obliged them to take

that of Pamplona. Still they had two divisions in reserve on the heights to the left of the Zadora, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops from the centre and left had driven the enemy from Vittoria. This was effected, and the pursuit, in which all joined, was continued till after it was dark. The retreat of the enemy was so rapid that they were unable to draw off their baggage and artillery, the whole of which therefore fell into the hands of the victors. Lord Wellington speaks with high encomium of the conduct of all parts of the allied army; and the victory, so happily named of Vittoria, will rank among the most signal exploits of this great commander. With his usual modesty and caution he has given no estimate of the loss of the enemy, which must have been severe; and only says, that there were taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, and treasure, and a considerable number of prisoners. Among the trophies was the baton of marshal Jourdan. The loss of the allied army is stated at about 700 killed and 4,000 wounded, of whom the greatest share were British. An additional despatch from his lordship, dated on the 24th, mentions the continued pursuit of the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona on that day. It also relates that the French general Clausel, with part of the army of the north, and one division of that of Portugal, approached Vittoria on the 23rd, but learning the events that had passed, retired upon La Guardia, and afterwards to Logroño.

On June 25th, an account ar-

sired at the Admiralty, that the supplies of the garrison of Castro having been cut off by the English cruisers on the coast, the castle was evacuated by the French, and afterwards taken possession of by the English, and a party of Mendizabel's army. Their retreat was doubtless hastened by the battle of Vittoria.

The French army retreated from the neighbourhood of Pamplona on the 25th, by the road of Roncesvalles, into France, followed by the light troops of the allies; and on the next day lord Wellington caused the fort of Pamplona to be invested. Sir T. Graham had in the mean time taken possession of Tolosa, after two actions with the enemy, in which they sustained considerable loss. He continued to push them along the road to France, dislodging them from all their strong posts; and a brigade of the army of Galicia under gen. Castanos drove them across the Bidassoa (the boundary river) over the bridge of Irun. The garrison of Passages surrendered on the 30th to the troops of Longa, and St. Sebastian was blockaded by a Spanish detachment. A garrison left by the enemy in Pancorbo, commanding the road from Vittoria to Burgos, lord Wellington directed the Conde del Abisbal to make himself master of the place, which he effected, the garrison surrendering themselves prisoners of war. General Clausel having remained some time in the neighbourhood of Logroño, hopes were conceived of being able to intercept him, and a force of light troops and cavalry was detached towards Tudela for that purpose. By extraordinary forced marches,

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however, he arrived first at Tudela, whence he made good his retreat to Saragossa, followed by Mina, who took some guns and prisoners.

While the cause of Spain was proceeding triumphantly in this quarter, events of a different complexion were taking place on the eastern coast. Sir John Murray, with the force under his command, in pursuance of lord Wellington's instructions embarked on board the English fleet upon that station on May 31, and landing his army on June 3, invested Tarragona. He had previously detached a party to attack fort St. Philippe, on the Col de Balaguer, which blocks the nearest and most accessible way from Tortosa to Tarragona, and the result was its capture, after prodigious exertions by the soldiers and sailors in getting up the battering cannon to the crest of a rugged hill commanding the place. In the meantime reports reached sir John Murray that the French forces were assembling at Barcelona, and that marshal Suchet was advancing from Valencia; and he calculated the amount of the troops destined for the relief of Tarragona, at 20,500. To meet these in the field he could bring only 16,000, of whom there were only 4,500 British and German, the rest being Spanish. Strongly impressed with the idea of this inequality, the general determined to avoid the conflict by a timely retreat; and without waiting for any certain tidings of the enemy's approach, or information of their actual strength, he embarked his army, leaving behind, the guns in the most advanced batteries. He says, "Had I remained another

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day, they might have been brought off; but this risk I would not run when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage." He acquits the naval commander, admiral Hallowell, of any blame in the failure of the expedition, and acknowledges that it was the admiral's opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that then they could have been brought off. Such is the substance of sir J. Murray's dispatch, dated on board ship, June 14. Marshal Suchet's summary of this unfortunate transaction is as follows: "Thus, the first operation of the English, upon a line of eighty leagues, has been confined to the taking of a fort, and a garrison of eighty-three soldiers commanded by a lieutenant, whilst they have lost in killed, wounded, prisoners, or deserters upon the Xucar, or at Tarragona, above 1,600 men and a flag; whilst they have raised the siege, and abandoned 27 pieces of cannon, before a dismantled place without fosses, but defended by a small, but very valiant garrison." The expedition, after this failure, sailed back to Alicant.

A dispatch from lord Wellington, dated July 10th, relates that notwithstanding the enemy had withdrawn their right and left quite into France, their centre still maintained itself in the valley of Bagan, of which, on account of its richness, and the strong positions

it affords, they seemed determined to keep possession, having assembled in it three divisions of the army of the South. Sir R. Hill, therefore, being relieved from the blockade of Pamplona, undertook to dislodge them with a combined force of British and Portuguese infantry, which was effected, and the enemy abandoned the strongest of their posts, and retired into France. The loss of the allies in these operations was inconsiderable. The siege of St. Sebastian was now proceeding under the direction of sir Thomas Graham, and on July 17th the fortified convent of San Bartholome, and an adjoining work on a steep hill, were carried by assault. General Mina in a report to lord Wellington, informed his lordship, that being joined by general Duran in the neighbourhood of Saragossa, they had attacked, on the 8th, general Paris who commanded a French division in Arrogan, and who retired in the night, leaving a garrison in a redoubt. Duran was left to reduce this work, while Mina, with his own cavalry, and that of Don Julian Sanches, followed Paris, and took from him many prisoners and a quantity of baggage, and also intercepted a convoy. Paris arrived at Jaca on the 14th, bringing with him the garrisons of several intermediate places, and was about to withdraw into France. From Valencia the intelligence was, that Suchet had evacuated that city on the 5th, which was entered by general Elio at the head of the second Spanish army. Lord W. Bentinck, now the British commander in that part, was to proceed from Xativa to Valentia. Suchet was retreat-

ing notwithstanding, and the garrison of Segorbe had been withdrawn.

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lost a great number of prisoners. A separate attack upon sir Rowland Hill's position was also repelled after a hard contest; and on the night of August 1st, the allied army was nearly in the same positions which it occupied on the 25th July. The general was enabled to bestow the highest commendations on the behaviour of the troops of the different nations on this trying occasion, and perhaps in none of the actions during this war was more military skill displayed by the commanders, or steady valour by the soldiers. Yet one more exploit remains to be related. The enemy continuing posted on the 2nd with two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly their whole army behind the Puerto, lord Wellington determined to dislodge them by a combined movement of three advanced divisions. One of these, however, the seventh, under the command of major-gen. Barnes, being first formed, commenced the attack by itself, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy from the formidable heights which they occupied. This part of the Spanish frontier was now entirely cleared of the foe. The loss of the French in all these affairs is generally mentioned by the commander to be severe in both officers and men. A private account states it at 15,000, of whom 4,000 were prisoners. That of the allies was considerable, though scarcely equal to what might have been expected from the warmth and variety of the actions in which they were engaged. A serious addition to this loss was made by an unsuccessful attempt upon St. Sebastian on the 25th. Early on that

morning, when the fall of the tide had left the foot of the wall dry, an attack of the breach in that line was ordered, and was executed with great gallantry, some of the troops having penetrated into the town; but the defences raised by the enemy were so strong and numerous, and the fire of musketry and grape was so destructive, that it became necessary to abandon the enterprise. On this occasion, the third battalion of Royal Scots, which led the attack, suffered severely in men and officers; and the whole loss in killed, wounded, and missing, was nearly 900.

The next dispatch from lord Wellington, dated from Lezaca, August 11, stated, that no particular change had taken place in the position of the two armies since the 4th, but gave the information that the enemy's fortified post at Saragossa had surrendered to Mina on July 30th, with 500 men, 47 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition and warlike stores. The siege of Taragona having been resumed under the command of lord W. Beresford, marshal Suchet collected troops for its relief, the number of 20 or 25,000 men, and on August 10th, arrived at the city.

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the next important event of the Spanish campaign. The commander-in-chief having directed sir Thomas Graham to attack and form a lodgment on the breach, which now extended to a large surface of the left of the fortifications, the assault commenced at eleven in the forenoon of August 31st, by a combined column of British and Portuguese. The external appearance of the breach, however, proved extremely fallacious; for when the column, after being exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shells, arrived at the foot of the wall, it found a perpendicular scarp of twenty feet to the level of the streets, leaving only one accessible point, formed by the breaching of the end and front of the curtain, and which admitted an entrance only by single files. In this situation the assailants made repeated but fruitless exertions to gain an entrance, no man surviving the attempt to mount the narrow ridge of the curtain. The attack thus being almost in a desperate state, sir Thomas adopted the venturous expedient of ordering the guns to be turned against the curtain, the shot of which passed only a few feet over the heads of the men at the foot of the breach. In the meantime a Portuguese brigade was ordered to ford the river near its mouth, and attack the small breach to the right of the great one. The success of this manœuvre, joined to the effect of the batteries upon the curtain, at length gave an opportunity for the troops to establish themselves on the narrow pass, after a most determined assault of more than two hours; and in an

hour more the defenders were driven from all their complicated works, and retired with great loss to the castle, leaving the town in full possession of the assailants. A prize thus contended for could not but cost dear to the successful party; the loss amounted to above 2,300 in killed and wounded; but the possession of this place was of essential importance to the further operations of the campaign. The light in which it was regarded by the enemy appeared from a vigorous effort for its relief. After the fire against St. Sebastian had recommenced, the French had drawn the greatest part of their force to one point, which convinced lord Wellington of their intentions. Three divisions of the Spanish army under Don Manuel Freyre, were therefore posted upon heights near the town of Irua, commanding the high road to St. Sebastian, and were strengthened by a British and a Portuguese division on the right and left, whilst other troops occupied different positions for the greater security. Early in the morning of the 31st, the enemy crossed the Bidassoa in great force, and made a desperate attack on the whole front of the Spanish position on the heights of San Marcial, but were repeatedly repulsed with great gallantry by the Spanish troops, whose conduct, says his lordship, was equal to that of any whom he ever saw engaged. In the afternoon, the French having thrown a bridge over another part of the river, renewed their attack, but were again repulsed, and at length they took the advantage of a violent storm to retire from this front entirely.

On this occasion it was not found necessary to bring any other troops in aid of the Spanish in the defence of their post. Another attack was made by the French upon a Portuguese brigade on the bank of the Bidassoa, which some British troops were moved to support. In fine, after a variety of operations, this second attempt to prevent the establishment of the allies upon the frontiers was defeated (says lord Wellington) by a part only of the allied army, at the very moment when the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm. The success in this quarter was rendered complete by the surrender, on Sept. 18th, of the castle of St. Sebastian. Ever since the capture of the town, a vertical fire had been kept up against this fortress with great loss to the garrison, and the batteries being completed by the indefatigable exertions of the troops on the 8th, a fire was opened with such effect, that in three hours a flag of truce was hoisted, and a capitulation was entered upon, the terms of which were soon concluded. The garrison, now amounting to about 1,800, remained prisoners of war, and all the ordnance, stores, &c. were the prize of victory. In the capture of the castle, as in the preceding operations, the assistance of the naval force stationed off the place under sir George Collier was of eminent service, and was liberally acknowledged by the land officers. Sir George, in his dispatch to lord Keith, styles St. Sebastian the northern Gibraltar of Spain, and represents the possession of it at this season of the year as doubly valuable, and its

importance to the future operations of the allies as incalculable. The unfortunate town was a great sufferer from the siege; and at the storm, outrages were perpetrated on the inhabitants which humanity must lament, although perhaps inseparable from such an action, when the passions of the soldiers are exasperated, and it is scarcely possible to preserve strict military discipline.

Lord W. Bentinck in the beginning of September advanced his army to Villa Franca, occupying the Col, or pass, of Ordal, and manœuvring with part of his forces upon the Lobregat. Marshal Suchet, who commanded in Barcelona, expecting an attack upon his positions, resolved to anticipate it; and on the 12th made an assault upon the allied-advanced guard at the pass of Ordal, under the command of col. Adams, consisting of a battalion of the 27th regiment, four rifle companies of the German legion, the Calabrian free corps, a brigade of Portuguese artillery, and three Spanish regiments. An action of several hours ensued, which terminated in the possession of the pass by the French, in consequence of superior numbers, and the capture of four guns. Col. Adams was severely wounded, and about 100 of the British were returned killed and wounded. The loss of the other troops was not ascertained, but was probably much exaggerated in Suchet's statement at 8,500. Many men who were dispersed or made prisoners in the action, afterwards rejoined the army. Lord Bentinck, after this check, retreated without loss to Vendrils, and thence to the neighbourhood

of Tarragona. On the 22nd his lordship embarked for Sicily, and the command of the army in Catalonia remained with lieutenant-general Clinton, who was still posted at Tarragona on October 8rd.

The great event, as it may well be called, of lord Wellington's entering France, took place on the 7th of October, the day of crossing the Bidassoa. Sir Thomas Graham directed a combined force of English and Portuguese to cross at the bridge, and attack the enemy's entrenchments at Andaye, which they effected with great spirit, though strongly opposed, and took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts. The division of the Spanish army under the command of general Freyre crossed somewhat higher in three columns at fords, and was equally successful against the enemy on the heights opposite. Major-gen. Alten, with the light division, supported by a Spanish division under Longa and Giron, attacked the entrenchments and posts on a mountain called la Rhune, which they carried, the light division taking 22 officers and 400 men prisoners, with three pieces of cannon. Arriving at the foot of the rock on which the Hermitage stands, they repeatedly endeavoured to take that post by storm, but without success, and it was not till the next day that lord Wellington directed a fresh attack, the effect of which was, that the enemy evacuated all their works to defend the entrance to their camp. All these operations were conducted with great bravery and good order; and the loss of the allies, amounting to between 15 and 1600 in killed, wounded, and missing, may be regarded as

moderate for the extent and importance of the action. In the night of the 12th the French attacked and carried an advanced redoubt of the camp of Serré with the men posted in it; and on the following morning they made an attack on the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, but were easily repulsed. At this time a considerable reinforcement of recruits raised by the conscription had joined the enemy.

The fall of the strong fortress of Pamplona, the capital of Navarre, completed the liberation of that part of Spain from the French arms. The garrison on Oct. 26th, made proposals of capitulation to Don Carlos d'Espana, the commander before the place, but upon conditions that could not be accepted; and on the 31st of that month they surrendered on the indispensable terms of being made prisoners of war, and sent away to England. The condition of becoming prisoners was at this time exacted from all surrendering French garrisons, from the obvious policy of not suffering the diminished armies of France to be augmented by the return of veteran soldiers. During this siege, commencing in the beginning of August, the sorties of the garrison had always been repulsed with loss, and the conduct of the commander and troops constantly merited applause. Don Carlos had received a severe wound, but having reported himself able to perform his duty, he was justly suffered to reap the honour of the final success.

The surrender of Pamplona having disengaged the right of the allied army from the service of covering the blockade, lord Wel-

lington did not delay to put in execution a meditated operation against the troops opposed to him in France. From the beginning of August they had occupied a position, with their right upon the sea, in front of the town of St. Jean de Luz, their centre on a village in Sarré and on the heights behind it, and their left on a strong height in rear of Anhoue, and on a mountain protecting the approach to that village; and they had one division at St. Jean Pied de Port, which joined the rest after the allied army had crossed the Bidassoa. The whole of this position, naturally strong, they had fortified; their right, especially, was made so secure, that it was not thought expedient to attack it in front. Heavy rains obliged lord Wellington to defer till the 10th of November his attempt, the object of which was, to force the enemy's centre, and establish the allied army in rear of their right. The attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by a general officer, and having its own reserve. Sir Rowland Hill directed the movements of the division on the right, and marshal Beresford those of the centre. For the particulars of these complicated operations, we refer to the Gazette. They began at daylight, and their variety, with the resistance experienced, caused it to be night at the time when the army had effected the purpose of gaining the rear of the enemy's right. On the next morning the French were pursued across the Nivelle, which river they had passed after quitting during the night all their works and posts in front of St. Jean de Luz; and on the following night they retired to

an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne: "In the course of these operations (says lord Wellington) we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken 51 pieces of cannon, 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and 1,400 prisoners;" and his lordship expresses his satisfaction at being able to report the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The loss in his army, though severe, he represents as not so great as might have been expected. It did not comprise any general officer.

Another considerable conflict with the French in their own territory occurred in the following month. After their retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a very strong position in front of Bayonne, under the fire of that place, and including posts on the rivers Adour and Nive. It had been lord Wellington's determination, to cross the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but heavy rains prevented his moving the troops from their cantonments till December 8th. On the 9th he directed the right of the army under sir R. Hill to pass at one point, while the sixth division under sir H. Clinton should pass at another, and both operations succeeded completely, the enemy being driven from the right bank of that river, and retiring towards Bayonne. A series of movements ensued on both sides, during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, connected with the passage of this river, in which the enemy made several desperate attacks upon parts of the allied army, which were repelled with great gallantry, but for the parti-

culars of which we refer to the Gazette. One observable circumstance was, that after one of the actions, two German regiments came over to the allies. The general result was, that the enemy having failed in all their attacks, and incurred great loss, withdrew to their intrenchments. The loss of the British and Portuguese was also considerable, amounting, in all the days, to between 4 and 5,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Spanish were returned only 5 killed and 21 wounded.

From the military transactions on the Peninsula we now turn to the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, the body on whose wisdom and firmness it must eventually depend whether all that Spain has done and suffered, shall be repaid by any solid constitutional improvements. Among the difficulties it has had to encounter, one of the most serious has arisen from that bigotry which has for so many ages been characteristic of the Spanish nation, and has enslaved its clergy to the most obnoxious maxims of the church of Rome. Although religious toleration could obtain no admission into the new constitution, yet the more liberal members of the Cortes had been able to carry a decree for the abolition of the odious tribunal of the Inquisition, and had passed an injunction for reading the decree in the churches at the celebration of high mass. This was very galling to the clerical body; and at a sitting of the Cortes on March 8th, a letter was read, transmitted by order of the Regency, which conveyed three memorials relative to this subject, from

the vicar-general of the diocese of Cadiz, the parochial clergy of the city and suburbs, and the chapter of the diocese. That of the vicar-general set forth his reasons for not obeying the order of the Cortes, the substance of which was, that it would be matter of scandal to read resolutions purely civil in a sacred place, and in the middle of the sacrifice of the mass, and that it had not been usual to publish laws in that manner. The clergy went so far as to impugn the spirit of the decree for abolishing the Inquisition, saying that it contained doctrine contrary to what they had always preached to their parishioners. The Regency, in the letter accompanying these memorials, informed the Cortes that they had not chosen to take severe measures on the occasion, for fear of disturbing the public tranquillity; and recommended the business to the consideration of the Cortes.

The first speakers who arose in the assembly warmly condemned the Regency for declining to exercise their authority in executing the orders of the Cortes; and Senor Arguelles, after observing that the remarks of the clergy did not merit their attention, and that their sole business was, to discuss the conduct of the government in the observance of the laws, said, that the Regency ought to be deposed the moment it does not cause the laws to be executed, which duty it had sworn to perform; and concluded with moving, that the sitting be declared permanent till this business was terminated. This motion was carried by a great majority. He then, after declaring that the circumstances were highly critical, and that a contest between

the two depositaries of the authority of government might involve the nation in the greatest calamities, moved, that a Regency should be nominated *ad interim*. This motion occasioned a considerable debate, after which, being put to the vote, it was carried by 87 against 48. The three counsellors of state, upon whom, on account of seniority, according to an article of the constitution, the provisional regency fell, were the Cardinal Bourbon (Archbishop of Toledo) Don P. Agar, and Don Gabriel Ciscar. One deputation was then appointed to dismiss the old Regency, and another to wait on the new. The latter then appeared before the Cortes, and was installed in office with a suitable discourse from the president.

It was soon discovered that the resistance of the Spanish clergy to the decree of the Cortes was supported and fomented by the powerful influence of the Pope's nuncio, Peter Gravina, archbishop of Nicea, then resident at Cadiz. This was made public by a manifesto of the Regency, addressed to the prelates and chapters of Spain, and dated April 23rd. In this important paper, the President of the Regency, Cardinal Bourbon, after alluding to the energetic measures which he had been obliged to adopt in order to extinguish a flame which might have consumed the kingdom, says, that among the documents which he had called for on the occasion from different chapters, there had appeared a letter from the Pope's nuncio to the dean and chapter of Malaga, exhorting them to delay, and even to oppose, the execution of the decrees concerning the In-

quisition. By so acting, the nuncio says, "They would do an important service to religion, to the church, and to our most holy father, whose authority and rights he conceives to be wounded, without thereby favouring the episcopal power." Letters to the same purpose had been forwarded to the Regency, from the nuncio to the bishop of Jaen and the chapter of Grenada; "from which it appears (says the manifesto) that the said nuncio, trampling on the first principles of international law, overlooking the limits of his public mission, and abusing the veneration in which this pious people hold the legates of the apostolic see, has endeavoured to promote, and actually has promoted, under the cloak of religion, the disobedience of some very respectable prelates and ecclesiastical bodies, to the decrees and orders of the sovereign power." After a number of observations on the conduct of the nuncio, and the necessity of controlling it, the Cardinal President declares, that although he conceives himself fully authorized to exert his power by sending the nuncio out of the kingdom, and seizing his temporalities, yet he has confined himself to ordering that the following royal decree should be transmitted to him. The decree referred to expresses in strong terms the sense of the Regency of the nuncio's improper conduct; and informs him, that it expects, that he shall for the future keep within the limits of his mission, and that all his remonstrances to government should be made through the medium of the secretary of state; assuring him, that should he henceforward

forget the duties of his charge, the Regency will be under the necessity of exercising its power in fulfilling the duties intrusted to it.

This spirited and decisive proceeding, however, was ineffectual to restrain the actions of a representative of that authority which during so many ages had maintained a successful contest with civil governments; and we learn from a subsequent manifesto of the Regency, that the nuncio affirmed in a note "that he could not but believe that he was under an indispensable obligation to act as he had done, in quality of legate of the Pope, and in fulfilment of the duties of his ministry; that though he wished nothing more than the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, and it was contrary to his character to intermeddle in other subjects than those belonging to the duties of his legation, yet in ecclesiastical matters he was obliged to engage in that correspondence and communication which was required of him by his office." He added, "That if his conduct in corresponding with the reverend bishops, and acting as he had before done, gave offence to the Cortes, they might act as they thought proper relatively to himself, as he believed his behaviour would merit the approbation of his holiness." In a letter of the 9th of May, the nuncio persisted in the same sentiments, and said, that the greater part of the bishops, even those who were resident at Cadiz, had made known their opinion on this subject, in the hope, that as legate of the Pope, he would take the part which he should

judge proper; that he had therefore been induced to give his advice and instructions as he had done to the prelates and chapters, and that he should pursue the same conduct whenever similar subjects should come in question. Thus, perhaps very conscientiously, did Senor Gravina follow the same track with the Becketts of old in supporting the authority of the Roman see against that of the supreme civil government in a country; demonstrating the uniformity of principle by which that vast machine of ecclesiastical power is actuated. The Regency appears to have been reluctant to come to extremities and declare open hostilities with such a power, but its reputation and authority were compromised; and at length, on July 7th, after having heard the opinion of the Council of State, a note was sent in its name to the nuncio, acquainting him that a passport was sent to him for leaving the kingdom, and that his temporalities in it would be occupied. He was further informed, that in consideration of his dignity, and in order that he might perform his voyage commodiously, a national frigate should be prepared to carry him whithersoever he might choose to go. The nuncio however preferred going to Portugal in a vessel provided by himself; and thus was terminated this delicate affair, in a manner honourable to the firmness of the Spanish government. What was the impression made by the transaction upon the nation at large, it would be interesting to know, but we do not possess the means of acquiring such information.

Although the splendid services of the marquis of Wellington, and the necessity of bringing the Spanish armies into a state of effectual operation, had caused the appointment of his lordship to the high post of captain-general and commander-in-chief of the troops of Spain, yet symptoms had on different occasions appeared of that national jealousy which naturally attends upon a foreigner placed rather by circumstances than by good will in an office of great authority and trust; and his lordship's patience and moderation had more than once been exercised by the contradictions he had experienced. At length, the recall, by the Regency, of general Castanos from the army, under the pretext of employing him as a counsellor of state, obliged lord Wellington to break silence, and address a public letter to the Spanish secretary at war, Don Juan O'Donoju, dated from Huarte, July 2nd. It begins with referring to the alleged reason of the removal of general Castanos, namely, because he was not at the head of the 4th army which the Regency had intrusted to him; and it enters into a particular explanation of the causes which occasioned his employment elsewhere, not at his own suggestion, but that of lord Wellington himself, who expressed a high esteem for this officer, as one who had served his country in close union with him during the last three years, without a single difference of opinion between them in any matter of moment. The removal of gen. Giron from his command without any motive assigned, is another subject of complaint. His lordship pro-

ceeds, "Your Excellency also knows, that this is not the first instance in which that contract, formed with so much solemnity, and after such mature deliberation, has been violated; and no one can be more fully aware than yourself, of the inconveniencies which thence result to the good of the service. Your Excellency is equally well acquainted with my natural disposition, and my wishes to continue to serve the Spanish nation, as far as my abilities extend: but forbearance and submission to injuries so great, have their limits; and I avow that I have been treated by the Spanish government in those matters, in a manner the most improper, even simply as an individual." We are not informed of the direct result of this letter; but the name of Giron is afterwards found in active service with lord Wellington.

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er's idea of the most essential benefits conferred upon the nation by the labours of the Cortes.

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In the interval between the dissolution of the old Cortes and the assembling of the new for public business, a deputation of the former continued permanent for the purpose of watching over the constitution, and being at hand for particular events. It happened that this interference was called for by the following circumstance. The removal of the seat of government to Madrid was a question which had been several times agitated, and was made an affair of party. In this month, the report of a contagious fever prevailing at Gibraltar occasioned an alarm of the same distemper at Cadiz, and the council of state recommended to the Regency the immediate removal of all the departments of government to Madrid. The populace of Cadiz, filled with consternation, assembled in the streets, and vented their indignation against the advisers of a measure which they regarded as prejudicial to their interests, though without any violent proceedings. The permanent depu-

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tation thereupon summoned a meeting of those members of the Extraordinary Cortes who still remained in the city, and directed physicians and the board of health to inquire into the foundation of the alarm; and

upon their representation that no other diseases existed in the city than the usual ones at the same season, the order for the removal of the government was withdrawn.

CHAPTER XV.

Napoleon's Speech to the Senate, and Decrees.—Revolution in Holland.—Movements of the Crown Prince.—Hanover recovered.—Address to the Tyrolese.—Proclamation of Hillar to the Italians.—Assembly of Sovereigns at Frankfort.—Bremen and Embden liberated.—The Dalmatian Coast and Trieste possessed by the Austrians.—Progress of the Revolution in Holland.—Breda taken.—Schowen and Tolen recovered.—Declaration of the Allied Powers; and of Napoleon.—Lubeck liberated.—Operations of the Crown Prince in Holstein, and Armistice with the Danes.—Origin of the War between Sweden and Denmark.—Surrender of Dresden by the French.—Capitulation of Stettin.—Swiss Neutrality, and its Infraction.—State of Saxony.—Frankfort made independent.—Annexation of Hildesheim to Hanover.—Insurrection in Tyrol.—Passage of the Rhine, and France Invaded.—Decree of Napoleon appointing Commissioners extraordinary.—Geneva entered by the Allies.—Sicily.—Malta.—Gibraltar.

THE disastrous and disgraceful return of Napoleon, pursued to the very borders of his empire by powerful armies united for his destruction, could not fail to produce a strong sensation in the minds of the French people, who, though studiously kept in ignorance of every unfavourable event, were no longer to be deluded with regard to circumstances brought directly in their view. The tone therefore now to be taken was, an apparent frankness in stating the situation of the country, joined with confidence in its remaining resources, and an appeal to all those patriotic sentiments which operate upon the subjects even of despotic governments, when elevated by ideas of past grandeur and success, or roused by the imminent hazard of what re-

mains most dear to them. On Nov. 14th, Napoleon, seated on his throne, and surrounded by all the dignitaries and great officers, received the senate in full ceremony, whose president, count Lacépède, made a short address, touching upon the defection of the allies of France, and their refusal to enter into negotiations for peace, and concluding with protestations of loyalty. *His Majesty the Emperor* replied in the following terms. "Senators, I accept the sentiments which you express towards me. All Europe was with us a year ago; all Europe is now against us; it is, because the opinion of the world is directed by France or England. We should, therefore, have every thing to dread, but for the energy and power of the nation. Posterity

will say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not superior to France and Me." To meet the exigencies of the time, an imperial decree was issued imposing 30 additional centimes to the duty for the current year on doors, windows, and patents, a double personal contribution or property tax, and an additional tax on salt. And a decree of the senate passed for the levy of 300,000 conscripts, with the preamble, "Considering that the enemy has invaded the frontiers of the empire on the side of the Pyrenees and the North, and that those of the Rhine and beyond the Alps are threatened." By the other decrees of the senate, the powers of the deputies of the legislative body, of the fourth series, were prolonged during the whole of the approaching session; and the direct nomination of the president of that body was invested in the emperor, who before only chose one of five candidates presented to him by it; manifest proofs of the apprehensions he began to entertain of any thing like an appeal to the people!

An event more ominous to the French domination in Europe, and more auspicious to the cause of political freedom, than any which had hitherto occurred, was the *Revolution in Holland*, declared about this time. Nothing could be more repugnant to the manners and sentiments of the people of the United Provinces, or more fatal to their interests as a trading nation, than their annexation to the French empire; and though inability to resist had awed them into submission, it cannot be doubted that a rooted abhorrence of the yoke im-

posed upon them was the prevalent sentiment of the Batavian community. In the month of February a conspiracy had been discovered at Amsterdam, for the purpose of subverting the existing government, in which a few obscure persons attached to the House of Orange were engaged; but the punishment of the conspirators had suppressed the project in its infancy. At length, apparently from no previous concert, but as the result of a sudden burst of public feeling, roused to action by the arrival of the allied troops on the Dutch frontier, on the 15th of November, the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, and with the old cry of *Orange boven*, universally put up the Orange colours, and proclaimed the sovereignty of that illustrious House. The populace displayed their hatred of the French by burning the watch-houses of the custom-house officers, and three of their vessels; and one of the officers was killed in the scuffle, but this was the only life lost on the occasion. The example of Amsterdam was followed by the other principal towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht. The French authorities were dismissed without injury, and a temporary government was proclaimed in the name of the prince of Orange, composed of the most respectable members of the old government, especially of those who were not employed by the French. On the 16th an administration was organized for Amsterdam under the direction of the armed burghers, and many of the leading citizens took upon themselves the care of preserving good order. Similar measures were a-

dopted at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other places. The intelligence of these events was brought over on the 21st to London, by the Baron Perponcher and Mr. James Fagel, deputed by the provisional government to inform the Prince Regent and the Prince of Orange of the revolution which had taken place. They waited on the latter at his house in Harley-street, and invited him in the name of his countrymen to come and put himself at their head; a call which he readily obeyed. A cabinet council was immediately summoned, at which his Highness was present; and the unanimous resolution was taken, of affording instant aid to the Dutch patriots with all the force that the country could furnish; and never was a political measure adopted in which the English nation more heartily or universally concurred. On November 25th the prince of Orange embarked at Deal, for Holland, on board his Majesty's ship *Warrior* of 74 guns, accompanied by the earl of Clancarty. So unpremeditated had been the revolutionary movement of the Dutch, that no regular military force was at hand to support the hazardous enterprize of abolishing an organized domination; and although the French troops in the country were upon a low establishment, there was nothing but an half-armed populace to oppose them. Their commanders seem however to have been struck with a panic by the suddenness of the change. Gen. Bouvet marched out of the Hague at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly Germans, who, when they had proceeded about twelve miles, hoisted the Orange cockade, severely beat

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their commander, and joined the patriots. It was, indeed, impossible in the present state of the European public to foresee how far defection from the French usurped authority might proceed. The evacuation of Amsterdam and Rotterdam was equally precipitate; and the armed douaniers, who seem to have formed the chief military force, were glad to escape in safety from places where they were peculiar objects of detestation. The first foreign aid that arrived to give confidence to the revolutionists was a body of 300 Cossacks, which presented itself before Amsterdam on the 23rd of November, and was admitted into the city on the following day. The remaining French, shut up in the old town-house, thereupon surrendered; and the Cossacks, with a party of burghers, took possession of the fort between Amsterdam and Haarlem, which surrendered by capitulation. These Cossacks were the forerunners of the Russian army under general Winzingerode, who, on entering the Dutch territory, issued a proclamation calling upon the people to rise in support of the good cause; and marching along the Yssel by Zwoll, Zutphen, and Deventer, reached Amersfort on the 23rd, whence he dispatched his Cossacks. On the 24th the French, whose main force was posted at Gorcum, having recovered their spirits, made a general advance upon Amsterdam, Woerden, and Dordrecht. The attack upon Amsterdam was repulsed, the assailants losing five pieces of cannon. The body which advanced on Dordrecht, being opposed by the armed burghers and the gun-boats, was driven back

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with considerable loss. At Woerden they succeeded so far as to gain temporary possession of the place, in which all the outrages were committed that brutality and revenge could inspire. The prince of Orange landed on the 30th at Scheveling, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people, and immediately proceeded to the Hague, where he was received by the constituted authorities of that seat of government. It is a remarkable circumstance, and which may be productive of important future consequences, that his serene Highness was invited, on the commencement of this revolution, to take the reins of government, not under the ancient title of Stadtholder, but the new and indefinite one of Sovereign. Whence this alteration originated has not been made public; but we may learn from the past history of Holland, that the zealous friends of the House of Orange have always been vigilant to take occasion of the dangers and necessities of the state to enhance an authority perhaps too limited for the exertion of the powers requisite for the executive head of the Commonwealth. The post of the Brille on the day of the Prince's arrival declared in his favour; and no internal resistance to the revolutionary movement was manifested except from admiral Verheul, commander of the Texel fleet. Notwithstanding the desertion of great part of the Dutch sailors, he took possession with the French marines of the strong fort of the Helder, and declared his resolution of maintaining the authority which had placed him in his command. The Prussian general Bulow, on No-

vember 30th, took Arnheim by storm, the garrison of which was put to the sword. Amsterdam being now considered as in a state of security, the prince of Orange made his solemn entry on December 1st, amidst all the demonstrations of public joy usual on the reception of a sovereign; now probably much more sincere than when they were lavished on the ruler of France. On this event, the General Commissaries of the National Government issued an address to the inhabitants, in which they announced the change in the supreme authority in the following terms: "It is not William the sixth whom the people of the Netherlands have recalled, without knowing what they might have to hope or expect from him. It is William the first, who as Sovereign Prince by the wish of the Netherlanders, appears as sovereign among that people, which once before has been delivered by another William I. from the slavery of a foreign despotism. Your civil liberty shall be secured by laws, by a constitution giving a basis to your freedom, and be better founded than ever." The Prince himself, on the following day, put forth a proclamation to the same purpose, alluding to that *higher relation* towards the Netherlanders in which he is placed in consequence of their desire, and in accepting which, "he sacrifices his own opinion to their wishes." He adverted to the "still somewhat critical circumstances" in which they were placed, and trusted in their co-operation to effect the complete deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke. The English guards now arrived on the coast; a Prussian and

Russian general at the Hague concerted operations for the total expulsion of the enemy; and henceforth the progress of the Dutch revolution is inseparably connected with that of the allied arms.

We now revert to the movements of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which were of such essential importance to the liberation of the north of Germany and the United Provinces. After the battles of Leipzig it had been his first intention to march on Cassel; but various considerations induced him to direct his course more towards the north, one of which, doubtless not the least efficacious, was the immediate restoration of the electoral dominions to the crown of England. He left his headquarters at Muthhausen on Oct. 29th, and on the 31st arrived at Göttingen, where his presence caused unbounded joy to the people, as the signal of their deliverance from an odious tyranny, and their return to the mild and paternal rule of their legitimate sovereign. On November 6th, he moved his headquarters to Hanover. His entry was preceded by a proclamation to the Hanoverians, in the name of the Privy Councillors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the electoral ministry of Brunswick-Lüneburg for the State and Cabinet. Its purpose was, to announce their resumption of the government of the electoral dominions, and to confirm the provisional commissions of government appointed by the military authority. At the same time the people were exhorted not to lay aside their arms, or relax in their exertions, till the liberation of Germany should be completed and fully secured. The

Crown Prince proceeded to Bremen, which city he entered on the 17th. He there received information of the advance of the Russian troops under Winzingerode to the Yssel, and of the march of Bulow's army upon Arnheim, the results of which have been already mentioned. It appears at this time to have been his intention to proceed in person to Holland, and take the command of the Russian and Prussian troops employed in the recovery of that country.

In this progress of restoration, which appeared to be the general order of the day, it could not be thought extraordinary that the Tyrolese, who had been transferred against their will from Austria to Bavaria, should exhibit symptoms of a wish to return to their former master. Some manifestations of this kind undoubtedly were the cause of an address "To the inhabitants of the Italian and Illyrian quarter of the Tyrol," issued at Botzen on October 24th and signed *Roschmanny*, Privy-Councillor of his Imperial Majesty. After adverting to the treaty of alliance and amity signed between his Imperial Apostolic Majesty and the king of Bavaria, and the consequent cessation of all hostility between the two powers, the subscriber declares, that the emperor of Austria will consider every violation of the Bavarian territory, or resistance to the authorities established by his ally, as an act of hostility against himself. He promises peace to the inhabitants of the Tyrol, and hopes that every one will wait in tranquillity the particular indemnifications to which he may have claims. He concludes:

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"The fixing of the boundaries of each state will not in future depend on the pleasure of a single sovereign, or on the right of conquest, but on the consent of other powers. Such is the wish of my master—the object of this war—the spirit of the peace which must be conquered, and which shall restore their rights to every people in Europe."

Whilst Germany was the principal field of the operations of the allied arms, the court of Austria was not inattentive to the liberation of the north of Italy; and in addition to the efforts making on the side of Venice, and on the Adriatic, it sent a powerful army across the Alps in the direction of Trent. The Baron Von Hiller, with the title of commander-in-chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the Tyrol and of Italy, published a proclamation to the people of Italy, dated at Trent, October 26th, in which he announces that he has passed the Alps with an army of 60,000 men, that he has turned at their sources the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta, and that the deliverance of Verona, Mantua, and Milan, may shortly be expected. In energetic language he calls upon the Italians to join in the general deliverance of Europe from tyranny, and holds out the prospect of fresh armies coming to their succour.

The city of Frankfort was now to be honoured with such an assemblage of sovereigns as have seldom been seen united in person in maintaining a common cause. On November the 5th, the emperor Alexander made his entrance on horseback at the head of the

Russian and Prussian guards, commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine. He was soon followed by the Austrian Emperor, accompanied by a numerous and splendid attendance, and several foreign ministers. They were afterwards joined by the kings of Prussia and Bavaria, and by several of the sovereign princes of Germany. A treaty was about this time concluded at Fulda between the emperor of Austria and the king of Wurtemberg, by virtue of which the latter renounced the confederation of the Rhine, and agreed to join his troops with those of the allies. Well might Napoleon say, when thus deserted by kings of his own creation, "all the world is now against us."

Previously to these latter transactions, various operations had been carrying on in Carniola and Istria, between the forces of the viceroy Eugene Beauharnois and general Nugent. The former had his principal force at Laybach; and finding himself much incommoded by the position of Nugent, he attacked it with a very superior force, but failed in his object, and the Austrians gained possession of the whole of Istria guarding the ridge of mountains which run from Trieste to Fiume. Various movements ensued in consequence of the Viceroy's attempt to keep up a communication with Trieste, which was threatened by Nugent, in concert with admiral Freeman, the British commander in the Adriatic. At length the French, after considerable losses, were obliged to retire across the Isonzo into Italy, leaving Gorizia in the hands of the Austrians. On October 12th, the town of Trieste was

occupied by the Austrian troops, and the siege of its castle was commenced, the guns for the purpose being landed from the fleet with a body of marines. Detachments from various corps in British pay were also landed from Lissa to assist in the enterprize. The operations being pushed with great vigour, the garrison capitulated about the end of the month, and thus possession was obtained of the Dalmatian coast to the upper end of the Adriatic. This success was announced by a public notification from the Prince Regent on December 11th, that the blockade between Trieste and the southern end of Dalmatia was discontinued. On the same day the blockade was taken off from all the ports of the United Provinces, except such as were still in the power of the French. The strong fortresses of Zara in Dalmatia capitulated to the combined Austrian and British forces on December the 6th, after a cannonade of 13 days, the garrison remaining prisoners of war.

The Crown Prince did not himself march for Holland as he appears at first to have intended; but with the main body of his army, about the end of November, crossed the Elbe, with the view of forcing Davoust from the line of the Stecknitz. The relief of the suffering city of Hamburg was another object, which, however, was not yet to be accomplished; and the separation of Denmark from its alliance with France was a more remote purpose, which the Swedish prince could not fail to keep in view.

In Holland the cause of national independence proceeded with all the success that could be expected

from the unanimity of the people, and the zealous efforts of the allies for its support. Succours from England were continually arriving, and that able general, sir Thomas Graham, was nominated to the chief command of the British forces. A proclamation of the prince of Orange from the Hague, on December the 6th, enters more explicitly into the subject of the change of constitution than had hitherto been done. After mentioning the necessity of delaying for some time his solemn installation in the sovereignty to which he had been invited, his Highness expresses his hope, that in the course of a few weeks he shall be able to announce to the nation, and also to submit to his fellow-countrymen, a constitution which, under a monarchical form, which they themselves have chosen, may secure to them their morals, their personal rights and privileges, in one word, their ancient freedom. In the meantime he declares, that he has taken the reins of government into his own hands, and dissolves the subsisting government of the United Netherlands. By another proclamation, dated December 9th, the Prince earnestly calls upon the Netherlands to promote by voluntary contributions a general arming for the complete liberation of their country from the French. The town of Helvoetsluys being evacuated by the French garrison on the night of the 5th, afforded a desirable landing place from England, which had before been wanting. The flotilla stationed there sailed to Williamstadt, which fortress also was deserted by the French on the 10th, the garrison retiring towards Bergen-op-Zoom,

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It is gratifying to read the following passage in this patriotic effusion:—"Great and generous England sees her sons crowned with Spanish laurels that shall never fade; and, besides the assistance which she has lent to the common cause, has the fortune and glory of having sent the unconquered Wellington, the immortal captain of the allied armies ever triumphant." Such, doubtless, must be the general feeling of true Spaniards, whatever be the temporary jealousies and bickerings between different branches of authority.

In the interval between the dissolution of the old Cortes and the assembling of the new for public business, a deputation of the former continued permanent for the purpose of watching over the constitution, and being at hand for particular events. It happened that this interference was called for by the following circumstance. The removal of the seat of government to Madrid was a question which had been several times agitated, and was made an affair of party. In this month, the report of a contagious fever prevailing at Gibraltar occasioned an alarm of the same distemper at Cadiz, and the council of state recommended to the Regency the immediate removal of all the departments of government to Madrid. The populace of Cadiz, filled with consternation, assembled in the streets, and vented their indignation against the advisers of a measure which they regarded as prejudicial to their interests, though without any violent proceedings. The permanent depu-

will say, that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not superior to France and Me." To meet the exigencies of the time, an imperial decree was issued imposing 30 additional centimes to the duty for the current year on doors, windows, and patents, a double personal contribution or property tax, and an additional tax on salt. And a decree of the senate passed for the levy of 300,000 conscripts, with the preamble "Considering that the enemy has invaded the frontiers of the empire on the side of the Pyrenees and the North, and that those of the Rhine and beyond the Alps are threatened." By the other decrees of the senate, the powers of the deputies of the legislative body, of the fourth series, were prolonged during the whole of the approaching session; and the direct nomination of the president of that body was invested in the emperor, who before only chose one of five candidates presented to him by it; manifest proofs of the apprehensions he began to entertain of any thing like an appeal to the people!

An event more ominous to the French domination in Europe, and more auspicious to the cause of political freedom, than any which had hitherto occurred, was the *Revolution in Holland*, declared about this time. Nothing could be more repugnant to the manners and sentiments of the people of the United Provinces, or more fatal to their interests as a trading nation, than their annexation to the French empire; and though inability to resist had awed them into submission, it cannot be doubted that a rooted abhorrence of the yoke im-

posed upon them was the prevalent sentiment of the Batavian community. In the month of February a conspiracy had been discovered at Amsterdam, for the purpose of subverting the existing government, in which a few obscure persons attached to the House of Orange were engaged; but the punishment of the conspirators had suppressed the project in its infancy. At length, apparently from no previous concert, but as the result of a sudden burst of public feeling, roused to action by the arrival of the allied troops on the Dutch frontier, on the 15th of November, the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, and with the old cry of *Orange boven*, universally put up the Orange colours, and proclaimed the sovereignty of that illustrious House. The populace displayed their hatred of the French by burning the watch-houses of the custom-house officers, and three of their vessels; and one of the officers was killed in the scuffle, but this was the only life lost on the occasion. The example of Amsterdam was followed by the other principal towns of the provinces of Holland and Utrecht. The French authorities were dismissed without injury, and a temporary government was proclaimed in the name of the prince of Orange, composed of the most respectable members of the old government, especially of those who were not employed by the French. On the 16th an administration was organized for Amsterdam under the direction of the armed burghers, and many of the leading citizens took upon themselves the care of preserving good order. Similar measures were a-

adopted at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other places. The intelligence of these events was brought over on the 21st to London, by the Baron Perponcher and Mr. James Fagel, deputed by the provisional government to inform the Prince Regent and the Prince of Orange of the revolution which had taken place. They waited on the latter at his house in Harley-street, and invited him in the name of his countrymen to come and put himself at their head; a call which he readily obeyed. A cabinet council was immediately summoned, at which his Highness was present; and the unanimous resolution was taken, of affording instant aid to the Dutch patriots with all the force that the country could furnish; and never was a political measure adopted in which the English nation more heartily or universally concurred. On November 25th the prince of Orange embarked at Deal, for Holland, on board his Majesty's ship *Warrior* of 74 guns, accompanied by the earl of Clancarty. So unpremeditated had been the revolutionary movement of the Dutch, that no regular military force was at hand to support the hazardous enterprize of abolishing an organized domination; and although the French troops in the country were upon a low establishment, there was nothing but an half-armed populace to oppose them. Their commanders seem however to have been struck with a panic by the suddenness of the change. Gen. Bouvet marched out of the Hague at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly Germans, who, when they had proceeded about twelve miles, hoisted the Orange cockade, severely beat

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their commander, and joined the patriots. It was, indeed, impossible in the present state of the European public to foresee how far defection from the French usurped authority might proceed. The evacuation of Amsterdam and Rotterdam was equally precipitate; and the armed douaniers, who seem to have formed the chief military force, were glad to escape in safety from places where they were peculiar objects of detestation. The first foreign aid that arrived to give confidence to the revolutionists was a body of 300 Cossacks, which presented itself before Amsterdam on the 23rd of November, and was admitted into the city on the following day. The remaining French, shut up in the old town-house, thereupon surrendered; and the Cossacks, with a party of burghers, took possession of the fort between Amsterdam and Haarlem, which surrendered by capitulation. These Cossacks were the forerunners of the Russian army under general Winsingerode; who, on entering the Dutch territory, issued a proclamation calling upon the people to rise in support of the good cause; and marching along the Yssel by Zwoll, Zutphen, and Deventer, reached Amersfort on the 23rd, whence he dispatched his Cossacks. On the 24th the French, whose main force was posted at Gorcum, having recovered their spirits, made a general advance upon Amsterdam, Woerden, and Dordrecht. The attack upon Amsterdam was repulsed, the assailants losing five pieces of cannon. The body which advanced on Dordrecht, being opposed by the armed burghers and the gun-boats, was driven back

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with considerable loss. At Woerden they succeeded so far as to gain temporary possession of the place, in which all the outrages were committed that brutality and revenge could inspire. The prince of Orange landed on the 30th at Schoeveling, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people, and immediately proceeded to the Hague, where he was received by the constituted authorities of that seat of government. It is a remarkable circumstance, and which may be productive of important future consequences, that his serene Highness was invited, on the commencement of this revolution, to take the reins of government, not under the ancient title of Stadtholder, but the new and indefinite one of Sovereign. Whence this alteration originated has not been made public; but we may learn from the past history of Holland, that the zealous friends of the House of Orange have always been vigilant to take occasion of the dangers and necessities of the state to enhance an authority perhaps too limited for the exertion of the powers requisite for the executive head of the Commonwealth. The post of the Brille on the day of the Prince's arrival declared in his favour; and no internal resistance to the revolutionary movement was manifested except from admiral Verheul, commander of the Texel fleet. Notwithstanding the desertion of great part of the Dutch sailors, he took possession with the French marines of the strong fort of the Helder, and declared his resolution of maintaining the authority which had placed him in his command. The Prussian general Bulow, on No-

vember 30th, took Arnheim by storm, the garrison of which was put to the sword. Amsterdam being now considered as in a state of security, the prince of Orange made his solemn entry on December 1st, amidst all the demonstrations of public joy usual on the reception of a sovereign; now probably much more sincere than when they were lavished on the ruler of France. On this event, the General Commission of the National Government issued an address to the inhabitants, in which they announced the change in the supreme authority in the following terms: "It is not William the sixth whom the people of the Netherlands have recalled, without knowing what they might have to hope or expect from him. It is William the first, who as Sovereign Prince by the wish of the Netherlanders, appears as sovereign among that people, which once before has been delivered by another William I. from the slavery of a foreign despotism. Your civil liberty shall be secured by laws, by a constitution giving a basis to your freedom, and be better founded than ever." The Prince himself, on the following day, put forth a proclamation to the same purpose, alluding to that *higher relation* towards the Netherlanders in which he is placed in consequence of their desire, and in accepting which, "he sacrifices his own opinion to their wishes." He adverted to the "still somewhat critical circumstances" in which they were placed, and trusted in their co-operation to effect the complete deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke. The English guards now arrived on the coast; a Prussian and

Russian general at the Hague concerted operations for the total expulsion of the enemy; and henceforth the progress of the Dutch revolution is inseparably connected with that of the allied arms.

We now revert to the movements of the Crown Prince of Sweden, which were of such essential importance to the liberation of the north of Germany and the United Provinces. After the battles of Leipzig it had been his first intention to march on Cassel; but various considerations induced him to direct his course more towards the north, one of which, doubtless not the least efficacious, was the immediate restoration of the electoral dominions to the crown of England. He left his headquarters at Muhlhausen on Oct. 29th, and on the 31st arrived at Göttingen, where his presence caused unbounded joy to the people, as the signal of their deliverance from an odious tyranny, and their return to the mild and paternal rule of their legitimate sovereign. On November 6th, he moved his headquarters to Hanover. His entry was preceded by a proclamation to the Hanoverians, in the name of the Privy Councillors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the electoral ministry of Brunswick-Lüneburg for the State and Cabinet. Its purpose was, to announce their resumption of the government of the electoral dominions, and to confirm the provisional commissions of government appointed by the military authority. At the same time the people were exhorted not to lay aside their arms, or relax in their exertions, till the liberation of Germany should be completed and fully secured. The

Crown Prince proceeded to Bremen, which city he entered on the 17th. He there received information of the advance of the Russian troops under Winzingerode to the Wesel, and of the march of Bulow's army upon Arnheim, the results of which have been already mentioned. It appears at this time to have been his intention to proceed in person to Holland, and take the command of the Russian and Prussian troops employed in the recovery of that country.

In this progress of restoration, which appeared to be the general order of the day, it could not be thought extraordinary that the Tyrolese, who had been transferred against their will from Austria to Bavaria, should exhibit symptoms of a wish to return to their former master. Some manifestations of this kind undoubtedly were the cause of an address "To the inhabitants of the Italian and Illyrian quarter of the Tyrol," issued at Botzen on October 24th and signed *Roschmanny*, Privy-Councillor of his Imperial Majesty. After adverting to the treaty of alliance and amity signed between his Imperial Apostolic Majesty and the king of Bavaria, and the consequent cessation of all hostility between the two powers, the subscriber declares, that the emperor of Austria will consider every violation of the Bavarian territory, or resistance to the authorities established by his ally, as an act of hostility against himself. He promises peace to the inhabitants of the Tyrol, and hopes that every one will wait in tranquillity the particular indemnifications to which he may have claims. He concludes:

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"The fixing of the boundaries of each state will not in future depend on the pleasure of a single sovereign, or on the right of conquest, but on the consent of other powers. Such is the wish of my master—the object of this war—the spirit of the peace which must be conquered, and which shall restore their rights to every people in Europe."

Whilst Germany was the principal field of the operations of the allied arms, the court of Austria was not inattentive to the liberation of the north of Italy; and in addition to the efforts making on the side of Venice, and on the Adriatic, it sent a powerful army across the Alps in the direction of Trent. The Baron Von Hiller, with the title of commander-in-chief of the Imperial and Royal army of the Tyrol and of Italy, published a proclamation to the people of Italy, dated at Trent, October 26th, in which he announces that he has passed the Alps with an army of 60,000 men, that he has turned at their sources the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brenta, and that the deliverance of Verona, Mantua, and Milan, may shortly be expected. In energetic language he calls upon the Italians to join in the general deliverance of Europe from tyranny, and holds out the prospect of fresh armies coming to their succour.

The city of Frankfort was now to be honoured with such an assemblage of sovereigns as have seldom been seen united in person in maintaining a common cause. On November the 5th, the emperor Alexander made his entrance on horseback at the head of the

Russian and Prussian guards, commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine. He was soon followed by the Austrian Emperor, accompanied by a numerous and splendid attendance, and several foreign ministers. They were afterwards joined by the kings of Prussia and Bavaria, and by several of the sovereign princes of Germany. A treaty was about this time concluded at Fulda between the emperor of Austria and the king of Wurtemberg, by virtue of which the latter renounced the confederation of the Rhine, and agreed to join his troops with those of the allies. Well might Napoleon say, when thus deserted by kings of his own creation, "all the world is now against us."

Previously to these latter transactions, various operations had been carrying on in Carniola and Istria, between the forces of the viceroy Eugene Beauharnois and general Nugent. The former had his principal force at Laybach; and finding himself much incommoded by the position of Nugent, he attacked it with a very superior force, but failed in his object, and the Austrians gained possession of the whole of Istria guarding the ridge of mountains which run from Trieste to Fiume. Various movements ensued in consequence of the Viceroy's attempt to keep up a communication with Trieste, which was threatened by Nugent, in concert with admiral Freeman, the British commander in the Adriatic. At length the French, after considerable losses, were obliged to retire across the Isonzo into Italy, leaving Gorizia in the hands of the Austrians. On October 12th, the town of Trieste was

occupied by the Austrian troops, and the siege of its castle was commenced, the guns for the purpose being landed from the fleet with a body of marines. Detachments from various corps in British pay were also landed from Lissa to assist in the enterprise. The operations being pushed with great vigour, the garrison capitulated about the end of the month, and thus possession was obtained of the Dalmatian coast to the upper end of the Adriatic. This success was announced by a public notification from the Prince Regent on December 11th, that the blockade between Trieste and the southern end of Dalmatia was discontinued. On the same day the blockade was taken off from all the ports of the United Provinces, except such as were still in the power of the French. The strong fortresses of Zara in Dalmatia capitulated to the combined Austrian and British forces on December the 6th, after a cannonade of 13 days, the garrison remaining prisoners of war.

The Crown Prince did not himself march for Holland as he appears at first to have intended; but with the main body of his army, about the end of November, crossed the Elbe, with the view of forcing Davoust from the line of the Stecknitz. The relief of the suffering city of Hamburg was another object, which, however, was not yet to be accomplished; and the separation of Denmark from its alliance with France was a more remote purpose, which the Swedish prince could not fail to keep in view.

In Holland the cause of national independence proceeded with all the success that could be expected

from the unanimity of the people, and the zealous efforts of the allies for its support. Succours from England were continually arriving, and that able general, sir Thomas Graham, was nominated to the chief command of the British forces. A proclamation of the prince of Orange from the Hague, on December the 6th, enters more explicitly into the subject of the change of constitution than had hitherto been done. After mentioning the necessity of delaying for some time his solemn installation in the sovereignty to which he had been invited, his Highness expresses his hope, that in the course of a few weeks he shall be able to announce to the nation, and also to submit to his fellow-countrymen, a constitution which, under a monarchical form, which they themselves have chosen, may secure to them their morals, their personal rights and privileges, in one word, their ancient freedom. In the meantime he declares, that he has taken the reins of government into his own hands, and dissolves the subsisting government of the United Netherlands. By another proclamation, dated December 9th, the Prince earnestly calls upon the Netherlands to promote by voluntary contributions a general arming for the complete liberation of their country from the French. The town of Helvoetsluis being evacuated by the French garrison on the night of the 5th, afforded a desirable landing place from England, which had before been wanting. The flotilla stationed there sailed to Williamstadt, which fortress also was deserted by the French on the 10th, the garrison retiring towards Bergen-op-Zoom,

after ineffectually attempting to destroy the flotilla. The important town of Breda, the capital of Dutch Flanders, was about this time taken possession of by 300 of Benken-dorff's Cossacks, who, appearing before it, and giving out that they were the advanced guard of 10,000 Russians, so much intimidated the garrison, that they marched out; but before the evacuation was completed, 600 of them are said to have been made prisoners by the small band of assailants. The French afterwards made an attempt in force to recover the place before it was adequately garrisoned, but were repulsed. On the 7th the town of Zirickzee, on the island of Schowen, was delivered from the French by the assistance of a force sent from his Majesty's ship *Horatio*; and the rest of the island was afterwards evacuated by them, as was also the neighbouring island of Tholen. At this time almost the whole of the Seven Provinces were cleared of the enemy, with the exception of a few fortified places.

The consultations of the grand assembly of allied sovereigns at Frankfort produced a declaration in their name, dated the 1st of December, in which they lay open, in the face of the world, the views and determinations guiding their conduct in the present contest. They affirm, that they do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance haughtily announced and long exercised by the emperor Napoleon beyond the limits of his empire; that the first use they made of victory was, to offer him peace upon conditions founded on the independence of the French empire as well as on that of the

other States of Europe; that they desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy, its power being one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe, and that they confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew; that wishing also to be free, tranquil, and happy themselves, they desire a state of peace which by a just equilibrium of strength may preserve their people from the calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years, and that they will not lay down their arms till they have obtained this beneficial result (See State Papers). The moderate and liberal tone of this declaration was pleasing to all the friends of peace and humanity; and though it did not bind the allied potentates to specific proposals, yet it pledged them to such general conditions as the French nation, if not its ruler, ought to be well satisfied with. On the other side, Napoleon, on December 19th, in a speech before the legislative body, after some declarations of his own wishes for peace, informs them that he had entered into negotiations with the allied powers, and had adhered to their preliminary bases, but that new delays, not to be ascribed to France, had deferred the expected congress at Mannheim. On his part (he says) there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace; but he intimates that it must be on terms consistent with honour; and he acquaints them that he has ordered all the original documents to be laid before them. Upon what difference of interpretation of the "preliminary bases" further negotiations were sus-

pended, and the appeal was again made to the sword, the public have not been informed; but from the tone still taken by the French ruler, and his well-known character, it may be presumed that his mind was not yet humiliated to acquiescence in those sacrifices of past dominion which would be required of him.

The army of the Crown Prince having crossed the Elbe at different places, made dispositions on December 2nd, for attacking marshal Davoust in his strong position on the Stecknitz; he did not, however, wait the assault, but withdrew in the night across the Bille. After various movements of the several corps of the army, and the reduction of some positions of the enemy, the Swedes under count Stedingk advanced near Lubeck, with the intention of taking it by escalade. But before the ladders were brought up, a parley took place, in consequence of which general Lallemant evacuated the town with his garrison on the night of the 6th, on the condition that they should not be pursued till the following morning. Lubeck was entered by the Swedes on the same night, and another of the Hanse towns was thus restored to its ancient state of freedom. The French were pursued by the cavalry on the next day, and many of them were taken prisoners. The Crown Prince now marched towards the Danish frontier, and fixed his head-quarters at Neumunster on the 11th. Davoust, who had retreated to Hamburg, made a strong sortie with his cavalry, which drove before it some advanced posts of Cossacks, but was afterwards beaten back with

loss. The allied army proceeded towards Holstein, and Gen. Tettenborne crossed the Eyder, and occupied Frederickstadt, Tommingen, and Husum, pushing detachments towards Flensburg and Schleswig. General Skioldebrand coming up with the retreating Danes at Bornhoft had a sharp action with them, in which many fell on both sides. The Danes, still pursued, and cut off from all communication with Davoust, endeavoured to force their way to Rendsburg, which, after a bloody engagement with general Walmoden, they at length reached. Being there entirely surrounded, the Prince of Hesse, their commander, requested an armistice, which was granted by the Crown Prince, whose headquarters were at Kiel on the 16th. By its conditions, the whole of Holstein, and the part of Schleswig bordering the Eyder, were to remain in the possession of the allies, who were to have the liberty of possessing themselves, if they were able, of the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Friedriksort. The road from Schleswig to Rendsburg was to be open for provisioning the Danish troops in that town, but no succours were to be sent to them, nor new works to be raised either in attack or defence. The duration of the armistice was fixed from the 15th to the 29th of the current month. A proclamation issued by the Crown Prince informed the people of Holstein that their country was taken possession of as a pledge for the cession of Norway to Sweden. Of the expected fortresses, Friedriksort capitulated on the 19th; and Gluckstadt, an important place at the mouth of the Elbe, on Jan. 6th.

In the reduction of the latter, great assistance was given by a British naval force.

It may not be improper here to make a short digression from the narrative of military operations, in order to revert to the origin of that war between Sweden and Denmark which was now approaching its crisis. In the treaty between Sweden and Russia, afterwards acceded to by Great Britain, one of the articles was, a compulsory cession by Denmark of the kingdom of Norway to the crown of Sweden. Concerning the justice of such a requisition from a power with which the two first contracting powers had no cause of quarrel, some discussion will be found in the Parliamentary Debates. As a matter of political expedience, it was evident that Russia, not choosing to purchase the concurrence of Sweden in her resistance to the French domination, by resigning her conquests in Finland, was willing to give that power a compensation in Norway; a country, the possession of which was extremely desirable to Sweden, in order to render her entire mistress of the Scandinavian peninsula, and prevent future invasions from that quarter. Though an indemnification upon the German continent was proposed to the king of Denmark, it was natural that he should manifest a repugnance to a foreign dictation respecting his hereditary dominions; and he had likewise those connections with France which forbade his accession to the northern confederacy forming against her. The maxims of policy, if not those of morality, refuse to permit neutrality in an inferior state in the contests of neighbouring powerful

ones; and doubtless, in the present case, the expulsion of the French from countries they had usurped, and their reduction within limits which might be compatible with the security and independence of the rest of Europe, were great and legitimate objects. It soon appeared, therefore, that Denmark would have no other alternative than that of choosing to which party she was to ally her arms. The Copenhagen Gazette of June the 5th, contains some interesting particulars of an advance towards negotiation with the Danish court lately made by the allied powers. It states, that on May the 31st, an English naval officer who arrived with a flag of truce, delivered a letter from Mr. Thornton, the English envoy at the court of Sweden, and from the English general Hope, together with another from the Swedish chancellor, both dated from the English man-of-war *Defiance*, in *Kiøge*-bay, mentioning that the Russian general, Baron Von Suchtelen, was on board the same vessel, in order to participate in the negotiations for peace proposed on the part of England in the above-mentioned letter, and likewise in treating on the dubious relations of peace now subsisting between Denmark and Sweden. It appeared from the tenor of these proposals, that the Crown Prince of Sweden was now content to require only the cession of the diocese of *Drontheim* in Norway, with the territory lying between it and the Russian frontier; also, that a demand was made of 25,000 Danish troops, to be placed under the command of the Crown Prince, and employed in conjunction with the troops of the allied powers

against the French in the north of Germany. This was the basis laid down by the English plenipotentiaries for the re-establishment of peace with Great Britain, upon the conclusion of which, the Danish colonies were to be restored, but not the island of Heligoland; and there was to be no indemnification for the loss of the fleet. These propositions (the Gazette says) were answered, by his Majesty's command, in a manner corresponding to the dignity of the crown, and the interests of his states. The flag of truce returned on the afternoon of the 2nd. It is announced as the King's unalterable determination to maintain the union of his kingdoms.

The Danish declaration of war against Sweden was published at Copenhagen on the 5th of September. It begins with complaints of the maritime conduct of that power in suffering, contrary to the treaty of Jonkoping, the ships and cruisers hostile to Denmark to make prizes of Danish ships close to the coasts, and even in the ports of Sweden. The failure of the restitution of Danish property sequestered in Sweden pursuant to the stipulations in the treaty above-mentioned, is next adverted to; after which the agreement between Russia and Sweden for the seizure of Norway is touched upon, and remarks are made on the insidious conduct of the latter in distributing proclamations to detach the Norwegians from their allegiance to their lawful sovereign. A heavy complaint against the Swedish government is then brought for its detention of a great number of ships laden with

corn dispatched by the Danish government, and by individuals, for the relief of the scarcity under which Norway was labouring in the Swedish ports into which they had been driven by stress of weather. It then relates the successive steps by which Sweden withdrew all friendly intercourse with Denmark, and at length proceeded to actual hostilities by sea: and it concludes with an appeal to the justice of the defensive war in which Denmark finds itself unavoidably engaged. This declaration was met on the part of Sweden by a counter-declaration of war against Denmark, dated September 15th, chiefly remarkable by its brevity. It recites in general terms injuries inflicted on the Swedish commerce by the Danish privateers; and regarding a state of war as actually commenced, it formally notifies the same to all the land and sea officers of Sweden. From the subsequent operations, it has appeared that the Crown Prince, after effectually fulfilling his obligations of acting with the other allied powers in the expulsion of the French from Germany, made use of the first opportunity to turn his arms against the Danes; and from the state to which they were reduced at the close of the year, the necessity of their compliance with such terms of peace as may be imposed upon them may readily be anticipated.

Among the faults with which Napoleon has been charged in the conduct of this campaign, is enumerated that of leaving behind him on his last retreat from the Elbe, a number of garrisons in an insulated state, which could not

fail in the end of falling into the power of a superior enemy, and the deduction of which would make a very serious diminution of his veteran troops. The most considerable body of these was remaining in Dresden after the fatal battle of Leipzig, under the command of Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, when, indeed, it probably was incapable of joining the main army of the retreating French. An addition was made to it of the relics of Vandamme's army, driven in by the Russians. The great number of soldiers, with the town's people, and many from the country, who took refuge within its walls, made a superabundant population, which was soon visited with all the calamities attendant upon disease and scarcity. A private letter from Dresden during its investment by the allies, gives a most distressing narrative of the evils endured. "The French soldiers (says the writer) like spectres were wandering about the streets, and had often scarcely strength to beg: others were seen laying hold of the corners of streets, falling down through weakness, and dying on the spot. Every day more than a score of these victims were found in the streets, on the dunghills, or under carriages. Pious Catholic priests were often seen kneeling by their side, and giving them extreme unction." The Marshal for a time thought of nothing but resistance, and incessantly caused new entrenchments to be thrown up around the city, and the streets and suburbs to be harricaded. He then attempted to march away with the greater part of his troops by the left bank of the Elbe, but the

Russian commanders drove him back into Dresden. On November 6th, he attacked the blockading corps on the right bank of the Elbe, with the intention of penetrating to Torgau, but in this he was also foiled. Reduced to a state of despair, he now proposed a capitulation to general Klenau, on the condition of declaring his troops prisoners of war, but to be marched to France and there exchanged, with an engagement not to serve against the allies for six months. The proposal was accepted, and the French began to quit Dresden on the 12th; but the commander-in-chief, Prince Schwartzberg, refused to ratify the treaty, and made the offer to the Marshal of re-entering the place. This he declined, and submitted to the condition of surrendering himself and his men absolutely as prisoners of war. By a return given as accurate, the number thus capitulating amounted to 1,759 officers (among whom were 13 generals of division, beside the Marshal) and 38,745 privates.

The town of Stettin, with its dependent forts, surrendered to the allies by a capitulation signed on November 21st, on the same leading condition, that the garrisons should be detained in Germany as prisoners of war. They marched out on December 5th, to the number of 7 generals, 533 officers, and 7,100 privates. Of these 1,400 were Dutch, who immediately mounted the Orange cockade, that they might be sent to the assistance of their countrymen. The French were conducted across the Oder.

Another example was presented, in the case of the Swiss Cantons,

of a proposed neutrality being compelled to give way to the plans of superior power. It was an obvious piece of policy in the French emperor, who had before him the prospect of invasion from different quarters, to secure an important line of frontier by the interposition of a neutral territory; and being by title protector of the Helvetic confederacy, he might expect that his influence would engage that nation so far in his cause, as to maintain their own right to prevent the entrance of any foreign army on their territories. Doubtless, therefore, through his suggestion, the Landamman and members of the diet of the 19 Swiss Cantons, issued, on Nov. 20th, an address to their constituents, informing them that it had been determined in the diet to notify to all the belligerent powers a declaration of the neutrality of Switzerland. For the purpose of maintaining this neutrality, an army of 45,000 men was to be raised, and to form a line on the frontiers: and posts with inscriptions marking the limits of the Swiss territory were placed along the northern boundary. It is probable that the troops were chiefly nominal, and that there was no serious intention of measuring forces with the allied powers if they should refuse to admit of the assumed neutrality. The trial soon arrived; for the army of Prince Schwartzberg appeared upon the Swiss frontier, and that general, on December 21st, addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Switzerland. In this paper, he refers to a declaration in the name of the allied powers, of the motives producing his entrance upon the Swiss terri-

ties; and says, that he expects the most friendly dispositions from all true patriots who feel how much the object of the present war, namely, the re-establishment of a just and wise political system for all Europe, is connected with the future destinies of Switzerland. He concludes, "We enter among you as the friends of your country, of your name, of your rights; confident of your good-will and co-operation, we will act as such under all circumstances; we trust also, that we shall evacuate your country as friends, carrying along with us your gratitude and benedictions, when we shall have attained the great object at which we aim." The declaration alluded to, is contained in a note addressed to the Landamman of Switzerland by the count de Capodistria, and the chevalier de Lebzelter. After reciting the means by which the emperor Napoleon had subverted the ancient constitution of the country, and destroyed its independence, they declare that the allied powers cannot admit of a neutrality, which, in the actual circumstances of Switzerland, exists only in name—that their Imperial and Royal Majesties solemnly engage themselves not to lay down their arms before they ensure to the republic those places which France has torn from it—that they will never suffer that Switzerland shall be placed under a foreign influence—and that they will recognize her neutrality on the day that she shall become free and independent. The result of these measures is communicated in the despatches of lords Cathcart and Aberdeen. The Austrian forces crossed the Rhine at Schaffhausen,

Basle, and intermediate places, and proceeded on their march to the French frontier, observing the strictest order and discipline. The Swiss regular troops retired, and the militia expected to be disembodied, and no act of hostility occurred. Count Bubna entered Bern on December 24th, with a strong body of cavalry, and on that day a revolution took place by which the ancient government of that canton was re-established, with the acclamations of the people; and it was not doubted that the other cantons would follow the example.

The fate of Saxony is left undetermined, and it is probable that its sovereign will be one of the principal sufferers for the part taken in the contests of the year. The government has for the present been conferred upon prince Replin, who, on December 9th, made a speech to the deputies of all the colleges of the administration at Dresden, in which he acquainted them, that the allied sovereigns had ordained that the kingdom of Saxony should be governed in their names until a general peace; and that the continued enmity shown by the Saxon government to their cause till the last moment, had obliged them to take this step.

Frankfort has the pleasing prospect of being restored to its ancient prosperity and independence in the vicissitude of events. The high powers who have honoured it with their presence, published, on December 14th, an ordinance, by which the city with the territory formerly belonging to it is declared a separate government, with a free constitution peculiar to itself, under their protection.

The electorate of Hanover has obtained an addition of territory by the annexation of the principality of Hildesheim, in virtue of a convention between the king of Prussia and the Prince Regent of England. The Prince, in an address to the inhabitants, in the name of king George III. informs them of the change which it styles the most desirable and natural state for them, their country being surrounded on almost all sides by the German provinces of his house, which it resembled in usages and ancient constitution, and of which it once, for more than a century, made a part. It is probable they will not find themselves losers by the transfer. It seems to be intended that the electorate shall henceforth be the residence of a prince of the blood as its governor. The duke of Cambridge has been appointed to that office, who made his entrance into Hanover on December 19th, accompanied by count Munster, and was received with every demonstration of the public joy.

Mention has already been made of an exhortatory address from an Austrian minister to the Tyrolese, for the purpose of rendering them tranquil during the present state of things. It was doubtless suggested by an indication of some revolutionary movements, and it afterwards appeared that they were not to be suppressed by such means. A hatred to the Bavarian dominion, and a desire to return under that of Austria, seem to have been the incitements which drew a number of young men from the valleys of the Tyrol, who set up the standard of insurrection, and advancing to Inspruck, attacked the Bavarian troops in that capital, and obtained

temporary possession of it. These proceedings occasioned two proclamations to be issued in December 12th, addressed to the Tyrolese, one from marshal count Bellegarde, commander of the Austrian army destined against Italy, who was taking his way through that country; the other, from the Bavarian general-commissary, baron von Lerchenfeld, in which the insurgents were reminded of their duty, and threatened with force of arms should they delay to return to their allegiance. Later advices stated, that these addresses had produced the desired effect, and that the insurgents were quietly going back to their houses.

The passage of the Rhine into the French territory was the object which principally occupied the allied armies on its bank during the last month of the year. It was effected with little or no opposition at various points, not a single French army appearing in the field to defend the frontier. The strong fort of Huningen in Alsace was invested, and the allied troops spread over that province, and Franche Comté. In these alarming circumstances, Napoleon issued a decree, dated December 26th, the tenor of which strongly marked his sense of the impending dangers. He announced by it the mission of senators or counsellors of state into the military divisions, in quality of his commissioners extraordinary, armed with powers relative to providing and organizing the means of defence, which in effect suspended all the magistracies and other authorities in the country, and extended the immediate agency of military despotism to every part. The commissioners nominated were

30 in number, to be accompanied by as many law officers. By a subsequent decree an adjournment of the legislative body was declared. The last important event of the year was the entrance into Geneva of an advanced guard of the allies, the French garrison of which had retired upon its appearance. At this momentous period, when France, which had for so many years, with her insatiable avidity for conquest, been extending her victorious arms through every neighbouring state; beheld herself in turn invaded from her barrier of the Pyrenees, and the river which she had once fixed as her eastern boundary, we close our account of the German and Spanish campaigns.

Few incidents worthy of record have occurred during the present year in the parts of Europe not directly engaged in that war which has been the common concern of so large a portion of it. The island of Sicily, though its future destiny is probably deeply involved in the final event of the war, is one of those parts: its singular and equivocal situation rendering it rather a passive spectator, than an agent, in the scenes transacting on the great theatre. In the history of the last year, the formation of a Sicilian constitution analogous to the English, and supported by British influence, the attempts of the queen to raise an opposition to it, her removal from court, and the temporary renunciation of the regal authority by the king in favour of his son, were briefly recorded. The notorious incapacity of the king was supposed to preclude any idea of his return to power; but on the 9th of March a royal *despatch*

was issued at Palermo, in which the king of the two Sicilies is made to inform his people, that his health, the ill state of which had induced him to disburden himself of the cares of government, being now re-established, he had resolved to resume the functions of royalty. It was very improbable that this should be a spontaneous movement; and accordingly we are informed in the following month, that it was the result of a counter-revolutionary project planned by the queen and count Palermo, the defeat of which terminated in the king's total abdication, and the queen's retiring to Sardinia, from whence she proceeded to Zante in June, where she took up her residence. The state of the island now appeared sufficiently tranquil to permit lord William Bentinck to part with a large detachment of the English troops for the Spanish service in Valencia, and to follow it in person; but the flame of party was only smothered, not extinguished. In the month of July it is stated that a commotion took place at Palermo, which was the first explosion of a conspiracy having for its object the subversion of the government, and the overthrow of the English interest. The conspirators had laid a plan of setting free a gang of desperate criminals confined in the principal gaol, previously to which, they attempted to seduce the Sicilian and Italian soldiery in the barracks from their allegiance, by sending a rabble to inspire discontent among them, and gain them over by presents of money, provisions, and clothes, of which articles they had been left scantily furnished. The exertions, however, of general Macfarlane,

rendered this part of the scheme abortive. But the machinations of faction were not confined to enterprises of this kind. In the parliament which opened in July, a number of disaffected persons had procured themselves to be returned as representatives to the House of Commons, where, as well as in the Upper House, an opposition to the measures of administration had been organized, which obliged the Sicilian ministers to tender their resignation to the hereditary prince. The offer had been accepted, and a new ministry had been appointed; but the same spirit of opposition was said still to be prevalent in both houses about the commencement of August. This situation of affairs perhaps hastened the return of lord W. Bentinck from Spain in the following month. From that time we have no particular accounts of the state of Sicily, which may therefore be presumed to be externally tranquil.

A visitation of that terrible disease, the Plague, in the island of Malta, spread alarm through all the neighbouring ports and islands in the Mediterranean, and was regarded with particular interest in England on account of the British troops stationed in it, and its commercial connexions with this country. From a relation communicated by Mr. Green, the head of the military medical establishment in Malta, who had acquired previous experience of the plague from his service in Egypt, it appears that having, in company with Mr. Iliff, apothecary to the forces, visited, on April 6th, the two persons who first died under suspicious circumstances, the captain and a seaman of

a vessel coming from Alexandria, they were so well convinced of the pestilential nature of the symptoms, that they recommended burning the ship and cargo, and putting in practice the preventive measures which were afterwards resorted to. Either, however, from neglect of this advice, or from the introduction of new infection, the disease gained a footing in the island, and other deaths occurred about the beginning of May attended with circumstances still more decisive. The Maltese physicians, with that reluctance to pronounce a dreaded name which has often been prejudicial in the beginning of a pestilential contagion, chose to employ the term of *malignant contagious fever* in reporting the existence of an infectious disease; which produced a solemn protest from Mr. Green, dated May 13th, against the use of an indefinite appellation which might delude the public with respect to the real nature of a distemper that ought to be called by its proper and common name of *the Plague*. Previously to this, however, on May 5th, the government had issued a proclamation announcing the disease, and recommending precautionary measures, which were observed only by the English, as the small number of deaths rendered the natives incredulous as to its true designation. From this time it spread over the whole island, but its ravages appear to have been most considerable in the crowded streets of the city, where many whole families were swept away. A letter, dated June 17th, says, that a habitation in the Strada Pozza had originally 52 inhabitants, all of whom were dead except a little girl, and she was

infected on that morning. Fort Manuel was allotted for the reception of persons not yet infected; who had been in infected houses; but it became necessary at length to send infected persons thither, whence numbers died in it. Great difficulty was experienced in putting into execution the orders for preventing communication between families and individuals of the different districts, the lower classes being less afraid of the disease, than averse to strict rules of confinement; the mortality, however, was not great in proportion to the vast populousness of the island, in which respect it is equaled by few places in the globe. Up to the 18th of June it is stated at 518. At the end of July the deaths had amounted to 2,400. Those in August were returned at 1,042. They began to diminish in September, and towards the end of October were reduced to two or three daily. On November 3rd, sir T. Maitland, the governor, issued a proclamation, stating that no new case of the plague had occurred in Valletta (the capital) or Floriana for more than a fortnight, and that there was every reason to hope that the inhabitants of the island would shortly be relieved from the restraints which had been necessary for their security. It does not appear that during the whole time of its prevalence it got into the quarters or barracks of the British troops, though a few of the foreign soldiers were infected.

Gibraltar was this year again visited by a contagious and fatal disease which, though at first reported to have been the plague, was recognised as a fever similar to that of 1804. It first appeared on

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the 5th of September in the persons of two porters, who were taken ill and died within a few hours of each other. New cases soon occurring, it was declared contagious by proclamation, and proper means were adopted to prevent the infection from spreading. All strangers were removed from the garrison, and many of the resident families quitted it. A lazaretto was formed on the neutral ground, quarantines were established in the houses where it had appeared, and the town was divided into districts under proper inspectors. The contagion was not confined to the town's-people, but

reached the military, and several officers fell victims to it. The mortality of the disease was considerable in proportion to the number affected, but happily its ravages were not of long duration. On December 23, the port was opened, and the communication by land was restored, and clean bills of health were issued. At the time of the prevalence of this epidemic, the fever at Cadiz which has been already mentioned, and which was apparently of the same nature, was in a progressive state, and caused all vessels arriving from that port to be placed under quarantine.

CHAPTER XVI.

American War.—Re-election of Mr. Madison.—Repulse of the American General Smyth.—Retreat of Dearborn from Champlain.—Report of Committee of Foreign Relations.—Additional Blockade of the Coast.—President's Message and Close of Congress.—General Winchester's Defeat and Capture.—American Post at Ogdensburg forced.—York taken by the Americans.—Capture of Mobile.—Congress re-assembled, and President's Message.—Affair on the Miami.—Fort George taken.—Attack on Sackett's Harbour.—Action on the Ontario, and at Burlington Heights.—Capture of the Corps under Boesiler.—Landings in the Chesapeake.—Torpedoes and exploding Machines employed.—Conclusion of the Session of Congress, and new Taxes.—Occurrences on Lake Ontario and Champlain.—Failure of Attack on Sanduski.—Reconnoissance on Fort George.—British Force on Lake-Erie captured.—General Proctor's Defeat.—Actions on Lake Ontario.—Invasion of Lower Canada by Hampton repulsed.—Wilkinson's Advance by the River St. Lawrence frustrated, and a Corps of his Army defeated.—Conclusion of the Campaign.—American System of Retaliation.

WE must now turn our eyes upon a theatre of war, the scenes of which afford none of that imposing grandeur which in some measure compensates to the mind the contemplation of human misery. It is however too much our own concern to be regarded with the indifference of mere spectators; and the novelty of some of its principles, with the political considerations it involves, render it perhaps more interesting to a philosophical observer than the perpetual recurrence of resembling events in the conflicts of long-established powers.

Before the expiration of the last year, an election for President and Vice-president of the United States

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occasioned a new trial of strength between the war and peace parties, which was decided by the re-election of Mr. Madison as President, on December 2nd; the votes in his favour being 128, against 89 for his competitor Mr. Clinton. The election of Mr. Gerry for Vice-president was carried by nearly the same majority. In this election, as in the war question, the voters on the successful side were generally of the states from Pennsylvania southwards, and on the other, of those from New York northwards. Some changes in the American ministry succeeded, which, however, made no change in the state of parties.

A partial action, in which the

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main body of the Americans under brigadier-general Smyth was repulsed with loss in an attempt to force the Niagara frontier between Chippawa and Fort Erie, by a small division of British under lieut.-col. Bishopp, took place on November 28th.

It was mentioned in the history of the last year, that the American general Dearborn, had advanced to Champlain, near the Canada line, for the purpose of crossing the frontier, and penetrating to Montreal. His troops made several reconnoissances beyond the line; but the vigorous preparations of general Prevost to receive them, disconcerted their plans; and on November 22nd, general Dearborn commenced a retreat with his whole army, which he conducted upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany, where he took up his winter quarters.

A report from the Committee of foreign relations, laid before the House of Representatives in Congress, on January 29th, merits attention, as stating the grounds of the existing war with Great Britain, and the causes which produced the failure of the attempts for its extinction. Having noticed the refusal of the president to concur in the proposal for an armistice made by admiral Warren, because nothing was said in it on the subject of impressment, the committee express their entire approbation of his conduct, observing, that "to appeal to arms in defence of a right, and to lay them down without securing it, would be considered in no other light than a relinquishment of it." They then proceed to consider the precise nature of that cause which has hi-

ther to prevented an accommodation. Great Britain, they say, claims a right to impress her own seamen, and to exercise it in American vessels. It insists that every American seaman should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those who are unprovided with such evidence should be impressed. Not to object that such a document may be lost or destroyed, on what principle does the British government require from the United States such a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry an evidence of their freedom on the main ocean, and in their own vessels? and are all to be considered as British subjects who do not bear with them that badge? Would Great Britain herself submit to such an usurpation of authority? After some more observations on this point, they go on to say, "Let it be distinctly understood, in case of an arrangement between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect; and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate." They consider it as the duty of the House to declare, in the most decisive terms, that should the British government decline such an arrangement, and persist in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the United States will resist it unceasingly with all their force. The report dwells with a good deal of prolixity on this topic, touching upon no other point of difference between the two nations; and it concludes

by recommending the passing of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels, and in the merchants' service of the United States."

A public notification was issued by the Prince Regent on March 30th, that necessary measures had been taken for blockading the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Mississippi. These were additional to the blockades of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

A proclamation issued by the governor of Bermuda, reciting a British order of council providing for the supply of the West India islands by a trade under special licences from the ports of the United States, but confining such licences to those of the Eastern states exclusively, produced a message from the President to the House of Representatives on February 24th, couched in terms of indignation and reproach which denoted the acuteness of his feelings with respect to any attempt for separating the interests of different parts of the union, and particularly when favouring that part in which he was conscious of being unpopular. He concluded with suggesting to Congress the expediency of a prohibition of any trade whatever by the citizens of the United States under special licences, and also a prohibition of all exportation from the United States in foreign bottoms. This matter was also touched upon in Mr. Madison's inaugural speech at the Capitol, on occasion of taking his oath of office, on March 4th. The other topics were the practice of imprisonment, the refusal by the British government

to consider as prisoners of war naturalized emigrants, and the employment of savages. Upon the whole, the address breathed a keen spirit of resentment against this nation; and we have to lament that the continuance of the war during this year has unhappily exasperated the feelings on both sides, and produced situations, hereafter to be mentioned, scarcely compatible with civilized hostility. The Congress closed its session on March 5th, without passing the prohibitory bills recommended by the President.

The attempts of the American army against Canada, in the meantime, produced nothing but disappointment and defeat. General Winchester, with a division of the American forces consisting of more than 1,000 men, advanced in January to the attack of Fort Detroit, and obtained possession of French-town, twenty-six miles from that place. Intelligence of this circumstance being conveyed to col. Proctor, he hastily assembled all the force within his reach, amounting to no more than 500 regulars and militia, and about 600 Indians, and marching to the enemy, attacked them on the morning of Jan. 22nd. Being posted in houses and enclosures, they made a desperate resistance, chiefly through dread of falling into the hands of the savages, but at length about 500 of them surrendered at discretion, and the remainder, attempting to retreat were almost all cut off by the Indians. General Winchester was among the captives, being taken by a Wyandot chief, who delivered him to the British commander. The loss of

On the 20th of January, 1847, the British forces, under the command of Major Macdonnell, of the Glen-garry light-infantry fencibles, at the head of about 480 regulars and militia. After a brisk action of an hour's continuance against 500 of the Americans, in which the bravery of the assailants in making way through deep snow under a galling fire was conspicuous, the post was carried, with the capture of 11 pieces of cannon, all the ammunition and stores, and 74 prisoners, and the destruction of two armed schooners, two gun-boats, and the barracks.

A success to the Americans much more than counterbalancing this loss, was the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, seated on Lake Ontario. General Dearborn, in a letter to the secretary at war, relates that arriving by water at the place in the morning of April 27th, he began landing the troops under a heavy fire. The British commander in York was general Sheaffe, whose force is stated at 700 regulars and militia, and 100 Indians. These he had stationed in the woods near the landing-place, and a spirited resistance was kept up, till the landing of general Pike with 7 or 800

ness, and the approach to the shore of the remainder of the assailants, induced the British to retreat to their works. When the Americans had advanced within 60 rods of the main work of the town, an explosion took place from a magazine, the effect of which was, to injure or destroy about 100 of the assailants, and 40 of the defenders. General Pike lost his life on this occasion, and was much regretted, as a brave and skilful officer. Commodore Chauncey in the meantime had worked into the harbour with his flotilla, and opened a fire upon the British batteries. General Sheaffe, after the explosion, marched out of the place with the regulars, and left the commander of the militia to capitulate. All resistance now ceased, and the terms of surrender were agreed upon, by which all the military and naval men and officers (about 300 in number) were made prisoners of war, and the public stores were delivered up to the victor. A large ship on the stocks, and much naval stores, had been set fire to before the surrender, but a considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remained undamaged. About this time, the Americans becoming fully sensible of the importance of gaining a naval superiority upon the lakes in their attempts on Canada, invited a number of the seamen of their ports whom the stagnation of trade had thrown out of employment, to man the small craft building on the shores of those great waters.

We may notice among the American successes, whatever be its future consequences, the capture

of the fortress of Mobile in West Florida. This place, alleged to be within the limits of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, having been hitherto retained on various pretexts, a detachment of general Harrison's army was sent against it, which made a landing on April 12th. The commander advancing to the fort with scaling ladders prepared for an assault, summoned the Spanish garrison to evacuate the place, with which requisition they complied and were embarked for Pensacola. A numerous artillery and a considerable quantity of ammunition were found in the fortress.

In this month the British blockading squadron in the Chesapeake sent some expeditions up the rivers of that inlet, the results of which are reported in our chapter of naval transactions. They were of no other moment than as they might impress the minds of the people in those parts with a desire for the termination of hostilities of which they were in danger of becoming the victims.

On May 25th, a message was received by the assembled Congress from the president of the United States. It began with informing them, that in consequence of an offer made by the emperor of Russia to mediate between the United States and Great Britain, three eminent citizens had been commissioned with the requisite powers for concluding a treaty of peace, on the presumption that the British cabinet would not refuse the acceptance of such a mediation. The envoys were also said to be authorised to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia. It then

adverted to the question of impressment, and complained of the continued employment of savages in the war, and of the late expeditions for plunder and conflagration in another quarter. After touching upon the naval and military successes of the United States, it proceeded to a statement of financial matters; and having remarked that the late loan of 16 millions of dollars was contracted for at no less interest than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it strongly recommended to the legislature raising additional taxes in order to abridge the necessity of recurring to loans. On the whole it appeared from the tenor of the message, that peace was looked to as the most desirable object, though the exacerbation of mind towards Great Britain had not subsided.

The lakes were now the most active scene of American warfare, and various spirited conflicts, though on a small scale, occurred on their coasts and waters. A party of the American army having taken post near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, a river flowing into Lake Erie, col. Proctor, on April 23rd, embarked with a force of regulars and militia, consisting of between eight and nine hundred, to whom were joined about twelve hundred Indians; and sailed for the Miami. In consequence of heavy rains he was not able to open his batteries till May 1st, at which time the enemy had so well secured himself by blockhouses and batteries, that no impression could be made on him. Whilst col. Proctor was still lying there, a reinforcement of American troops, to the number of 1,300, under the command of brigadier-general Clay, descending the river,

made a sudden attack upon him, aided by a sally of the garrison. For a few minutes the enemy was in possession of his batteries, and took some prisoners; but after a severe though short contest, they were repulsed, and the greatest part, except the party from the garrison, were killed or taken. Their loss was estimated at between 1,000 and 1,200, of which about 500 were returned as prisoners. The killed, wounded, and missing of the British did not exceed 100. Col. Proctor could not preserve his situation at the Miami, being deserted by half of the militia, and almost all the Indians, who, he observes, are not a permanent or disposable force, though occasionally a very powerful aid. It is a subject of regret that they should be at all found necessary in the contests between civilized nations.

The Americans, having collected a powerful force by land and water at the head of Lake Ontario, effected a landing near Fort George on the Niagara, on May 27th, under cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, and proceeded to the attack of the place. They were very gallantly opposed by the troops under col. Vincent, the commander, who, for some time checked their advance; but the superiority of numbers being such as rendered a lasting resistance impossible, he ordered the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, and evacuated the fort, having in the defence sustained a loss of about 300 in killed, wounded, and missing. In his retreat he was joined by lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, with all

the detachments from Chippawa to Fort Erie, and by other parties, which rendered his whole force about 1,600 men. With these he took up a position near the head of the lake. The American army in the meantime pushed on a considerable body towards Queen-town. Its whole force was estimated at nearly 10,000 men, which rendered them complete masters of the Niagara frontier.

An attempt upon the American post at Sackett's harbour in Lake Ontario was planned by sir George Prevost about the close of May, and its execution was committed to col. Baynes, aided by a fleet of boats under sir James Yeo. On the night of the 28th, the expedition composed of draughts from different regiments, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, proceeded from Kingston to the harbour, hoping to land before the enemy should be sufficiently apprized of the attack, to line the woods on the coast with troops; but a strong current and the darkness of the night frustrated this purpose, so that at the dawn of day, the Americans were fully prepared for their reception. The advance was however made with great gallantry, along a narrow causeway, connecting the island with the main, and through a thick wood, obstinately defended by the enemy, who were at length driven to their blockhouse and fort, after setting fire to their storehouses near the fort. As it was impossible for the expedition with the means it possessed, to attain any further object, and damage was continually sustained from the enemy's cannon, the troops were re-embarked,

with the loss of about 260 in killed, wounded, and missing.

On June 3rd, the British gun-boats on lake Ontario, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle au Noix, made prize of two American armed vessels, of 11 guns and 50 men each. An action greatly to the credit of the British troops occurred on June 6th, at Burlington Heights near the head of the same lake, where colonel Vincent was posted with a division of troops. Receiving information that the Americans had advanced from Forty-mile Creek with 3,500 infantry and 250 cavalry, and 8 or 9 field pieces, for the purpose of attacking him, he sent lieut.-col. Harvey with two light companies to reconnoitre, and from his report was led to determine upon a nocturnal attack of the enemy's camp, about seven miles distant. A force not exceeding 704 fire-locks was destined to this enterprise, which terminated in a complete surprize of the enemy, who were driven from their camp, with the loss of three guns and a brass howitzer, and two brigadier-generals with more than 100 officers and privates made prisoners. The British afterwards marched back to their cantonments, and the Americans, still greatly superior in numbers, after re-occupying their camp in order to destroy their incumbrances, commenced a precipitate retreat to the place whence they came.

The appearance of the squadron of sir J. Yeo off Forty-mile Creek determined the Americans to a further retreat, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, and a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into the hands of their

adversaries. General Dearborn then concentrated his forces at Fort George; and colonel Vincent, in consequence, made a forward movement from the head of the lake in order to support the light infantry and Indians who were employed in cutting off the supplies of the Americans. On June 24th, an occurrence took place which general Dearborn in his dispatch terms "unfortunate and unaccountable." He had detached, on the evening of the 23rd, lieut.-col. Boestler, with 570 men, to march by the way of Queens-town to the Beaver Dams, eight or nine miles thence, in order to disperse a body of British collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions. This detachment was attacked by the Indians from an ambuscade in the woods, and retired to clear ground, whence the commander sent express for a reinforcement. In the meantime lieut. Fitzgibbon arriving with a British force, the American leader seems to have lost his presence of mind, and without waiting for succours, agreed to a capitulation, by which two field-officers, 21 other officers, 27 non-commissioned officers, and 482 privates, were surrendered prisoners of war, with their colours and two field-pieces.

About this time, admiral sir J. B. Warren lying in the Chesapeake, on the intelligence that the enemy were fortifying Craney island, the possession of which was necessary to enable the light vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, directed a landing of the troops under sir Sidney Beckwith, on the nearest point to that place; but upon approaching the island, the shoalness

the 5th of September in the persons of two porters, who were taken ill and died within a few hours of each other. New cases soon occurring, it was declared contagious by proclamation, and proper means were adopted to prevent the infection from spreading. All strangers were removed from the garrison, and many of the resident families quitted it. A lazaretto was formed on the neutral ground, quarantines were established in the houses where it had appeared, and the town was divided into districts under proper inspectors. The contagion was not confined to the town's-people, but

reached the military, and several officers fell victims to it. The mortality of the disease was considerable in proportion to the number affected, but happily its ravages were not of long duration. On December 23, the port was opened, and the communication by land was restored, and clean bills of health were issued. At the time of the prevalence of this epidemic, the fever at Cadiz which has been already mentioned, and which was apparently of the same nature, was in a progressive state, and caused all vessels arriving from that port to be placed under quarantine.

CHAPTER XVI.

American War.—Re-election of Mr. Madison.—Repulse of the American General Smyth.—Retreat of Dearborn from Champlain.—Report of Committee of Foreign Relations.—Additional Blockade of the Coast.—President's Message and Close of Congress.—General Winchester's Defeat and Capture.—American Post at Ogdensburg forced.—York taken by the Americans.—Capture of Mobile.—Congress re-assembled, and President's Message.—Affair on the Miami.—Fort George taken.—Attack on Sackett's Harbour.—Action on the Ontario, and at Burlington Heights.—Capture of the Corps under Boestler.—Landings in the Chesapeake.—Torpedoes and exploding Machines employed.—Conclusion of the Session of Congress, and new Taxes.—Occurrences on Lake Ontario and Champlain.—Failure of Attack on Sanduski.—Reconnoissance on Fort George.—British Force on Lake-Erie captured.—General Proctor's Defeat.—Actions on Lake Ontario.—Invasion of Lower Canada by Hampton repulsed.—Wilkinson's Advance by the River St. Lawrence frustrated, and a Corps of his Army defeated.—Conclusion of the Campaign.—American System of Retaliation.

WE must now turn our eyes upon a theatre of war, the scenes of which afford none of that imposing grandeur which in some measure compensates to the mind the contemplation of human misery. It is however too much our own concern to be regarded with the indifference of mere spectators; and the novelty of some of its principles, with the political considerations it involves, render it perhaps more interesting to a philosophical observer than the perpetual recurrence of resembling events in the conflicts of long-established powers.

Before the expiration of the last year, an election for President and Vice-president of the United States

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occasioned a new trial of strength between the war and peace parties, which was decided by the re-election of Mr. Madison as President, on December 2nd; the votes in his favour being 128, against 89 for his competitor Mr. Clinton. The election of Mr. Gerry for Vice-president was carried by nearly the same majority. In this election, as in the war question, the voters on the successful side were generally of the states from Pennsylvania southwards, and on the other, of those from New York northwards. Some changes in the American ministry succeeded, which, however, made no change in the state of parties.

A partial action, in which the

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main body of the Americans under brigadier-general Smyth was repulsed with loss in an attempt to force the Niagara frontier between Chippawa and Fort Erie, by a small division of British under lieutenant-col. Bishopp, took place on November 28th.

It was mentioned in the history of the last year, that the American general Dearborn, had advanced to Champlain, near the Canada line, for the purpose of crossing the frontier, and penetrating to Montreal. His troops made several reconnoissances beyond the line; but the vigorous preparations of general Prevost to receive them, disconcerted their plans; and on November 22nd, general Dearborn commenced a retreat with his whole army, which he conducted upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany, where he took up his winter quarters.

A report from the Committee of foreign relations, laid before the House of Representatives in Congress, on January 29th, merits attention, as stating the grounds of the existing war with Great Britain, and the causes which produced the failure of the attempts for its extinction. Having noticed the refusal of the president to concur in the proposal for an armistice made by admiral Warren, because nothing was said in it on the subject of impressment, the committee express their entire approbation of his conduct, observing, that "to appeal to arms in defence of a right, and to lay them down without securing it, would be considered in no other light than a relinquishment of it." They then proceed to consider the precise nature of that cause which has hi-

ther to prevented an accommodation. Great Britain, they say, claims a right to impress her own seamen, and to exercise it in American vessels. It insists that every American seaman should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those who are unprovided with such evidence should be impressed. Not to object that such a document may be lost or destroyed, on what principle does the British government require from the United States such a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry an evidence of their freedom on the main ocean, and in their own vessels? and are all to be considered as British subjects who do not bear with them that badge? Would Great Britain herself submit to such an usurpation of authority? After some more observations on this point, they go on to say, "Let it be distinctly understood, in case of an arrangement between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect; and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate." They consider it as the duty of the House to declare, in the most decisive terms, that should the British government decline such an arrangement, and persist in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the United States will resist it unceasingly with all their force. The report dwells with a good deal of prolixity on this topic, touching upon no other point of difference between the two nations; and it concludes

by recommending the passing of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels, and in the merchants service of the United States."

A public notification was issued by the Prince Regent on March 30th, that necessary measures had been taken for blockading the ports and harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Mississippi. These were additional to the blockades of the Chesapeake and Delaware.

A proclamation issued by the governor of Bermuda, reciting a British order of council providing for the supply of the West India islands by a trade under special licences from the ports of the United States, but confining such licences to those of the Eastern states exclusively, produced a message from the President to the House of Representatives on February 24th, couched in terms of indignation and reproach which denoted the acuteness of his feelings with respect to any attempt for separating the interests of different parts of the union, and particularly when favouring that part in which he was conscious of being unpopular. He concluded with suggesting to Congress the expediency of a prohibition of any trade whatever by the citizens of the United States under special licences, and also a prohibition of all exportation from the United States in foreign bottoms. This matter was also touched upon in Mr. Madison's inaugural speech at the Capitol, on occasion of taking his oath of office, on March 4th. The other topics were the practice of imprisonment, the refusal by the British government

to consider as prisoners of war naturalized emigrants, and the employment of savages. Upon the whole, the address breathed a keen spirit of resentment against this nation; and we have to lament that the continuance of the war during this year has unhappily exasperated the feelings on both sides, and produced situations, hereafter to be mentioned, scarcely compatible with civilized hostility. The Congress closed its session on March 5th, without passing the prohibitory bills recommended by the President.

The attempts of the American army against Canada, in the meantime, produced nothing but disappointment and defeat. General Winchester, with a division of the American forces consisting of more than 1,000 men, advanced in January to the attack of Fort Detroit, and obtained possession of French-town, twenty-six miles from that place. Intelligence of this circumstance being conveyed to col. Proctor, he hastily assembled all the force within his reach, amounting to no more than 500 regulars and militia, and about 600 Indians, and marching to the enemy, attacked them on the morning of Jan. 22nd. Being posted in houses and enclosures, they made a desperate resistance, chiefly through dread of falling into the hands of the savages, but at length about 500 of them surrendered at discretion, and the remainder, attempting to retreat were almost all cut off by the Indians. General Winchester was among the captives, being taken by a Wyandot chief, who delivered him to the British commander. The loss of

the king's troops was 24 killed, and 158 wounded.

The Americans posted at Ogdenburgh, near the river St. Lawrence, having availed themselves of the frozen state of that river to make frequent predatory incursions upon the inhabitants on the Canadian border, sir G. Prevost, arriving on February 21st at Prescott, opposite the enemy, directed an attack of his position at Ogdenburgh, which took place on the following day under the command of major Macdonnel, of the Glengarry light-infantry fencibles, at the head of about 480 regulars and militia. After a brisk action of an hour's continuance against 500 of the Americans, in which the bravery of the assailants in making way through deep snow under a galling fire was conspicuous, the post was carried, with the capture of 11 pieces of cannon, all the ammunition and stores, and 74 prisoners, and the destruction of two armed schooners, two gunboats, and the barracks.

A success to the Americans much more than counterbalancing this loss, was the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, seated on Lake Ontario. General Dearborn, in a letter to the secretary at war, relates that arriving by water at the place in the morning of April 27th, he began landing the troops under a heavy fire. The British commander in York was general Sheaffe, whose force is stated at 700 regulars and militia, and 100 Indians. These he had stationed in the woods near the landing-place, and a spirited resistance was kept up, till the landing of general Pike with 7 or 800

men, and the approach to the shore of the remainder of the assailants, induced the British to retreat to their works. When the Americans had advanced within 60 rods of the main work of the town, an explosion took place from a magazine, the effect of which was, to injure or destroy about 100 of the assailants, and 40 of the defenders. General Pike lost his life on this occasion, and was much regretted, as a brave and skilful officer. Commodore Chauncey in the meantime had worked into the harbour with his flotilla, and opened a fire upon the British batteries. General Sheaffe, after the explosion, marched out of the place with the regulars, and left the commander of the militia to capitulate. All resistance now ceased, and the terms of surrender were agreed upon, by which all the military and naval men and officers (about 300 in number) were made prisoners of war, and the public stores were delivered up to the victor. A large ship on the stocks, and much naval stores, had been set fire to before the surrender, but a considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remained undamaged. About this time, the Americans becoming fully sensible of the importance of gaining a naval superiority upon the lakes in their attempts on Canada, invited a number of the seamen of their ports whom the stagnation of trade had thrown out of employment, to man the small craft building on the shores of those great waters.

We may notice among the American successes, whatever be its future consequences, the capture

of the fortress of Mobile in West Florida. This place, alleged to be within the limits of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, having been hitherto retained on various pretexts, a detachment of general Harrison's army was sent against it, which made a landing on April 12th. The commander advancing to the fort with scaling ladders prepared for an assault, summoned the Spanish garrison to evacuate the place, with which requisition they complied and were embarked for Pensacola. A numerous artillery and a considerable quantity of ammunition were found in the fortress.

In this month the British blockading squadron in the Chesapeake sent some expeditions up the rivers of that inlet, the results of which are reported in our chapter of naval transactions. They were of no other moment than as they might impress the minds of the people in those parts with a desire for the termination of hostilities of which they were in danger of becoming the victims.

On May 25th, a message was received by the assembled Congress from the president of the United States. It began with informing them, that in consequence of an offer made by the emperor of Russia to mediate between the United States and Great Britain, three eminent citizens had been commissioned with the requisite powers for concluding a treaty of peace, on the presumption that the British cabinet would not refuse the acceptance of such a mediation. The envoys were also said to be authorised to conclude a treaty of commerce with Russia. It then

adverted to the question of impressment, and complained of the continued employment of savages in the war, and of the late expeditions for plunder and conflagration in another quarter. After touching upon the naval and military successes of the United States, it proceeded to a statement of financial matters; and having remarked that the late loan of 16 millions of dollars was contracted for at no less interest than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it strongly recommended to the legislature raising additional taxes in order to abridge the necessity of recurring to loans. On the whole it appeared from the tenor of the message, that peace was looked to as the most desirable object, though the exacerbation of mind towards Great Britain had not subsided.

The lakes were now the most active scene of American warfare, and various spirited conflicts, though on a small scale, occurred on their coasts and waters. A party of the American army having taken post near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, a river flowing into Lake Erie, col. Proctor, on April 23rd, embarked with a force of regulars and militia, consisting of between eight and nine hundred, to whom were joined about twelve hundred Indians; and sailed for the Miami. In consequence of heavy rains he was not able to open his batteries till May 1st, at which time the enemy had so well secured himself by blockhouses and batteries, that no impression could be made on him. Whilst col. Proctor was still lying there, a reinforcement of American troops, to the number of 1,300, under the command of brigadier-general Clay, descending the river,

made a sudden attack upon him, aided by a sally of the garrison. For a few minutes the enemy was in possession of his batteries, and took some prisoners; but after a severe though short contest, they were repulsed, and the greatest part, except the party from the garrison, were killed or taken. Their loss was estimated at between 1,000 and 1,200, of which about 500 were returned as prisoners. The killed, wounded, and missing of the British did not exceed 100. Col. Proctor could not preserve his situation at the Miami, being deserted by half of the militia, and almost all the Indians, who, he observes, are not a permanent or disposable force, though occasionally a very powerful aid. It is a subject of regret that they should be at all found necessary in the contests between civilized nations.

The Americans, having collected a powerful force by land and water at the head of Lake Ontario, effected a landing near Fort George on the Niagara, on May 27th, under cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, and proceeded to the attack of the place. They were very gallantly opposed by the troops under col. Vincent, the commander, who, for some time checked their advance; but the superiority of numbers being such as rendered a lasting resistance impossible, he ordered the guns to be spiked, and the ammunition destroyed, and evacuated the fort, having in the defence sustained a loss of about 300 in killed, wounded, and missing. In his retreat he was joined by lieutenant-colonel Bishopp, with all

the detachments from Chippawa to Fort Erie, and by other parties, which rendered his whole force about 1,600 men. With these he took up a position near the head of the lake. The American army in the meantime pushed on a considerable body towards Queen-town. Its whole force was estimated at nearly 10,000 men, which rendered them complete masters of the Niagara frontier.

An attempt upon the American post at Sackett's harbour in Lake Ontario was planned by sir George Prevost about the close of May, and its execution was committed to col. Baynes, aided by a fleet of boats under sir James Yeo. On the night of the 28th, the expedition composed of draughts from different regiments, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, proceeded from Kingston to the harbour, hoping to land before the enemy should be sufficiently apprized of the attack, to line the woods on the coast with troops; but a strong current and the darkness of the night frustrated this purpose, so that at the dawn of day, the Americans were fully prepared for their reception. The advance was however made with great gallantry, along a narrow causeway, connecting the island with the main, and through a thick wood, obstinately defended by the enemy, who were at length driven to their blockhouse and fort, after setting fire to their storehouses near the fort. As it was impossible for the expedition with the means it possessed, to attain any further object, and damage was continually sustained from the enemy's cannon, the troops were re-embarked,

with the loss of about 260 in killed, wounded, and missing.

On June 3rd, the British gunboats on lake Ontario, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle au Noix, made prize of two American armed vessels, of 11 guns and 50 men each. An action greatly to the credit of the British troops occurred on June 6th, at Burlington Heights near the head of the same lake, where colonel Vincent was posted with a division of troops. Receiving information that the Americans had advanced from Forty-mile Creek with 3,500 infantry and 250 cavalry, and 8 or 9 field pieces, for the purpose of attacking him, he sent lieut.-col. Harvey with two light companies to reconnoitre, and from his report was led to determine upon a nocturnal attack of the enemy's camp, about seven miles distant. A force not exceeding 704 firelocks was destined to this enterprise, which terminated in a complete surprize of the enemy, who were driven from their camp, with the loss of three guns and a brass howitzer, and two brigadier-generals with more than 100 officers and privates made prisoners. The British afterwards marched back to their cantonments, and the Americans, still greatly superior in numbers, after re-occupying their camp in order to destroy their incumbrances, commenced a precipitate retreat to the place whence they came.

The appearance of the squadron of sir J. Yeo off Forty-mile Creek determined the Americans to a further retreat, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, and a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into the hands of their

adversaries. General Dearborn then concentrated his forces at Fort George; and colonel Vincent, in consequence, made a forward movement from the head of the lake in order to support the light infantry and Indians who were employed in cutting off the supplies of the Americans. On June 24th, an occurrence took place which general Dearborn in his dispatch terms "unfortunate and unaccountable." He had detached, on the evening of the 23rd, lieut.-col. Bostler, with 570 men, to march by the way of Queens-town to the Beaver Dams, eight or nine miles thence, in order to disperse a body of British collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions. This detachment was attacked by the Indians from an ambuscade in the woods, and retired to clear ground, whence the commander sent express for a reinforcement. In the meantime lieut. Fitzgibbon arriving with a British force, the American leader seems to have lost his presence of mind, and without waiting for succours, agreed to a capitulation, by which two field-officers, 21 other officers, 27 non-commissioned officers, and 482 privates, were surrendered prisoners of war, with their colours and two field-pieces.

About this time, admiral sir J. B. Warren lying in the Chesapeake, on the intelligence that the enemy were fortifying Craney island, the possession of which was necessary to enable the light vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, directed a landing of the troops under sir Sidney Beckwith, on the nearest point to that place; but upon approaching the island, the shoalness

of the water, and the strength of the enemy's defences, rendered the enterprize too difficult to be undertaken with any prospect of success; so that the troops were ordered back, after some loss had been sustained from the sinking of two boats. An attack upon an American post at Hampton on June 26th, was more successful. This post, defended by a considerable corps, and commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk, was thought by the admiral a proper object for an attempt; and accordingly, he embarked sir S. Beckwith's troops on board the light squadron commanded by rear-adm. Cockburn, on the night of the 25th, which were landed at day-light the following day to the Westward of Hampton. Whilst the enemy's attention was engaged by a fire from the armed vessels upon the batteries, the troops unobserved gained their flanks, and the action which ensued terminated in obtaining possession of their camp and batteries. Some loss was sustained by the British, but much more by the Americans. The capture of the islands of Ocracoke and Portsmouth on the coast of North Carolina, in July, by admiral Cockburn's squadron, has been mentioned under our head of naval transactions. On the whole it may be remarked, that although the coasts and inlets of this part of America were kept in continual alarm by the motions and enterprizes of the blockading squadrons, yet nothing was effected that can be regarded as important towards the general result of the war. The losses and disquiets, however, oc-

casioned to the Americans by the desultory warfare, induced the President, who had failed in his attempts to pass another bill of embargo, to issue, on July 29th, a strict injunction on all naval officers to exercise the utmost vigilance in stopping and detaining all vessels and craft proceeding, or apparently about to proceed, towards the blockading ships; it being ascertained that such intercourse had been carried on to a great extent both by natives and foreigners, thereby conveying provisions and intelligence to the enemy. Attempts were also publicly encouraged for the destruction of the British men of war upon those stations by torpedoes and other explosive machinery, which, if considered as unfair modes of hostility, were, unfortunately, first encouraged by the English ministry (See Parliamentary Debates). One of the concealed methods of doing mischief practised by the Americans, appears to merit unqualified reprobation from its truly insidious character. A schooner was fitted out from New York, laden with provisions and stores, under which were deposited several casks of gunpowder, with trains communicating with a piece of clockwork contrived to go off at a certain time. The vessel was thrown in the way of the *Ramillies*, which sent a boat to take possession of her, when she was deserted by her crew, and brought near the man of war. Fortunately, the captain, sir T. Hardy, directed that she should be placed alongside of a captured sloop, and not of the *Ramillies*. A dreadful explosion soon took place, which proved fatal to the second lieutenant and

ten seamen who were on board; the loss would have been much more serious had she been close to the Ramillies.

The extra session of Congress which concluded in August, conducted its business with unaccustomed dispatch, and with a degree of unanimity proving, that however reluctant a people may be to commence a war, when actually engaged in it, and especially when it is brought to their own doors, they will generally concur in measures rendered necessary by the circumstances. The establishment of a system of war-taxes capable of defraying the interest of the existing debt and of future loans was the principal business of the meeting; and though there were considerable differences of opinion as to the fittest objects of taxation, the majority gave their support to the measures proposed by the committee of ways and means. The duties imposed were, on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize; on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors; on sales by auction of merchandize, and ships and vessels; on sugar refined in the United States; on bank notes and certain negotiable paper; and on imported salt: these to continue in force during the present war, and a year after its termination. A further loan was authorised of 7,500,000 dollars for the service of the present year, and the first quarter of the next. A variety of acts were also passed relative to the prosecution and conduct of the war, and the provision for widows and orphans; and greater encouragement was given to privateers in respect to prizes. An act also passed, conformably to the President's former recommen-

dation, prohibiting the use of British commercial licences. From all these measures may be seen the rapid approach to the condition of an old belligerent, by a new state, the peculiar felicity of whose situation appeared to be that of being placed beyond the sphere of perpetual hostility which involves the greatest portion of the world.

We now revert to the occurrences on and near the Canadian lakes, which continued to be the most important scene of warlike action during the American campaign of this year.

A detachment of troops of different descriptions, from the centre division of the British army in Upper Canada, was embarked under the command of lieutenant-col. Bishopp, early on the morning of July 11th, for the purpose of destroying the American naval establishment at Black Rock on Lake Ontario. The detachment landed unperceived before day-light, and immediately proceeded to attack the batteries, which they carried with little opposition, the enemy retreating with precipitation. They then set fire to the block-houses, barracks, and navy-yard, with a large schooner; and the stores which could be got off were carried across the river, but before they could be taken away, the Americans, reinforced by a body of Indians, advanced, and rendered it expedient for the troops to retreat to their boats. They recrossed the river under a heavy fire, which occasioned a considerable loss, the commander himself being severely wounded; the purpose of the enterprise was, however, in great measure effected.

Sir G. Prevost, in a letter from the head-quarters at Kingston, da-

ted August 1st, mentions that the enemy still occupied the position of Fort George and its immediate vicinity, where they were straitened by the advance of the British commander, major-gen. De Rottenburg, to St. David's, within seven miles of the fort. The enemy's fleet, consisting of two ships, one brig, and 11 schooners, had sailed from Sackett's harbour some days before, and the British squadron had gone in search of it. With a view of calling off the attention of the Americans from this province to the defence of their own settlements, sir G. Prevost had sent out an expedition of gunboats and other vessels, with 800 picked men, to make a movement on Lake Champlain.

Another dispatch from sir George on August 8th, contains the information, that the enemy's fleet on Lake Ontario appeared on July 31st off the town of York (which the Americans had quitted after their former occupation of it) and making a landing under Commodore Chauncey, entered the place, liberated the prisoners in the gaol, and plundered the contents of some private stores, all public property having been previously removed. They landed again on the following day, burnt the small barrack, wood-yard, and storehouse, and afterwards sailed away, having done very little damage except to individuals. The town was totally defenceless, the principal persons having left it, and the militia being still under parole.

The result of the expedition to Lake Champlain is related in other letters. Lieut.-col. Murray states that the land-forces proceeding to Plattsburg destroyed there the ene-

my's arsenal, blockhouse, commissary's buildings, and stores, together with the extensive barracks of Saranac, capable of containing 4,000 troops. A quantity of naval stores was brought off, particularly equipments for a large number of batteaux. The barracks and stores at Swanton were also destroyed. A detachment sent to destroy the public buildings and stores at Champlain town effected their purpose without opposition. The militia assembled for the defence of Plattsburg had disbanded on the appearance of the armament. At this time the American general Hampton had concentrated his forces, said to consist of about 4,500 regulars, with a large body of militia, at Burlington. The naval part of the expedition on Lake Champlain had captured and destroyed four vessels, without any attempt from the enemy's armed vessels to rescue them.

Sir James Yeo made frequent attempts during the month of August to bring the American squadron on Lake Ontario to action, but was frustrated by light and baffling winds, and the enemy's superiority in sailing. On the night of the 10th, however, he was able to get so close to them, that it was necessary for them either to engage, or to sacrifice two of their schooners. They preferred the latter; and after firing a few shots, sir James took possession of two fine armed schooners, with a crew of 40 men each. The Americans lost two others of their largest schooners by oversetting in carrying too much sail when chased by the British squadron, and about 100 men perished with them.

General Proctor, in compliance

with the importunity of his Indian allies, made an advance with about 350 of the 41st regiment, and 3 or 4,000 Indians, and on August 2nd attempted to carry by assault the fort of Sandusky, near the head of Lake Erie. His savage friends keeping out of gun-shot, the few British were left to make the attack by themselves, in which they displayed great courage; but the fire from the defenders became so galling and destructive, that the general found it most prudent to order a retreat, which was effected with the loss of 25 killed, as many missing, and about 40 wounded. The American account states the whole loss at 150, and raised the number of assailants to 500 besides Indians.

Sir G. Prevost having removed his head-quarters to St. David's, on the Niagara frontier, directed on August 24th, a general reconnoissance to be made on the enemy's force at Fort George. This was effected by a surprise of the American picquets posted on its front, the greater part of whom were taken prisoners. The British penetrated close to the fort and the new entrenched camp formed near it, both which were found full of men, and "bristled with cannon," and also supported by the fire from Fort Niagara on the opposite side of the river. No provocation being able to induce the enemy to come out into the field, sir George returned without loss.

The great object of the Americans, that of gaining naval possession of the lakes, was fully accomplished in September with respect to Lake Erie. Commodore Perry, their commander on that

station, mentions in his dispatch, that on the 10th he discovered the hostile squadron from his anchorage at Putin Bay, and getting under weigh, they came to action a little before twelve. His vessel, the *Laurence*, was so much injured by the fire of his opponent, that it became unmanageable; and after an engagement of two hours, the greatest part of her crew being killed or wounded, he quitted her, and went on board the *Niagara*. Soon after, he saw the *Laurence's* colours struck, but the foe not being able to take possession of her, they were again hoisted. The *Niagara* then passed through the adverse line, consisting of two ships, a brig, a large schooner, and a sloop; and being assisted by his small vessels, which were got into close action, the whole of them were compelled to surrender. Most of the officers of the British, or rather Canadian squadron (for it is said to have been wholly equipped and chiefly manned by the inhabitants of Canada) were killed or wounded, as well as a great number of the crews. The remainder were landed as prisoners at Sandusky. The relation of this affair afterwards given by the British commander, capt. Barclay, does not materially differ from the preceding. He says, he was reduced to the necessity of sailing wretchedly manned as he was, to fight the enemy, who blockaded the ports, on account of his urgent want of provisions and stores. His ship, the *Detroit*, being, after a severe engagement, rendered almost a wreck, himself wounded, and his first lieutenant mortally so, his consort, the *Queen Charlotte*,

whose captain, Finnis, was killed, having struck, he was compelled to submit to the same fate. He represents the American squadron as greatly superior in strength; and says that there were not more than 50 British seamen on board his own vessels. He returns the loss in the action at 3 officers and 38 men killed; 9 officers and 85 men wounded.

The consequence of this disaster to the British was the relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimackinac, and the abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand River. General Proctor, on September 24th, commenced his retreat from Sandwich, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and destroyed the public buildings and stores of every kind. On October 5th, when within a few miles of a strong position which he purposed to take at the Moravian village on the Thames, he was attacked by general Harrison with a force so much superior, that resistance was vain, and his small army, consisting of not more than 450 regular troops, was obliged to disperse. Of these he afterwards collected about 200, with whom he at length reached Burlington Heights, the head-quarters of major-gen. Vincent.

In the American account of this action, the prisoners taken are said to amount to 601 regulars, including officers. Eight pieces of artillery were also captured.

On Lake Ontario, the opposite commanders, sir James Yeo, and commodore Chauncey, each in their despatches of September re-

present themselves as eager to bring their antagonist to fair combat, but disappointed by manœuvring, and unfavourable winds. On the 11th, there was a probability of a general engagement, the American fleet having, with the wind in their favour, got near enough to the British to do some mischief with their long guns, the fire of which could not be adequately returned. The fleets, however, parted without coming to close action. On the 28th the fleets had a running fight, in which the Pike, the American commodore's ship, lost her maintop-mast, and the Wolfe; sir J. Yeo's ship, her main and mizen top-mast; but a heavy gale separated the combatants. Little loss was incurred on either side in these affairs; but on October 5th the British suffered a serious disaster. Six sail of transports with troops on board, proceeding without convoy from York for Kingston, were intercepted and captured by the American fleet. The prisoners taken, of all descriptions, are stated at 264, a number which at this period could be ill spared.

Sir George Prevost having received information that the Americans were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, thought it expedient to quit Kingston, and repair to Montreal, where he arrived on September 25th. He found that the American major-general Hampton, after advancing to the frontier line, and overpowering one of the British picquets, had suddenly moved to the westward. In the meantime, the British commander of the district, sir R. Sheaffe, had moved the whole of his troops to

the defence of the frontier line, and had called out 3,000 of the sedentary militia. These were augmented to nearly 8,000 by sir G. Prevost, who testifies to the readiness with which the Canadians obeyed the call. He reports in his dispatch, dated October 8th, the enemy's force collected for the invasion of Canada as greater than at any former period; estimating that of general Harrison at Sandusky on the Michigan frontier at about 8,000; of general Wilkinson at Fort George and Niagara, at nearly 6,500 men, and of gen. Hampton at about 8,000; all these, regular troops, exclusive of 10,000 militia. In consequence of his solicitation to admiral Warren for a supply of seamen for the lake service, he had received the crews of two sloops of war, part of whom he had sent to join capt. Pring, on Lake Champlain, and the remainder to Lake Ontario.

Gen. Hampton, who had taken his post on the Chateauguay river, near a settlement called the Four Corners, crossed the boundary line into Lower Canada on the 21st of October, surprized a small party of Indians, and drove in a picquet of militia, and having made a road for bringing up his artillery, proceeded against the British advanced posts, marching along both banks of the Chateauguay. On the 26th he was opposed on the north side by lieutenant-col. De Salaberry, with two companies of voltigeurs and the light-infantry of the Canadian fencibles, who made so good a disposition of his force, as to check the advance of the enemy's principal column led by gen. Hampton in person; and at the same time the American light brigade

was repulsed on the south side by a flank company of embodied militia, supported by the Chateauguay chasseurs, reinforced by another flank company of militia. The enemy repeatedly returned to the attack, but was as often repulsed: and the day ended with his disgrace and defeat. Sir George Prevost, who arrived soon after the commencement of the action, bestows the highest praises on the conduct of the defenders, of whom the force actually engaged did not exceed 300. The American army was stated by the prisoners to amount to 7,000 infantry, and 200 cavalry, with ten field pieces. The British loss was trifling. That of the Americans was severe, and was partly incurred from parties of their own, firing upon each other in the woods. Hampton's army afterwards entirely quitted Lower Canada, and retreated to its former encampment at the Four Corners.

In co-operation with this invasion, general Wilkinson, on October 30th, left Grenadier Island on Lake Ontario, with 10,000 men, in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Laurence with the avowed intention of taking up his winter quarters at Montreal. By keeping close to his own shore, he arrived, on December 6th, within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but he could not elude the vigilance of lieutenant-col. Pearson, who obliged him to undergo a heavy and destructive cannonade during his passage. Sir George Prevost, having anticipated the probability of such a movement, had ordered a corps of observation under the command of

lieut-col. Morrison, amounting to 800 rank and file, to follow and watch the motions of the Americans. Upon this corps an attack was made by brigadier-gen. Boyd with 3 or 400 men, which, after a severe action, terminated in an entire defeat of the assailants, whose loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is estimated at 300, with one field piece; that of the British was about 180. The enemy after the action retired to their own shores. The final result of this combined attempt of the Americans, as reported by sir G. Prevost, on December 12th, was, that both provinces of Canada were freed from the invaders, who retired to winter quarters in their own territory. A division of British gunboats on Lake Champlain, had in the meantime burnt a dépôt magazine near Plattsburg. A detachment sent by the commander in chief, under colonel Murray, for the purpose of restraining the depredations of a party of banditti, organized by the American government, upon the inhabitants of the Niagara district, arrived at Fort George on December 12th, from which the enemy had made a hasty retreat across the river, burning the town of Newark as they fled.

It is with regret that we are obliged to conclude our account of the American campaign with the notice of some retaliatory measures, which, if persisted in, will stamp a character on the war, highly inconsistent with the supposed improvement of the age in the practice of justice and humanity. The peculiar circumstances under which the United States are placed with respect to emigrants

from foreign countries, on whom their population was originally founded, and to whom they are still indebted for large accessions of useful citizens, has made them desirous of introducing a new principle into the code of nations, that of the right of individuals to transfer their allegiance, from the country of their birth to that by which they are adopted, and, in consequence the right of nations to accept and support that transfer. This maxim being contrary to that of all the European governments, it is evident that frequent disputes must arise from putting it in practice, especially in time of war; and Great Britain being the country from which America derives the greatest part of its emigrant population, in every quarrel the two states must be involved in angry contention from this source, until some common rule of decision is agreed upon between them. The actual existence of such a difference, with its lamentable effects, are made known in the general orders issued by the commander of the British forces from Montreal, on October 27th. The facts stated are, that 23 soldiers of the infantry of the United States, being made prisoners were sent to England, and held in close confinement as British subjects; that general Dearborn had been instructed to put into similar confinement 23 British soldiers as hostages for the safety of the former; that the Prince Regent had given directions to put in close confinement, 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers to answer for the safety of the last 23 soldiers; and also to apprise gen. Dearborn, that if any of them

should suffer death in consequence of executing the law of nations upon the first 23 confined as British subjects, double the number of the confined American officers should immediately be selected for retaliation; and moreover that the commanders of his majesty's armies and fleets had received orders to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity against all the cities, towns, and villages of the United States in case their govern-

ment should persist in their intention of retaliation. In this dreadful state of mutual menace, affairs were at that time remaining; and should the threats on each side be brought to effect, scenes of blood will ensue, worthy only of the times of barbarism.

Of the other maritime events of the American war in this year, relations are given in our chapter appropriated to naval occurrences.

CHAPTER XVII.

South America.—Montevideo.—Buenos Ayres.—Santa Martha.—Venezuela.—Mexico.—Peru.—West Indies.—Free Trade proclaimed at Porto Rico.—Hurricanes at Dominica, Bermuda, Jamaica, &c.—Trinidad, Java.—Reduction of the Sultan of Djojocarta.—Hindustan.—War between Russia, and Persia.—Turkey.—Egypt.

OUR information of what has been passing in South America during the present year, and the latter part of the preceding, is scanty and imperfect. We know in general that a state of civil war has been still subsisting in the different provinces of the Spanish dominion on that continent, but of its particular events we have only partial and uncertain accounts.

By intelligence from Montevideo in October 1812, we learn that after the departure of the Portuguese troops from the Spanish territory, in consequence of the mediation of lord Strangford, the revolutionary army crossed the Uruguay, and compelled the small detachments of loyalists to evacuate the port of Colonia, and other places; and that their party in the province acquiring confidence, assembled in arms at several points, and plundered the defenceless towns and villages. The siege of Montevideo being continued by the revolutionists of Buenos Ayres, general Vigodet, commandant in the former, made a sortie on December 31st, in which he incurred a loss of 250 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. That of the besiegers is stated at 460; but their loss would be more

easily supplied than that of the Montevideans, who could receive no succour except from the mother country.

To the friends of general liberty, a decree dated from Buenos Ayres on February 3rd, in the name of the supreme government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, will give pleasure. It declares all persons free, born on or subsequent to January 31st, 1813, the day on which the general assembly was installed.

Santa Martha was brought over to the revolutionist party by a force sent from Carthagenia. Whilst it was in their possession, a frigate from old Spain, having 300 troops on board, supposing it to be held by the royalists, put into the harbour, when the fort by its fire completely dismasted her, and obliged her to surrender, with all the soldiers. On the 5th of March, however, some Indian tribes joining the royalists, effected the expulsion of the Carthagenia troops, with their French commander Labatut; and on the following day Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed, and the people of Santa Martha swore allegiance to him. The same advices related that the city of

Santa Fe had been taken by the royalists, and that an expedition was fitting out against Carthagena. Complaints were made from the West India islands, that a number of privateers from the latter port, whose crews consisted of Americans, Frenchmen, and Spaniards, committed great depredations on the coasting trade of the British islands, and had made descents upon some of them for the purposes of pillage.

Intelligence from the river Plata in April, mentioned that the evils attendant on a blockade had induced many of the inhabitants of Montevideo to escape to Buenos Ayres, and that the Cabildo had declared an intention of surrendering, if not speedily succoured from Spain. A decree had been published at Buenos Ayres, enjoining that the consulate of the city should open a register, containing the names of all national merchants resident in it, to be transmitted to the administration of the customs, while registered persons alone were capable of being made consignees; and that their commission should not be less than 4 per cent. upon sales, and 2 per cent. upon purchases; all consignees taking a lower commission to be struck out of the register.

The Jamaica papers of June reported, that news had been received from Havannah that the royalist army in Mexico was every where victorious over the insurgents, that the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico was again opened, and that it was expected that the new constitution of Spain would shortly be sworn to by the whole country. On the other hand, it appeared that not-

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withstanding the dissolution of the confederacy of Venezuela, the insurgents were still in force at the Caraccas, headed by the marquis Del Toro and Juan Bolivar. The latter, with 3,000 men, was said to be within two days' march of Maracaybo; and the former had in different engagements defeated the royalists in Cumana. At Santa Martha a convoy had arrived from Hayannah with 500 soldiers, whose commander had dispatched a flag of truce to Carthagena, offering a general pardon to the insurgents, on submission.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres to August 1st, stated, that the blockade of Montevideo was continued with unabated vigilance. The first remittance of a gold and silver coinage for the government of Rio de la Plata had arrived from Potosi at Buenos Ayres. The pieces distinctly marked the prevalent spirit of independence. They bore on one side the arms of the general assembly, surmounted with a sun, and the inscription "Provinces of the river Plate:" on the other, a sun in the centre, with the inscription, "In Union and Liberty." The new legislative assembly, sitting permanently at Buenos Ayres, declared its leveling principle with regard to rank, by the following ordinance: "The general assembly ordains, that, in filling up all offices, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military, of every class, rank, or distinction, neither age nor gradation be attended to; but that they be impartially conferred upon persons who merit them by superior fitness for such offices, and especially by their approved valour, patriotic zeal, energy, and constancy in sup-

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port of the good cause of the liberty of the United Provinces of the River Plate." In this, however, they seem not to have gone further than the principles generally professed in popular governments, and particularly by the Spanish Cortes.

The Chilese at their principal settlements are said to have declared themselves independent, and to have opened their ports to all nations.

By further accounts from Carthage, it would appear, that the insurgents were gaining ground in Venezuela. They had taken the town of La Guayra, with public property to a large value. The royalist commander at San Carlos had evacuated it on the approach of the Carthage troops, and being pursued, was entirely routed. General Bolivar had entered Valencia on August 2nd, without opposition, and found in it a large park of artillery, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. The troops of the royalist general Monteverde were dispersed, and he had taken refuge at Porto Cabello. The war still bore its vengeful and sanguinary character; for it is mentioned that all the Europeans lately arrived at Venezuela had been put to the sword by the union army. A letter from Trinidad in September states, that the whole control of the Spanish main was in the hands of the insurgents, who carried on their trade chiefly with the island of Grenada.

From Peru nothing has been reported, except that the consequences of a victory of Belgrano over the troops of Lima, were, that the royalist general Goyeneche had retreated from Potosi, and the peo-

ple in his rear had joined the revolutionists, and that the whole of Peru was expected to follow the example of La Plata. It is indeed evident from the circumstance of the coinage above mentioned, that Potosi was under the influence of that party. Though much confusion seems still to prevail in the different provinces, the general state appears to be, that the independent cause is gaining ground to the south of the isthmus, and that of the mother country in Mexico. The day of trial as to the final event will not, however, occur, until Spain, liberated from her French war, and settled under her new constitution, shall have leisure to give her full attention to the affairs of her colonies.

The Spanish West-India island of Porto Rico, which had hitherto laboured under many impolitic restrictions on its commerce, experienced the benefit of the liberal and enlightened sentiments prevailing in the cortes and regency of Spain, upon the arrival of its new intendant-general, Alexander Ramirez. In a proclamation issued by him on March 13th, he acquaints the inhabitants, that in the orders of the regency for the establishment of this intendency, he is strictly charged "zealously to devote himself to promoting all the improvement of which the rich soil of this island is susceptible; and that by giving a strong impulse to its internal and external commerce, the supreme government may soon have the satisfaction of seeing that affluence and prosperity brought to its height, which it desires may be the portion of such worthy subjects." In consequence, he promulgated a set of

regulations, the purpose of which is, to confer on every port in the island the same commercial privileges as were given to the capital; to allow free commerce to all Spanish, friendly, or neutral vessels in all the ports, and free communication from one port to another; to permit the exportation of all native and manufactured produce of the island, including uncoined gold and silver; to assign fixed duties on certain articles of export, with the promise of moderating all existing duties that shall appear excessive; and to facilitate the dispatch of business at the custom-houses. Don Ramirez immediately after addressed a letter to the duke of Manchester, governor of Jamaica, informing him of the grant of a free trade for all English vessels to every harbour in Porto Rico, without requiring particular licences, and relieved from all former shackles upon importation and exportation.

Some severe, though partial injury from hurricanes, has been sustained this year in the West-India islands. At Dominica, on July 23d, after a series of rather calm weather, attended with great heat, a violent storm began soon after day-light, which presently raged with an uncommon degree of fury. The barracks and quarters of the troops stationed at Morne Bruce, early began to give way to the tempest, and almost the whole buildings were levelled to the ground, among which was a hospital then containing above fifty patients. Besides the great loss of property incurred, both public and private, a considerable number of persons were killed and wounded

from the fall of buildings, or the force of wind impelling them over the cliffs. At Prince Rupert's Head, the barracks and other edifices were unroofed, and two ranges of officers' rooms were entirely blown over the hill, with the loss of some lives, and various casualties. In the towns of Roseau and Charlotte Ville much serious injury was inflicted both on persons and property, the latter almost beyond calculation. The government-house, with all its out-buildings, was laid prostrate, and the governor, with his family, was driven to take shelter in the fort; and the greater part of the public edifices were either destroyed, or left in a ruinous condition. In the country, the devastation was equally extensive; works and mills were destroyed, canes torn up or lodged, coffee plantations, gardens, and plantain walks levelled. The sea in the meantime rose suddenly, and rolled enormous waves to the shore, shaking to their foundations all the erections on the beach. In some places the surge ascended 150 feet beyond high-water mark, demolishing every boat, launch, and canoe. The vessels at anchor providently cut their cables, and stood out to sea. On the same day a violent gale was experienced at St. Christopher's, which drove all the shipping on shore, where many vessels were entirely destroyed.

Bermuda had the misfortune to experience, on July 26th, a hurricane more dreadful in its effects than had been known for a long period. A pleasant breeze at day-break gave a welcome relief from the sultry heat which had for some time prevailed; but it soon aug-

mented to the violence of a tempest, and at half past two had attained its utmost degree. In this state it continued till five, when it was almost suddenly succeeded by a perfect calm. The people of Nassau had now leisure to contemplate the ravages occasioned by it. The government-house, most of the other public buildings, a great number of private houses, wharfs and gardens, were either totally or partly destroyed, and all the vessels in the harbour, two excepted, were driven on shore or sunk. The inhabitants, too well apprized of the nature of hurricanes, made the best preparations in their power for a second tempest from the opposite quarter, which took place at six in the evening, and raged till midnight, when it began to subside, and soon after entirely ceased. Its effect was, nearly to complete the work of the former. One third of the houses of the town, which, in proportion to its size, was one of the richest and most flourishing of the new world, were levelled to the ground, and none escaped uninjured. Much property of all kinds was destroyed, and hundreds of families were reduced to beggary. In the midst, however, of this general loss and distress, charity exerted itself to relieve the most necessitous sufferers. A sum of money was voted by the assembly as a public aid, and a voluntary subscription was set on foot among individuals.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, on July 31st, a violent storm occurred, attended with a smart shock of an earthquake, and much damage was done to the vessels in the harbour, and to the buildings

on shore. In Port-Royal harbour, also, several small vessels were lost; and considerable injury was sustained by the houses and plantations in different parts of the island.

Roseau, in Dominica, was the unfortunate scene of another destructive conflict of the elements. On August 25th, a hurricane came on at nine in the evening, accompanied by such deluges of rain, that the river burst its banks, and inundated the town in three large columns of water, which tore up every thing in their passage, excavating the streets to the depth of ten or fifteen feet. Many houses, which had resisted the former hurricane, were undermined and thrown down, but happily no lives were lost.

At Basseterre, in Guadaloupe, on August 31st, an extraordinary incident occurred. During the finest possible weather, the river which traverses the town rose suddenly with such an impetuous torrent, that a number of people then in it were surprised and carried away, and about thirty are said to have lost their lives. During this inundation a strong smell of sulphur and hydrogen gas was perceptible, whence some persons concluded that the cause of the disaster was the bursting of a subterraneous reservoir in the neighbouring Souffrier mountain.

No political events of importance in the history of the year have been reported from this quarter, except the dissolution of the council in the island of Trinidad be regarded as such. This circumstance was communicated to the members by the governor, sir

R. J. Woodford, at their third meeting, when he informed them that it was in consequence of instructions from the Prince Regent, as a mark of his disapprobation of their suspension of Judge Smith from his appointments.

In relating the occurrences in the East-Indies, we must go back to col. Gillespie's success against the refractory Sultan of Djojocarta; in the island of Java, which was slightly noticed in the history of the last year, but has been fully reported in a dispatch from that officer to lieutenant-governor Raffles, printed in the London Gazette. It being thought necessary to reduce the Sultan to obedience by arms, colonel Gillespie collected about 600 firelocks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of the 22nd dragoons, and being joined by the remainder of his force, with his principal supply of ordnance, under lieutenant-colonel Macleod, proceeded to Djojocarta, on June 18th, 1812, where that prince had fortified himself in his Krattan, or palace, surrounded by regular works three miles in circumference, with a bastion at each corner, and occupied by 17,000 men. After some desultory actions, a general assault was made by the British troops on the morning of the 20th, in which their gallantry in a short time overcame every obstacle presented by an enemy vastly more numerous, but of a very different quality from that of European soldiers; and all the entrances of the Krattan being forced, the victory was decided by the capture of the Sultan himself. The loss incurred by the victors did not exceed 28 killed and 76

wounded; and their whole number actually engaged is stated by colonel Gillespie not to have amounted to 1,000 firelocks. A proclamation was immediately published by the lieutenant-governor, deposing the captured Sultan, after an enumeration of the crimes of which he had been guilty, and raising to the throne of Mataram the hereditary prince Pangerang Adipati, by the style of Sultan Hamangkubana the Third. This sovereign was installed in his authority on June the 22nd, with the submission of all the princes and chieftains; and the country remained in a state of perfect tranquillity.

The state of Hindostan with respect to the native powers, and their relation to the British dominion in India, has offered little matter of interest during the present year. By intelligence from Barrackpore, dated February 1st, we are informed that a large body of Pindarees, which lately made irruptions into the company's provinces of Benares and Berar, had plundered Nagpour, the capital of the Berar Rajah. The Rohilla chief, Ameer Khan, was laying heavy contributions in the country of the Rajah of Jeypour, and probably intended to depose him. A party of 300 men from Nepaul had made an irruption into the company's districts at Tirhoot, and were said to be armed with English muskets, and to have cannon with them. A force of ten companies of native infantry, with some field-pieces, under captain Latten, had marched against them. With the exception of these petty and remote disturbances, the Indian peninsula,

and particularly the British territories, appear to have enjoyed an uncommon degree of tranquillity.

A petty war between the Russian and Persian empires on the Georgian frontier has continued to subsist, attended with events in which the Asiatic inferiority in military affairs has been conspicuous. It has unfortunately happened that some British officers, employed to discipline the Persian troops, have found it necessary to act against the power with which their country was closely allied in Europe; but their engagements admitted no alternative. By a dispatch from sir Gore Ouseley, received in India, it appears, that in October 1812, the prince of Persia, attended by major Christie and captain Lindsay, with the corps disciplined under their direction, together with the main body of the Persians, amounting in all to 14,000 men, was encamped on the banks of the Aras, within a few miles of the Russian army. The prince was repeatedly admonished by the British officers to attend to the security of his camp, by placing proper outposts; but with little effect. On October the 30th, he crossed the river, in order to hunt in the enemy's country, taking with him, in spite of captain Lindsay's remonstrances, the whole corps of horse artillery-men, mounted, in order to rouse the game. He had not been more than two hours absent, when a body of Russians, 3,000 in number, approaching, took possession of the Persian camp, before a sufficient force could be assembled for its defence. Captain Lindsay arrived in time to save

his guns, which he drew off to a commanding position; and he afterwards boldly entered the camp, and recovered a part of his ammunition. Major Christie, in the mean time, with his single corps, maintained a skirmishing fight with the Russians, and repeatedly drove them from a jungle which they occupied. In the evening the prince withdrew his troops to a disadvantageous position full of holes, where infantry and cavalry were huddled together in the greatest confusion; and he refused major Christie the permission of marching his brigade to a neighbouring height, where he might securely wait the expected attack of the Russians. Of captain Lindsay's guns, eleven in the darkness of the night fell into a ditch; and the outposts of the army being as usual neglected, the enemy effected a complete surprize two hours before day-break. Major Christie calling out, Who goes there? was answered by a volley from which he received a shot in his neck, and had his horse killed under him; his corps was totally routed and chiefly put to the sword, and the whole field was a scene of carnage. The Persians lost 2,000 killed, 500 wounded, and 1,500 prisoners, with 11 pieces of cannon; and the prince narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the victors. The body of major Christie was found two days after on the field, stript and covered with wounds. The Russians, after this exploit, returned to their former encampment. They afterwards meditated an attack upon Tebriz, but their design was prevented by a formidable insurrec-

tion of the Persians, headed by the presumptive heir to the Georgian principality, in which many of the Russian garrisons were cut off.

A report from the Russian commander-in-chief in Georgia, dated in January, relates that a detachment of 1,500 Russian troops took by assault, on December 31st, the Persian fortress of Sincoran, on the Caspian sea, garrisoned by 4,300 of their best troops, who were all destroyed, with the commandant and ten principal chiefs. In the place were taken two standards, eight pieces of cannon, and considerable stores of ammunition; and the province of Talycheusk in consequence came into the possession of Russia.

We have no account of military transactions on these frontiers during the present year, but it appears from the terms of a treaty of peace between the two crowns, published at Petersburg in January 1814, that the Persian arms must have remained inferior. By that instrument, Persia cedes to Russia a number of governments on the Caspian sea, and the whole of Daghestan. It renounces all claims to Georgia, Imeretta, Guria, and Mingrelia, and cedes them in full sovereignty to Russia, the flag of which power alone is to be allowed in armed vessels on the Caspian sea. Certain favourable stipulations are also made for the Russian commerce in Persia.

Intelligence from Turkey at the close of the last year, mentions

that the Grand Seignior was daily taking measures to repossess himself of his authority, consisting in the usual acts of oriental despotism, by cutting off those of whom he was jealous, as in the instance of the family of Morousi. In the French papers accounts have been given of sanguinary hostilities between the Turks and Servians, probably owing to the unwillingness of the former to grant that indemnity to the latter which was stipulated in the treaty with Russia. The pestilence which afflicted Constantinople continued its ravages into the present year; and an estimate of the total loss of lives in that capital has stated them at the almost incredible number of 300,000.

Advices from Cairo, in October 1812, gave information of the capture of Safra and Dehediede from the Wahabees by the troops of the pashaw of Egypt. An Arab chief was also mentioned to have gained over a number of his countrymen from that party, with whom, and some Egyptian cavalry, he had obtained possession of a defile on the road to Medina. Upon this success, the pashaw had advanced with his army near the place; and it was believed that the reduction of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina would certainly follow. Later accounts from Egypt say, that since the pashaw's troops had taken Mocha and Gedda, he had been making arrangements for opening a direct trade from Suez to India.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Meeting of Parliament.—Regent's Speech and Addresses.—Conventions with Russia and Prussia.—Augmentation of disposable Force.—Local Militia Bill.—The Loan.—Foreign Subsidies.—Unanimity in Parliament.—Questions concerning the Prince of Orange's new Title and Authority; and the Declaration of the Allied Powers.—Motion for Adjournment.

ON November 4th Parliament assembled after its adjournment, when the Prince Regent delivered a speech from the throne. It began with a commemoration of the splendid successes which had attended the allied arms in the present campaign. Those in Spain were first touched upon, and the highest encomium was given to the marquis of Wellington and the troops under his command. The termination of the armistice in the North, and the declaration of Austria, were next noticed, with all the victories succeeding that period; and due applause was given to the spirit of union and co-operation displayed by the allied potentates, and the personal appearance in the field of the respective sovereigns. Mention was then made of the conventions and treaties entered into by this cabinet with the continental powers, which were to be laid before the Parliament, and confidence was expressed of its support in the great cause of Europe. In adverting to the war still unhappily subsisting with the United States of America, his Royal Highness expressed "deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country whose

real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own;" and declared his readiness at all times to enter into discussions for the adjustment of the subsisting differences, "upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire." In the concluding part of his speech, after exhortations to perseverance in the purpose of defeating the views of universal dominion which have actuated the Ruler of France, his Royal Highness affirms, that "no disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour, or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be on his part, or on that of his majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace."

The corresponding address was moved in the House of Lords by Earl Digby, and seconded by the Earl of Clare; who was followed by Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Grenville, both of whom declared their entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the speech. The latter nobleman touched upon the condition of Holland, and the obligation lying upon this

country to promote, as far as it was within its power, the restoration of independence to a state which has fallen a victim to its alliance with Great Britain. The Earl of *Liverpool*, after congratulating the House on its unanimity, and recapitulating the successes of the campaign, said, with respect to the desirable object of a general and permanent peace, that it would be the policy of England, not only to give full security to her friends, but to her enemies; and that he himself could not countenance any thing as demanded from his enemy, which, if in the situation of that enemy, he would not have been willing to part with.

The address passed without opposition.

In the House of Commons the address was moved by Lord *Compton*, and seconded, in a speech of much studied eloquence, by Mr. *C. Grant, jun.* Both sides of the House concurred in approbation of the spirit displayed in the Regent's speech, and the address was voted *nem. con.*

On Nov. 8th, there were laid on the table of the House of Commons copies of Conventions between his Britannic Majesty, and the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia. The first of these, with the emperor of Russia, was signed at Reichenbach on June 15, 1813. By the first article, the emperor engages to employ in the present war 160,000 troops of all descriptions, exclusive of garrisons; in return for which, the king of Great Britain engages to pay to Russia for the service of the current year, 1,333,334*l.* sterling, by monthly payments, together with 500,000*l.* for the maintenance of the Russian

navy now in the English ports. Further, he agrees to join with the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia in the issue of federative notes for circulation on the continent, for the expenses of the war solely, to an amount not exceeding five millions sterling, the reimbursement of which is to be allotted in the following proportions: England three-sixths, Russia two-sixths, Prussia one-sixth. A commission is to be named by the three powers for regulating the distribution of this sum. In return for the maintenance of the Russian fleet, the British Government is to have the right of employing it in any manner against the common enemy. These reciprocal engagements are to be continued as long as the war lasts; and each party binds itself to act in concert with the other, and not to enter into any separate negotiation with the enemy.

In the convention with Prussia, signed at the same place, June 14th, it is stated, that the object of the war being to re-establish the independence of the states oppressed by France, it is essential to replace Prussia in possession of her relative power, and to prevent France from ever occupying any of the strong places in the North of Germany, or exercising any sort of influence in that quarter; and, on the other hand, Prussia is to co-operate in restoring to their hereditary states, the House of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and the ducal House of Brunswick. Prussia engages to employ an army of 80,000 men in the field, exclusive of garrisons; and is to receive from England for the year 1813, 666,666*l.* sterl. in monthly payments. The issue of federative pa-

per is agreed for as above ; and the British navy is to co-operate, when practicable, in the defence of the Prussian states and commerce, and in military expeditions for the common cause.

An additional convention with Russia, signed July 5th, relates to the transfer to the king of Great Britain of his Imperial Majesty's German legion, to be augmented to 10,000 men, for the sum of 10*l*. 15*s*. per man yearly, exclusive of providing arms, ammunition, clothing, and other charges.

If the preceding treaties indicated a determination in the government to spare no *money* in following up the prospects of a successful prosecution of the war, the measure introduced in Parliament for augmenting the disposable military force of the country was equally a proof of the resolution as freely to supply the demand of *men* for the same purpose. On Nov. 11th Lord Castlereagh rose in the House of Commons to make a motion on that subject. He began with expressing his conviction that there existed but one feeling in all parties relative to the necessity at this crisis of making great exertions for the honour and interest of this country and the world in general ; the only consideration therefore would be, the nature and extent of such exertions. After adverting to the successes of lord Wellington, and his present position on the frontier of France, he intimated that supporting him, and enabling him to maintain and extend his advantages, was the proper task for this nation to take upon itself, without attempting to equal the share taken in the war by the other powers. We ought

not, therefore, to leave ourselves in a situation of disability to send a disposable force to particular parts of the continent, where 10 or 20,000 men might make all the difference. His lordship proceeded to state what our military force was at present. The amount of the whole army of the country, on an average of the last four years, was about 233,000 men, and that of the annual waste, taking in all casualties, was about 25,000 ; and, notwithstanding the late severe actions, he believed that of the current year would not exceed 30,000. The supply to the army had been about equal to the waste, a great source of which had been volunteering from the militia ; but there was reason to suppose that upon the present plan a diminution of the ordinary supply from that quarter would occur in the ensuing year ; still less could an augmentation of force be expected from it. The advantages hitherto gained by this volunteering had been very great. Not fewer than 100,000 men had passed from the militia to the line ; and yet the former was at this time more numerous and better disciplined than eight years ago, when the system was begun. He trusted, therefore, that the House would concur with the executive government in endeavouring to procure further aid from the militia, provided no attempt were made to encroach on the choice of officers or men. He knew there was a strong disposition in the body of 70,000 militia to extend their services. The proposition which he should submit to the House was meant to act fairly on the feelings of the officers and

men; and to give due encouragement to them, without doing any thing that would be incompatible with the interests of the militia, or the general good of the service.

In opening his scheme he said, it was intended that in every militia regiment a sufficient number should always be left at home to form its basis, and recruit it to its full strength; the number of volunteers, therefore, was not to exceed three fourths of the whole. As it was advisable that the disposition to enter into the line absolutely should be encouraged, as the most useful mode of rendering additional service, it was proposed to promote this disposition, first, by an additional bounty to the men; secondly, by providing that when they went, their officers should go with them. The encouragement to the officers was proposed to be, that from the period of their volunteering, they should, up to captains inclusive, be entitled to the half-pay of the line, and, after serving one campaign, be entitled to hold permanently in the army the same rank which they now hold in the militia. The proportion between officers and men to be one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign for every 100 rank and file. As it was probable that the whole number required could not be obtained on these conditions, it was proposed that the men should be allowed also to volunteer their services still as militia, with permission to return, after their foreign service, to their county militia, their families in the mean time being supported as those of militia-men; in this case, however, the officers to be entitled to army half-

pay. With respect to the organisation of the force so raised, the intention was, that they should be formed into provisional battalions; those who volunteered from the militia, to be commanded by a militia officer; their services being in all cases limited to Europe. This being the general outline of the plan, his lordship next adverted to some particulars; and, first, the bounty to be given. It was proposed, that for those who transferred themselves as militia from home to foreign service, it should be ten guineas; for those who entered the line for limited service, twelve guineas; and for those who entered the line for life, sixteen guineas. Next, as to the amount of force to be taken in this way from the militia, he would propose that it should consist of the quota of the present year, and that the quota of the next year should be anticipated; also, that what were called the arrears of each regiment, should now be made up. By this operation it was calculated that a force might be procured for foreign service from the militia of from 26 to 27,000 men. Reckoning, therefore, with these, 16,000 men as the produce of the ordinary recruiting service, there would be the number of about 40,000, from which, if a waste of 25 or even 30,000 were deducted, an addition of 10 or 15,000 would be left to the disposable force of the country. Lord Castlereagh concluded his speech with moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to accept the service of a portion of the militia out of the United Kingdom, for the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

Leave was given without a dissentient voice.

On Nov. 15th, upon the question being put for going into a committee upon the bill, Mr. *Wynne* suggested that the plan could not be satisfactorily discussed without consulting the militia colonels. Lord *Castlereagh* objected to the delay, and thought that the bill would be found so simple, that should the House agree to its principle, little alteration would be necessary in the details. Mr. *Wynne* then made some remarks on the progressive infringements which had taken place in the original system of the militia, and thought that the proposed measure would be its death-blow, which, however, he should not regret for the purpose of increasing the disposable force.

Lord *Castlereagh* conceived that the service of the militia and the regular army were by no means incompatible with each other; and he made some further remarks in favour of the proposed plan. The House having resolved itself into a committee, on reading the clause respecting the bounty to militia-men serving abroad and retaining their character, lord *Castlereagh* substituted eight guineas for ten, and it was amended accordingly.

The bill being read a third time, Nov. 18, Sir *W. Curtis* moved by way of rider, the clause "saving the rights and privileges of the city of London," at the same time stating that the Common Council of the city had agreed to propose a bill for allowing the London regiments of militia to go to any part of the kingdom. Lord *Castlereagh* said he was happy to accept their services in the way most agreeable to

themselves. The clause was added.

—When the question was put on the preamble, Mr. *Whitbread* rose to move an amendment of which he had given previous notice. He said that his motives for giving support to the measure proposed had been his confidence that the exertions to be made would conduce to the restoration of the blessings of peace to this country and to Europe. He was not insensible of the burdens which this measure would impose on the people, nor of those which they already sustained, and of the cause of complaint which it might give to many officers of the line in placing militia officers over their heads. Other measures had been carried this session, which at another season might have called forth animadversions from him. But these and other things he should pass over in his increased hopes of the sincere disposition of ministers for peace. In order to have the motives for his conduct recorded on the Journals of the House, he should therefore propose, as an amendment to the preamble, the insertion of the following words: "For the purpose of bringing the present war to a speedy and happy termination, and obtaining the blessings of peace, with reciprocity, security, and honour, to all the belligerent powers."

Lord *Castlereagh* conceived that it would be a dereliction of his duty not to make some observations on the hon. gentleman's statement and motion. He trusted that neither the House nor the country would be led into the persuasion that peace was entirely in the hands of the ministers. The peace to be desired must be one that would hold out some reason-

able prospect of lasting repose to this country and to Europe. He coincided in the spirit of the emperor of Austria's manifesto, who thought it better to incur all the danger of immediate war, than to live in daily fear of the attacks which might be prepared during a state of things to which the name of peace might be given. It would be necessary always to bear in mind the enemy with whom we were contending, and with whom we should have to negotiate.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. *W. Smith*, and was objected to by Mr. *Wynne*; and being put, was negatived. The bill was afterwards read a third time, and passed.

The second reading of the bill was moved in the House of Lords on Nov. 22nd by Lord *Bathurst*, in a speech similar to that of Lord *Castlereagh*; and undergoing no opposition, it was passed on the following day.

As a kind of sequel to this measure, Lord *Castlereagh*, on Nov. 23rd, rose to call the attention of the House of Commons to some further military regulations which circumstances might render it advisable to adopt. The first branch of our military establishment to which they might be applied was the local militia. This was at present liable to two descriptions of service, one, merely for training; the other, for service for a limited time in their own counties. They could not now by law be called out of their own counties, except in cases of actual invasion or insurrection. Of these events, his lordship observed, there was happily never less danger; but there were other services to which a

great part of our military force was not at present applicable. One of these was the guard of the prodigious mass of French prisoners in the country. Troops were also wanting to do duty at our arsenals, and for our internal police and security. It might therefore be proper to allow the local militia to offer their services to an extent something greater than could at present be admitted, but departing as little as possible from the spirit of that institution. They were now restricted in time as well as in distance; the first being fixed at twenty-eight days, the second to their own counties, except in cases of riots or tumults. As to time, he did not wish a further extension than such as it might take to go out to the places where their services might be more useful, and to return; and for this, three weeks might be reckoned sufficient. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to accept of the voluntary services of the local militia out of their own counties.

Mr. *Whitbread* made a speech chiefly turning upon the peculiar circumstance in the present state of the war, that the people every where seemed heartily to concur in it, to which its great successes might be attributed. He approved of the plan proposed by the noble lord; as he did not believe that ministers had any intention to use the great power now given to the crown in any attempt against the liberties of the people. He wished, however, to add this admonition, that while we were exerting ourselves so much for the liberties of others, we should not be forgetful of our own,

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which afterwards passed without opposition.

THE LOAN.

Nov. 15, in a committee of ways and means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, to state the terms on which the Loan had been that day contracted for. He began by mentioning the supplies which had been already voted, or which were likely to be required before the Christmas recess. Of these, eleven millions had been already voted for the naval service, five millions for paying off Exchequer bills issued under an act of last session, and another sum of six millions would be requisite for army services, making in the whole 22,000,000*l*. The way in which it had been thought most expedient to meet these supplies, was by Loan; and accordingly, that morning a Loan had been contracted for, to the amount of 22 millions. As however it had been an unusual practice in our financial system, to make a new Loan while the payment of the preceding was only pending, and not yet completed, it might be necessary to explain some of the circumstances which had induced Government to adopt this course. At the same time when the Loan was made, in June last, it was stated to the contractors, that though Government considered it probable that it would be sufficient for the services of the year, yet they would not deem themselves precluded from raising a farther sum, should circumstances render it expedient. But the expenditure of the country in the interim having been greater than was then contemplated, it became evident on the approach of the meeting of Parliament, that a

Loan would be necessary; and, fortunately, the circumstances under which it was to be raised were highly favourable to public credit. It was true, that a large sum might have been raised by the funding of Exchequer bills, as had usually been the practice before Christmas; but then it was to be considered, that the favourable state of public credit, by attracting large sums to the funds, rendered Exchequer bills a less marketable commodity, and made it more difficult to dispose of them. On these grounds, it was thought expedient that a loan of the present amount should be resorted to. It was true that a loan of 10 or 12 millions might have been sufficient for all the purposes of Government previous to the recess; but it was also deemed proper to relieve the Exchequer bill market as much as possible; and with this view it was conceived proper at once to extend the loan to 22 millions, making the one-half of that amount payable in Exchequer bills. When the loan was first proposed, a claim was put in by other persons for an open competition with the former contractors. It was conceived by Government, however, that though the contractors for the former loan had no strict claims to preference, inasmuch as the liberty of raising more money within the year was expressly reserved, though its exercise was deemed improbable, yet upon the whole it was only fair to give the former contractors the first offer; while at the same time, the interests of all parties would be properly attended to. This had accordingly been done; the late contractors had come up to the proposals of Government, and he was now happy to lay before the Com-

mittee, a transaction which, in all its parts, he trusted would be satisfactory to the public. The sum to be raised was in all 22 millions. It was agreed, that for every 100*l.* of this in money, there should be given 110*l.* in the 3 per cents reduced, and that the bidding should be in the consols. The contractors had accordingly bid 67*l.* in the consols; and this offer had been accepted by Government. He trusted, that upon the whole the terms would be deemed eminently favourable to the public. The interest to be paid upon it would be considerably less than that of the loan of June last. The interest on that loan was 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per cent, but the interest on the present would be only about 5*l.* 6*s.* The amount of the *bonus* on the former loan was about 4*l.* per cent while in this it would amount only to 3*l.* 6*s.*; and yet he had the satisfaction of learning that the loan was likely to be beneficial to the contractors, as it was already at a premium of 3½ per cent. He certainly had to congratulate the Committee and the public on a bargain so advantageous in all respects. Instead of bearing any resemblance to a forced loan, it seemed, from the readiness of the contractors, and the eagerness of many worthy friends, rather a loan forced upon the Treasury.

Besides the increase of the annual charges, on account of the interest of this loan, it had been settled by the law, that in all cases where, in addition to the loan of the year, it should be necessary to raise a supplemental loan, that a sinking fund should be created at the same time for its redemption equal to one half of the interest of such loan. Now, as the annual

interest of the present loan would amount to 1,168,200*l.*, there must be a sinking fund added to the amount of one-half that sum, which would be 584,100*l.* The charges of management would amount to 11,600*l.* more, which would make the total of the increased annual charge created by this loan amount to 1,763,900*l.* Now, as to the Ways and Means to meet this annual charge, he believed, that it would be easy to anticipate, that he meant to conform to the act which he had before alluded to, and throw this charge upon the stock remaining in the hands of the Commissioners for the redemption of the National Debt. The capital stock which was created by the present loan was 24,200,000*l.* in the reduced 3 per cents and 14,740,000*l.* in the 3 per cent consols. As he was not aware that any objection was intended to be made to the propositions which he intended to submit to the Committee, he thought it unnecessary at present to offer any more observations in support of them. He was, however, happy to state, that the general state of the revenue was better than it had been last year, and that the receipts of the last quarter had exceeded by 1,700,000*l.* the amount of the receipts of the corresponding quarter in the last year.

The resolutions were then put, and agreed to by the Committee.

On Nov. 17, the House of Commons having gone into a Committee on the subject of foreign subsidies, Lord Castlereagh rose, and expressed his regret that he had it not in his power to lay before the House the whole of the documents to which he must refer, but he hoped, when all the circumstances

On Dec. 14th, Sir *James Macintosh* rose in the House of Commons, to put some questions to Lord Castlereagh in consequence of the announcement in the *London Gazette*, of an ambassador to Holland under a new designation. The questions were, whether it was known to his majesty's ministers before the prince of Orange left this country, whether he meant to exercise powers, or assume a title, unknown to the ancient laws of the United Provinces; and whether he had assumed those titles and authorities with the privity of his majesty's government.

Lord Castlereagh replied that he was not privy to any intention in the prince of Orange before his departure to take any new titles, or exercise any new authority. The prince had been invited by a provisional government in Holland, and it was not known to his majesty's ministers what powers or titles would be conferred upon him in that country. Lord Castlereagh was however happy to state, that to his present title and the authority he now exercised, he was called by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the whole nation; not only of the former friends of the House of Orange, but of those who had been most adverse to the power of that family. His majesty's ministers however had cautiously abstained from making out the credentials to the ambassador at the Hague till a formal notification had been received of the style and title conferred upon the prince of Orange.

On Dec. 20, Lord *Holland* expressed a wish to be informed by the minister, whether the paper purporting to be a declaration of the

allied powers were authentic, and whether the government of this country were a party. His question was occasioned by the words, "The first use which their imperial and royal majesties have made of their victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French." Another question arose out of them, whether or no the offer had been rejected, or whether a negotiation was actually going on.

Lord *Liverpool* replied to the two first queries, that the paper was authentic, and that it was issued without any communication with this government; but that the allied powers were fully in possession of the sentiments of the British cabinet on the subject. The subsequent question he declined answering. His lordship then rose to move a longer adjournment of parliament than usual, namely, to March 1, assigning as a reason, the earlier period at which it had met, and the business it had gone through.

Lord *Darnley* advanced many objections against so long an adjournment, arising from the state of affairs in America, the inconvenience to which it would put the Irish and Scotch members, and other matters; in consequence of which he moved as an amendment the substitution of February 1, for March 1.

Lord *Holland* supported the amendment in a speech which took a wide view of the present state of affairs, and expressed his wishes for a safe and honourable peace. The question being then put, and the amendment negatived without a division, the original motion for adjournment was carried.

200,000 men; and at no period even in the reign of the Great Frederic had the Prussian armies been more numerous, better disciplined, or more capable of military operations.

It was now proper for him to state what had been the transactions of his majesty's ministers with the court of Austria. Much as Austria had at stake, he was convinced she would never have joined the combination, but from the persuasion that France was indisposed towards a pacific settlement of Europe. Here his lordship said he was desirous to correct an apparent misconception of the hon. member for Bedford, who had said that whatever conditions had in a former stage been proposed to France, they should now be adopted. In point of fact, no plan had been offered. Austria never went further than an attempt to mediate, which was met by France with a variety of evasions, leaving that power no alternative but either at once to take arms, or to state the grounds on which she was disposed to mediate. These grounds did not pledge the continental allies, or this country; they were merely a basis by which Austria wished to ascertain whether her attempts for peace were likely to have a chance for success, and the reply of France at once showed her that these endeavours were fruitless. After some further explanations on this head, Lord Castlereagh mentioned the sum to be advanced to Austria: it was one million, and 100,000 stand of arms, with military stores; and if the war should continue after the 1st of March next, a new arrangement was to be entered on. It appeared then that the subsidies

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amounted to 10 millions, four of which were devoted to the Peninsula, and six to the continental system. In calling upon the house to make provision for these engagements, he should move, first, that 3 millions be voted to his majesty on account; secondly, that leave be given to bring in a bill to recognize the engagements of 2 millions and a half already entered into in the subsidiary treaties.

As no shadow of an opposition appeared against the motions, it is unnecessary to notice the eloquence, or the personalities of the succeeding speeches.

The two resolutions proposed were then put and carried.

It may here be observed, that the amazing successes of the allies, the expulsion of the French from the greatest part of their usurpations, and the unprecedented circumstance of three hostile armies invading France at different points, put an end to all difference of opinion relative to the vigorous prosecution of the war; the advocates for peace seeing in it the readiest way to attain their object—an object constantly placed in view by the declarations of the allies; while those who indulged feelings of martial glory and revenge were gratified by prospects of the complete humiliation of a hated and dreaded foe. Never, therefore, was there a session of parliament in which more unanimity prevailed as to public measures, the enormous and increasing burthens on the nation being patiently acquiesced in both by that body and the people at large, as necessary for accelerating that termination which was the general wish.

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In the House of Commons, after Mr. *Horner* had put similar questions respecting the declaration of the allies, and had been answered in a similar manner by lord *Castlereagh*, the latter moved the adjournment to March 1st, on the ground that there was no public business before them to require re-assembling before that period.

Sir *James Mackintosh* then rose and opposed the motion in an eloquent speech, the principal topics of which were the change of con-

stitution in Holland, and the intended disallowance by the allies of the neutrality of Switzerland, on which subjects he displayed an extensive knowledge of history and national law. He concluded with moving the amendment of substituting January 24th to March 1st. After some other members had given their opinions on each side, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the proposed adjournment was carried.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1. **L**ION HUNT, near Kaira, Bombay. (From the Bombay Paper.)

"The sporting gentlemen of this station were, on the 22nd Dec. informed that three lions had been discovered in a small jungle, two miles from Beereije. Immediate preparations were made to assemble a large party, and to proceed to chase them from thence. Intermediately, accounts were received that the size and ferocity of the animals had struck a panic into the adjacent villages—that six of the natives, who had unwarily approached their haunts, had been torn, and mangled, and left to expire in the greatest agonies; and that it was no longer safe for the inhabitants to proceed to the usual occupations of husbandry, or to turn out their cattle to pasture, as several of them had been hunted down and killed. These accounts only stimulated the British Nimrods; and a party of 16 gentlemen having assembled on the 24th, proceeded to the scene of action, accompanied by a body of armed peons from the Adaulet and Revenue departments. The guides took them to the precise spot where the three lions were reposing in state. The party advanced with due caution to within a few paces of the jungle, without disturbing

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the residents. A momentary pause, big with expectation, succeeded. At that instant, three dogs which had joined the hunt, unconscious of danger, approached the very threshold of the presence, and were received with such a sepulchral groan, as for a moment "made the bravest hold his breath." One of the dogs was killed, the other two fled and were seen no more. Presently, a lioness was indistinctly observed at the mouth of the den: a few arrows were discharged with a view to irritate her, and induce her to make an attack on her assailants; but this did not succeed, as she broke cover in an opposite direction, with two cubs about two-thirds grown. The party pursued the fugitives on foot as fast as the nature of the ground, newly ploughed, would admit; when suddenly one of the men who had been stationed in the trees, called out to the gentlemen to be on their guard. This arrested their progress. They turned on one side to some heights, when they descried an enormous lion, which was approaching them through an open field at an easy canter, and lashing his tail in a style of indescribable grandeur. The foremost of the party presented their pieces, and fired just as the animal had cleared, at one bound, a chasm which was between them of 12 feet broad. He

was apparently wounded in the shoulder; but nevertheless sprung on Mr. M. whose arm he lacerated dreadfully; and feeling at the same time a peon's lance, he relinquished his first hold, seized the poor man by the throat, and strangled him before the party dared fire, lest they should kill his victim. He was now at bay, but sheltered in such a manner as rendered it difficult to bring him down, when, suddenly, the man on the look-out gave another alarm, and the party almost immediately perceived a lioness which had broken cover, approaching their rear. The same instant their ears were assailed by the shrieks and yells of men, women, and children, occasioned by the animal crossing the road in the midst of the coolies that were carrying tiffin to the village. A woman and a child were almost immediately sacrificed to her fury. The woman was literally torn to pieces. This proved not the last calamity of this memorable hunt. The gentlemen, with the peons, left their former enemy, to attack the lioness, who threatened the village. The party, from the rapid manner in which the beast was followed, were not able to keep very compact; and, most unfortunately, four of the collector's peons advanced upon the place where the lioness had lain down. She immediately sprang upon the nearest, and brought him to the ground, and crushed his skull, and tore his face, so that no feature was discernible, and the skin literally hung in the wind. A companion who advanced to his assistance, she seized by the thigh; the man, in the agony of pain, caught the beast by the throat, when she quitted his thigh and

fastened on his arm and breast. At this moment the gentlemen advanced within 15 paces, and as she was still standing over her unfortunate victim, lodged 20 balls in her body. She retreated to the hedge, where some more shots terminated her existence. She had abundance of milk, which, from the novelty, most of the party tasted. Both of the peons died in a few hours. Mr. M. is recovering."

Description of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon. (From a Russian document.)—The figure short and compact; the hair black, flat, and short; the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear; the eyebrows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose; the nose aquiline, with perpetual marks of snuff; the countenance gloomy and violent; the chin extremely projecting; always in a little uniform without ornament; generally wrapped in a little grey surtout, to avoid being remarked; and continually attended by a Mameluke.

A rape and murder were committed on the body of a young woman, named Hannah Leatham, in the service of Mr. Jackson, of Brignal, near Greta-bridge, on New Year's Day. She had been sent on an errand to Barnard-castle, which place she left about five o'clock in the evening, on her way home. Her body was found next morning, about two miles from that town, on the road to the High-street (a road much frequented), with her head nearly cut from her body. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of rape and murder against some person or persons unknown. Several men have been taken up on suspicion.

York, Friday, Jan. 3.—This morning, John Eadon, aged 34, was tried for administering an unlawful oath to Richard Howells, at Barnsley, in the county of York, in the month of May last. The prisoner, as proved in evidence, had some conversation with Howells about the Luddites, and told Howells he could make any man one; and in the course of two or three days after, the prisoner renewed the conversation by asking Howells what he thought of what they had been talking about (Howells lodged in the house of, and worked with, the prisoner as a weaver at the time). Howells did not immediately recollect, and prisoner said it was about the Luddites, and asked Howells if he would be one? He said he would. Prisoner then puts a Common Prayer Book into his right hand, and desired Howells to repeat after him. Prisoner gave him a paper, and told him to commit it to memory as soon as he could, and he did so accordingly. It purported to be the oath he had repeated to him, which was, that he was not to reveal any secrets of any brother or brothers, and that if any traitors were amongst them, they were to be punished with death. Howells kissed the book. The paper given by prisoner to Howells was signed by prisoner in his own handwriting. This was supported by another prisoner called Thomas Broughton, who had received the paper from Howells, and not understanding its import, asked prisoner what the paper meant, and was informed by him that it was to form a regular organization in the county to overturn the tyrannical system of government.

Broughton was a weaver at Barmley, and acquainted with Howells.

The jury, after consulting in the box, almost immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

4. A female, in man's apparel, was enlisted as a recruit in the 60th regiment, quartered in Shrewsbury. She shortly afterwards confessed her sex, and said, that her object was, to have been enlisted into the 43rd regiment, as in that corps she had a lover, who was now on foreign duty, and that she adopted this expedient from a wish to follow him. She was dressed in a blue jacket and trousers; her father is a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, Denbighshire.

A novel species of amusement took place in the Hundred House meadow, Witley, on the 5th. Five wild rabbits were singly turned off at an assigned distance before a dog-fox trained by Mr. Tearne, of Stockton, Worcestershire, and after an excellent course of about 400 yards, were severally killed by Reynard.

On the night of the 5th of Jan. about 11 o'clock, the brig Charles, capt. Graham, bound to the coast of Africa, struck on a reef of the Tongui Rocks, about five miles from the shore, and 20 miles south of the river Gambia. The natives, a tribe of Mandingoes, attacked the wreck in great numbers, considering her as lawful prize. The captain and one of the passengers were killed. The rev. Leopold Butscher, missionary of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, was on board with his wife, and seven other persons attached to the mission. Notwithstanding every exertion of the crew

and missionaries, assisted by a force dispatched with the utmost promptitude by major Chisholm, commandant of Goree, but a small part of the cargo was saved, the rest being plundered by the natives. Every attention was paid to the missionaries in their distress by major Chisholm, and by lieutenant-col. McCarthy, governor of Senegal. One of their party died, and was buried in Goree; and the rest hired a Spanish vessel to convey them to the Society's settlements in the Rio Pongas, whither they were bound.

York, Jan. 7.—This evening the grand jury came into court, and, after stating that they had no more bills before them, inquired if any more were prepared? Mr. Parke said, "I shall, with leave of the Court, answer the question put by the grand jury." Their lordships intimated assent, and Mr. Parke proceeded: "My learned friends and myself have examined the different cases which have not been presented to you; and, considering that many of these people have acted under the influence of other persons, we have, in the exercise of that discretion confided to us by the Crown, declined, at present, to present any other bills before you; and I hope this lenity will produce its proper effects; and that the persons on whom it is exercised, will prove themselves, by their future good conduct, deserving of it. But if it be abused, proceedings against them can be resumed."

Leeds, Jan. 9.—Execution of the Murderers of Mr. Horsefall, at York.

During the whole of the trial, and even while the solemn sentence of the law was passing, not one of the prisoners shed a tear; but their behaviour was perfectly free from any indecent boldness or unbecoming levity. The proceedings of the court were conducted with unusual solemnity, and the behaviour of the spectators was strictly decorous and becoming. From amongst the numerous relatives and friends of the unhappy malefactors, an expression of anguish frequently reached the ear, but it was deep, not loud; and in that part of the auditory that was connected with them only by a common nature, abhorrence at their enormous crime was not unmingled with commiseration at the premature fate of these early victims of a lawless confederacy.

At the opening of the court on Thursday morning, the jury recommended Thomas Smith to mercy; and an application was, we understand, made to the judges to have the sentence of the law, on such of the murderers as they might think proper to order for execution, carried into effect, not at the usual place of execution, but on the spot where the murder was perpetrated; but we hear, that it was not thought expedient to comply with this application.

In the interval between the trial and execution, the prisoners behaved very penitently, though they refused to make any confession either in the prison or at the place

of execution. Thorpe, on being asked if he did not acknowledge the justice of the sentence, said, "Do not ask me any question." Mellor declared, "that he would rather be in the situation he was then placed in, dreadful as it was, than have to answer for the crime of their accuser; and that he would not change situations with him, even for his liberty and two thousand pounds; but with all his resolution, he could not conceal the agonies of his mind, for on the night before the execution, he fell to the ground in a state of insensibility, and it was thought he would have died in his cell: but he soon recovered, and in the morning his health was perfectly restored.

The execution of these unhappy men took place yesterday, at nine o'clock, at the usual place behind the castle at York. Every precaution had been taken to render a rescue impracticable. Two troops of cavalry were drawn up in front of the drop, and the avenues to the castle were guarded by infantry. Five minutes before nine o'clock, the prisoners came upon the platform. After the ordinary had read the accustomed forms of prayer, George Mellor prayed for about ten minutes; he spoke with great apparent fervency and devotion, confessing in general, the greatness of his sins, but without any allusion to the crime for which he suffered. The surrounding multitude were evidently affected. William Thorpe also prayed, but his voice was not so well heard. Smith said little, but seemed to join in the devotion with great seriousness.

The prisoners were then moved

to the front of the platform, and Mellor said, "Some of my enemies may be here; if there be, I freely forgive them, and all the world, and I hope all the world will forgive me." Thorpe said, "I hope none of those who are now before me, will ever come to this place." The executioner then proceeded to perform his fatal office, and the drop fell. They were executed in their irons. They appeared slightly convulsed for a few moments. The number of people assembled was much greater than is usual in York on these melancholy occasions; but not the slightest indication of tumult prevailed, and the greatest silence reigned during the whole of this solemn and painful scene.

Such has been the issue of that fatal system, which, after having produced in its progress great terror and alarm, and much mischief to the community, has at length terminated in the death of those who were its most active partizans: and thus have perished, in the very bloom of life, three young men, who, had they directed their talents to lawful pursuits, might have lived happy and respected. They were young men on whose countenances nature had not imprinted the features of assassins.

The following accounts have appeared of a violent storm which occurred in the Mediterranean at the close of the year.

Motherbank, Jan. 10.—I regret to inform you, that on the 29th ult. a most violent storm came on at Gibraltar, from the S. E. in which many vessels and lives were lost. Nine sail, part of a convoy from Malta, were driven on shore in Catata bay (at the back of the

tock) and all on board perished; except one gentleman and his servant, passengers. Seventeen more vessels were driven on shore in the bay, several of which were American prizes. One of them was a transport (name unknown) with 36 officers and men, invalids, on board, who, it is feared, were all lost. The *Iphigenia*, captain Fellow, parted two cables, and was nearly lost in Orange Grove; and the *Barfleur*, sir Edward Berry, in crossing the bay, narrowly escaped; she arrived at Gibraltar with between five and six feet water in her hold. The *Spartan*, captain Brenton, arrived in distress, having sprung several of her timbers.

Motherbank, Jan. 16.—"I left Alicant on the 25th of last month, in the Spanish ship *San Josef*, in company with 28 vessels, with a moderate breeze from the S.W. On the 29th the wind changed to the eastward, increased to a violent hurricane, and the atmosphere became very thick, which caused the convoy to mistake Gibraltar for the opposite coast, and all, except one vessel, were wrecked. Myself and servant were the only two survivors out of 42 persons, the passengers and crew of the *San Josef*. Among those who perished in the vessel were two British officers, Mr. Barrett, Miss M'Cormick, and a Catholic priest. I escaped the dismal fate by precipitating myself into the sea, out of which I was snatched by the humane exertions of some Genoese boatmen, who carried me, in an almost lifeless state, to a Spanish guard-house."

Execution of the Luddites at York.—Precisely at 11 o'clock, the following persons suffered the sen-

tence of the law, due to their crimes, viz. John Hill, Joseph Crowther, Nathan Hoyle, Jonathan Dean, John Ogden, Thomas Brook, and John Walker. The above persons behaved in the most penitent manner. During the time the ordinary was performing the functions of his duty, the repeated and earnest prayers of the culprits might be heard at a considerable distance, supplicating the Divine Being to receive their souls into everlasting rest. Many of them, after the clergyman had repeated "The Lord have mercy upon you," in a very audible voice articulated "I hope he will." Previous to the drop being let down, a hymn was given out very firmly by John Walker, to his fellow culprits, all of whom heartily joined in singing the same.

The bodies, after hanging till 12 o'clock, were then cut down.

Half past One o'clock.—The following prisoners, viz. John Swallow, John Batley, Joseph Fisher, William Hartley, James Haigh, James Hey, and Job Hey, were executed at the time specified above. The whole of them evinced a spirit of contrition which we have seldom witnessed upon a similar occasion. The concourse of spectators, as at the former occasion, was numerous. The bodies were cut down at half past two o'clock, and delivered to their respective relations.

Lisbon, Jan. 18.—His excellency the marshal-general the marquis of Torres Vedras, (lord Wellington) after having passed through triumphal arches erected in the fortress of Elvas, and in all the towns on the road to the left bank of the Tagus, where, for

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the space of 30 leagues, all the inhabitants strove to outdo each other in testimonies of enthusiasm and gratitude, at length arrived at half after three in the afternoon of the 16th instant, in the Commercial-square of this capital. He was there received by all the Portuguese and English generals, by all the troops of both nations, and the whole armed force at present in Lisbon. His arrival was announced by repeated salutes from the ships and frigates in the Tagus, and the castle of St. George. The troops were ranged in two lines, extending to the Palacio das Necessidades. His excellency, mounted on horseback, thus affording a sight of himself to the immense concourse of spectators collected, and the innumerable ladies who adorned the windows of that vast edifice, which had been prepared for his reception. Repeated and loud acclamations accompanied his excellency as he passed on; and the people of Lisbon, who had never given a plaudit, nor one salutation to Junot, notwithstanding all the power with which he was surrounded, were now boundless in their applause to their deliverer from the cruel invasion of Massena.

At night there was a general and voluntary illumination, which was repeated three successive nights.

On Sunday, at one o'clock, his Excellency, dressed in the Portuguese uniform, went to pay his compliments to the Lords Regents of the kingdom, and took his seat among them in the palace of government; he shortly after returned, and, both in going and returning, was accompanied with the

loudest applauses on every side. At four on the same afternoon, his Excellency again returned to the palace of government, dressed in the English uniform, to partake of a sumptuous entertainment provided for him by the Regents of the kingdom, to which were invited all the secular authorities, the bishops, the Portuguese, English and Spanish general officers, the staff of his lordship, and of marshal the count of Trancoso, the diplomatic body, the intendant general of the police, and all the presidents of the tribunals.

The Portuguese company of the royal theatre of San Carlos, presuming that his Excellency would honour that theatre with his presence, had in the short space that intervened between the notice given of his Excellency's coming and his actual arrival, made every exertion to present the hero with a spectacle worthy of him, and of the Portuguese nation. All the boxes were decorated with appropriate ornaments, such as Genii with crowns and shields, on which were inscribed the initials of lord Wellington. The box of government, which was also that of his Excellency, surpassed them all, being richly adorned with figures of Fame and Victory. Never was the theatre of San Carlos so early and completely crowded. His Excellency came thither from the palace of government, about half past seven; and the moment he appeared, the most rapturous acclamations resounded on all sides. The scene was opened by an anthem, sung in praise of our beloved prince, whose portrait under a canopy, displayed on a sudden, electrified all the spectators, and the thunders of

applause were again repeated, and lasted a considerable time. When these had ended, a piece was performed, entitled *O Nome* (the Name) composed in honour of lord Wellington. The scene represented the Elysian fields; and the interlocutors were, Glory, Posterity, Camoens, the Great Constable, and a number of Portuguese heroes. Several of the verses of our immortal Camoens were ingeniously introduced.

The spectators, who were solely intent on the great object of this spectacle, instantly applied to him with avidity and enthusiasm every allusion of this kind; and the applauses were redoubled, when genius descending, presented illuminated scrolls, with the inscriptions, "Roleia, Vimiera, Porto, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Arapiles, &c."

His Excellency was accompanied in his box by their Excellencies the Regents, the minister of his Britannic majesty, the marquez de Borba, the marquez de Olhao, the secretary don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, and the secretary Alexandre Jose Ferreira Castellol. In the box to the right, contiguous to that of government, was his Excellency marshal the count of Trancoso. On the left side, in the boxes contiguous to that of government, were the English generals, Stopford, Rebow, Peacock, Leith, Slade, Fermor, Robinson, Brooke, Inglis, Blunt, and admiral Martin.

18. A shocking catastrophe occurred in Bull's-head-yard, Charles-street, Drury-lane. Two females, named Jane Supple and Mary Welch, agreed to drink 21 glasses of gin in a limited time. The

former person succeeded in drinking-18 successive glasses, when she became quite insensible, and was immediately conveyed to her lodgings, and put to bed, where in about half an hour afterwards, she died. She was far advanced in years. The latter woman also drank more liquor than the former, and now lies very ill.

22. The following anecdote is extracted from the St. Petersburg Patriotic and Political Journal, a periodical work, something in the nature of our magazines, now published in the Russian capital:—"We hope to afford pleasure to our readers, by furnishing them with an account of the escape of lieutenant-gen. baron Vintzengerode, and of major Nariashkin, who was taken prisoner at the same time with the baron. On their way to Minak they continued to cherish great hopes of being freed from their captivity; but when they had advanced beyond that town all shadow of hope fled. The French also were so confident of the security of their prisoners, that they guarded them carelessly. One morning, baron Vintzengerode espied a Cossack at some distance, and communicated this to major Nariashkin, who at first was loth to credit it; however, on approaching nearer, they were soon convinced that they had in reality discovered a warrior of the Danube, Baron Vintzengerode rose up, exhibited his orders to view, and exclaimed, "I am a Russian general!" The Cossack vanished in an instant; but soon after, twelve of his companions appeared, fell upon the guards, disarmed them, took the captives from the carriages,

placed them on Cossack horses, and galloped off with them to the Russian head-quarters.

23. A fire broke out at Sidney College, Cambridge. It was discovered about 11 o'clock at night; when upon examination it was found that two chambers in different parts of the building were on fire; but the flames were very soon extinguished. In consequence of the depositions of the watchman, a student, who had that day taken his degree, has been examined before the magistrates, and is detained in custody.

24. In the evening, three seamen belonging to the *Indefatigable* frigate were returning to their ship from Portsea Hard, when one of them, Malcolm Macdonald, tapped a man, who he supposed was a waterman, upon the shoulder, saying to him, "Give us a put on board." The man, who happened to be a Spaniard, sharply asked, in the Spanish language, what he wanted? One of Macdonald's ship-mates, who understood Spanish, answered him, "Nothing." The Spaniard, however, without more words, or provocation, colared Macdonald, and stabbed him in two places with a knife, which he drew from his bosom, and then ran away. One of the seamen staid by the wounded man, whilst the others pursued the Spaniard towards his boat, but could not find him. Macdonald was taken on board the *Indefatigable*, where he soon died of his wounds. Lieut. Scott, of that ship, immediately repaired to the Spanish frigate *Iphigenia* with one of Macdonald's companions, and just as he had reached her, a Spaniard, named Lucas Garces, came alongside in a

wherry, who was instantly charged with being the murderer. The Spaniards have refused to let the parties necessary as witnesses come on shore, but, upon the deposition of the surgeon of the *Indefatigable*, and the two seamen of that ship, a verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Lucas Garces, though he is not yet in custody.

27. It has been mentioned that cast-iron, when at a certain degree of heat, may be cut like a piece of wood with a common saw. The discovery was announced in a letter from M. Duford, director of the Iron-works at Montalair, to M. D'Arcet, and published in the *Annales de Chimie*. This experiment was tried at Glasgow, on Monday se'nnight, with complete success, by a gentleman of the Philosophical Society there, who, in presence of the workmen belonging to an ironmonger, cut with the greatest ease a bar of cast-iron, previously heated to a cherry red, with a common carpenter's saw, in the course of less than two minutes; the saw was not in the least injured by the operation.

Information having been received, that a gang of robbers intended attacking the Cork mail-coach, on its way to Dublin, a party of soldiers were stationed near the spot where the attack was intended to take place, and about one o'clock, a party of 10 armed ruffians appeared about two miles beyond Ullingford; several shots were exchanged; three of the robbers were killed on the spot, one was made prisoner, and the rest escaped. A soldier was severely wounded.

From the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into

the state of education in Ireland, it appeared, that in 17 dioceses, out of the 22 that are in Ireland, there are 3,737 school masters, who educate 162,367 pupils. Of the masters, 1,271 are Protestants, 2,465 Catholics—of their pupils the Protestants are 45,590, and the Catholics 116,977. These 17 dioceses comprise about five-sixths of the superficial extent of Ireland, but it is doubted, whether they contain more than four-fifths of its actual population. It is concluded, that if similar returns from the whole of Ireland had been made, the number of pupils would appear to be upwards of 200,000, and of the masters to be above 4,600.

29. Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, as Mr. Inman, a gentleman from Bristol, was returning from the Bank, in company with a friend, at the corner of Bucklersbury, Walbrook, he made a sudden halt, and instantly dropped down dead: his body was immediately conveyed into a neighbouring house, and afterwards removed to Walbrook church, where it now remains. The deceased had nearly 10,000*l.* in his hands when he fell, which property is secured.

French Prisoners.—A young man, who formerly lived in the neighbourhood of Rye, was last week committed to Horsham gaol, under the following circumstances: He had been living in London in an expensive style, until he had spent all his money; in this situation he set his wits to work, when it occurred to him that he might, as he was well acquainted with the coast, raise a considerable sum by conducting French officers (who were at large upon

their parole) to France. He contrived to get acquainted with a colonel and a major at Reading, in Berkshire, who, glad of the opportunity, agreed to give him 300 guineas for assisting them in their escape; 150 were paid down, and the other moiety was to be given him as soon as they were on board the boat. They accordingly set out together in a post-chaise, and arrived, without the smallest interruption, at the public-house at John's-cross, in the parish of Mountfield, a few miles from Hastings, where they engaged beds. They were, however, observed by an exciseman, who suspected from their appearance what they were. The landlord, who was closely interrogated on the subject, said he understood them to be German officers, on their journey to Bexhill to join their regiment. The exciseman, however, not being satisfied with this, got a party of the military, and going to the House, seized them in their beds. They made no attempt to disguise the fact, and submitted in a handsome manner. When under examination before the magistrate, the young man acknowledged his intentions, and said, that being driven to desperation by the total exhaustion of his finances, the offer of 300 guineas was too tempting to be resisted. The French officers have been since properly disposed of.

A Villain ascended at night by a ladder to the bed-room window of Mrs. Fletcher, Kingston-buildings, Bristol, broke the square, unscrewed the window, threw up the sash, and entered the room, before Mrs. F. heard him. Two children, her nieces, were in the

same room, one of whom began to wall her aunt, on which the villain, who had a dark lanthorn, drew a dagger, which he flourished over her head; he then pulled down a trape over his face. He scarcely took notice of any thing in the room; but on seeing a writing desk, he very leisurely sat down, opened his lanthorn, and with a sharp instrument cut it open, and took bank-notes to the amount of upwards of 49l. and a suit of child's clothes, which happened to be on the drawers, as he retreated out of the window to the ladder. A week before, the house was robbed by villains entering the kitchen, and stealing servants' clothes, provisions, &c. A great many robberies have been committed in Bristol of late.

29. A most outrageous attack was made upon Mr. Eale, a farmer, at Ashley-hole, Somerset, on the confines of Gloucestershire, on the evening of Monday last, whilst sitting in his parlour with his family. The barking of a yard-dog caused the first alarm, soon after which, there was a loud knocking at the kitchen door; no answer was returned to interrogatories from within, but soon after, the door was forced by four ruffians, armed with bludgeons, who entered the parlour where Mr. and Mrs. E., their daughter seven years old, and the maid-servant, were sitting. One of them knocked Mr. Eale down without ceremony, and continued their violence until he was unable to move. His wife and daughter were fastened into a closet, and the servant maid was compelled to go up stairs with the villains, who broke open every lock they could get at, and stole from a chest of drawers, bank-notes and

cash to the amount of 119l. with which they made off. The maid-servant was locked in a separate room before the villains departed. Mr. E. is described to be in a dangerous state. A carter and his boy, who slept in a different part of the house, were not disturbed.

On December 29, about 18 o'clock, a most distressing circumstance occurred at the Royal Horse Barracks, Exeter, where Captain R. Yates, of the 5th regiment of the line, fell a lamentable victim to suicide. This officer was in the meridian of life, and had lately returned from the Peninsula, where he had been upwards of three years braving every danger; he bore a very superior character as a military man, and his whole deportment was marked with every qualification which distinguished the patriot and the gentleman. Soon after his arrival at Plymouth he marched to Kingsbridge, at which town it was first perceived that he deviated a little from his uniform line of conduct, and loose incoherent expressions were observed in certain letters which he wrote, insinuating intentions which have been so fatally realized. On the day preceding the melancholy catastrophe, he remained confined to his bed. Previous to effecting his purpose, he directed his servant to take some letters to a captain in the same regiment, after which he proceeded to terminate the dreadful scene, by placing a soldier's musket to his breast, the butt-end resting on the ground, and with his sword pushing against the trigger, he discharged the contents through his body; the ball entered his left breast, came out at his back, and ascending upwards, lodged in the ceiling. It appeared

that he experienced some difficulty in the process, as the point of the sword was much bent, and was found in his hand. The report of the gun alarmed some of the privates, and his chamber door was broken open soon after the deed was done, but too late to be of any service, as he died instantly. A coroner's jury which sat on the body, brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

30. Saturday se'nnight, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of Shaftsbury-place, Aldersgate-street, were alarmed by the report of a pistol; when, on inquiry, it was found that Mr. Garrick, an engraver, residing in that place, had in a fit of insanity, shot himself with a pistol loaded with slugs. This catastrophe, according to report, was the consequence of his wife having pawned a large silver spoon, from a set which he had to engrave upon for a silversmith whom he had been in the habit of working for. On questioning his wife respecting the spoon, she declared she knew nothing of it;—words then arose, and he took up his gun, which he kept in the room (having formerly belonged to a corps of sharpshooters), and with the butt-end struck his wife over the head, by which the blood began to flow very copiously. Thinking that he had killed her, he immediately put a period to his existence. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body of the unfortunate man, at the King's Arms public-house, Aldersgate-street; when it appeared from the depositions of several persons who had known the family, that the woman had been in the habit of pawning articles of

silver plate, at various times, which he had to engrave, with the view of spending the money in drink; and that last July, he attempted to cut his throat in consequence of her proceedings. The jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict—*Insanity*. The woman now lies in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and is considered out of danger.

This afternoon, about five o'clock, the following shocking accident occurred in the dock-yard at Woolwich.—A machine, used for the purpose of bending and seasoning ship-timber, unfortunately burst, in consequence of being overcharged, by which eight individuals lost their lives, and fourteen were dangerously hurt, several having their legs and thighs broken. The premises on which the machine stood were destroyed; and the explosion is represented as having been most terrific. Several of the men, it is said, have left wives and families.

FEBRUARY.

1st. The visit of the celebrated Mahratta Chieftain, Dowlet Rao Scindea, to the company's territories, has occasioned much conversation in India. It was the first of the kind, and was considered to evince great confidence in the British government. The object of his visit was purely religious, to bathe in the river Gauges, on the occasion of the solar eclipse on the 1st of February last. He set out from Gwalior on the 22nd of January, accompanied by his consort, by the officers of his court, and eight thousand Mahratta troops. Pursuant to orders, the

most marked attention was paid to him by the functionaries of the English government stationed on his route. The cavalcade reached Etawah on the 27th of January, and on the 1st of February arrived at the bathing-place at Singrampoor, on the Ganges, where he was received by an honorary escort. The crowd of pilgrims assembled at Singrampoor on this occasion amounted to 25,000. The ghauts and banks of the river were absolutely covered with people while the eclipse lasted: and from that day to the 10th, Scindea bathed twice daily in the river. Both himself and his consort expended very large sums in charity. According to custom, they were weighed against a heap of gold and jewels, &c. which were distributed among the attending Brahmins. Scindea is reported to have been impressed with strong feelings of surprise at the fine aspect of cultivation which pervades our provinces, and at the comparatively happy state of the people.

Henry Langridge, a tenant of Mr. Sex, and living very near him, in the parish of Penshurst, in Kent, was a day-labourer on the estate of Baden Powel, esq. at Lankington-green, near Penshurst, not far from Tunbridge-wells. Having left his work on Monday evening, the 1st of February, with his son, a boy about nine years old, between five and six o'clock, and proceeding homeward, they stopped to rest in a field called Sandfield, about a quarter of a mile from home, having first cut a bundle of sticks and laid them across the foot-path. Mr. Sex, af-

terwards coming in to the same field in his way home, stumbled over the sticks, and seeing Langridge close by, asked him what he meant by laying those things across the road, to throw people down? Some words followed, and even some sparring. The boy, who appears to be very ingenuous, says, that Mr. Sex attempted to knock his father down, but could not accomplish it; and then his father ordered him to go homewards, saying he would kill Sex that night, or else he would transport him to-morrow. After the boy had got the distance of another field, he distinctly heard the cry of "murder" several times repeated. It appears, Langridge had a thick ashen club, cut sharp at the bottom, wherewith he beat Mr. Sex so dreadfully as to fracture his skull, break both his arms, and force out of the socket one of his eyes: he also thrust the pointed end between the chin and windpipe, into the mouth and through the tongue of the object of his fury; and after glutting his revenge, left him to welter in his blood, and proceeded after the boy, whom he overtook before he got home, and strictly charged him to tell no person what had happened. When at home, Langridge cut the instrument of his barbarity into three or four pieces, and laid them on the fire, but with the bloody side towards the flames, that his wife might make no observations upon it. Next morning, as if nothing had happened, he proceeded on to his work again, and sent the boy forward to see if Sex was removed: when he heard that the body was still lying there and alive, he took another road; and

the deceased lay there from between seven and eight o'clock the preceding evening till nine in the morning, before he was discovered; he lived till the Sunday following without being able to articulate. When Langridge came home on the Tuesday evening, his wife told him what had happened to Mr. Sex, and hoped he had no concern in it; to which he answered by asking if she wanted such a dose. He took his supper, and went out of the door, saying, "Mary, I shall never more see you alive." The coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and found a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against Henry Langridge.

2. A shoemaker, who was collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch, Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of 3,700*l*. The manner in which he obtained so important an office was this: he had been for several years a constant attendant at Mr. Rowland Hill's chapel, and by the fervour of his devotion, attracted the notice, and at last gained the friendship of that gentleman, by whose assistance he was soon enabled to remove from a place little better than a cobbler's stall, and take a large conspicuous shop. He also got from his patron a situation in the chapel worth one hundred pounds-a-year. He was at last, through the same generous interest, appointed collector of the property-tax, on which occasion two gentlemen became his sureties, one in 1000*l*, and the other in 2000*l*. the whole of which sums they will now have to pay.

6. The following prize subjects have been given out at Cam-

bridge, for sir William Browne's medals:—For the Greek Ode—*Victoria Salamantica parta*.—For the Latin Ode—*Mosqua flammis tradita et Gallis erepta*.—For the Epigram—*Napoleon ab exercitu suo fugiens*.

In the court of King's Bench, in Ireland, on Saturday, Feb. 6, came on the trial at bar, on an information *ex officio*, by the attorney-general, of Hugh Fitzpatrick, printer, for a libel, contained in a work, entitled, "A Statement of the Penal Laws which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland." The matter charged as a libel stated, that "at the Summer Assizes of Kilkenny, one Barry, a respectable Catholic farmer, had been convicted and executed, after his innocence was clearly established: and that the duke of Richmond's government would probably be called to account for the fact in parliament." The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

On the evening of the 8th, the house of Miss Bakewell, at Swebstone, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was attacked by a gang of five most desperate robbers. They entered it about a quarter past eight o'clock. Three of them secured two female servants, and proceeded to plunder the house: the footman was unfortunately out. Two of the robbers entered the dining-room, where Miss Bakewell was sitting alone, reading; one of them presented a pistol at her head, threatened to blow her brains out if she made the least noise or resistance, and demanded her money, plate, &c. She replied, she had very little money, but what she had they should have; and she and

a female servant delivered to them the plate, of the value of near 800*l.*; they then left the house. Soon after they were gone, Miss Bakewell went to a neighbour to inform him what had happened. A Bow-street officer was requested from London, and Pearkes was dispatched; information was sent to the police officers at Birmingham, where there are supposed to be more thieves than in London, according to the population of the two places: advertisements were inserted in several newspapers, and bills printed, offering a reward for the apprehension of the robbers. By these exertions, Samuel Dickens, Daniel Lynn, and a woman, three of the gang, were apprehended at Birmingham on Saturday, with a great part of the property stolen from Miss Bakewell's house in their possession, by the officers of the police of that place; and on Sunday morning early, William Smith and Thomas Cook, the two others of the gang were apprehended at Leicester. They have since been examined before a magistrate, and committed for further examination.

The gang robbed a poor farmer, in the neighbourhood where Miss Bakewell resides, on the same evening they robbed her house.

8th. Owing to the culpable negligence of leaving fire-arms within the reach of young people, the following accident happened lately:—The son of Mr. Shepherd, mason, near Widcomb Church, Somersetshire, took up a gun, and, not knowing it was loaded, shot his sister in the head: she suffered great agonies, and expired the following day. The lad is about ten

years old, and the unfortunate girl was thirteen.

Whilst one of the victualling vessels was delivering fresh beef for the use of the French prisoners on board the *Canada*, in the Medway, six or seven of the prisoners, who were assisting, suddenly seized the master and boy of the vessel, who were below slinging the beef, and at the same time cast off the rope by which the beef-boat was fastened to the ship, and immediately hoisting the sail proceeded down the river. A number of shot were fired from the *Canada*, the *Crown Prince*, and other ships, as she passed by them; and from the state of the weather, which was very favourable for such an enterprise, it is probable that they would have escaped, had they not run ashore on the shoal of *Commodore's Hard*, Gillingham. They left the vessel immediately after she grounded, but were so closely pursued, that the whole were secured in a few minutes afterwards. One of the prisoners was wounded in the thigh, but not dangerously.

Two men, named Ruddock and Carpenter, neither of whom has yet attained the age of 20, being in custody as the perpetrators of the horrid murder of Mr. Webb and his female servant, near Frome, Carpenter has been admitted King's evidence, and has disclosed the following particulars:—Carpenter borrowed the gun with which the murder was committed, of the father of a young woman to whom he paid his addresses. He went with Ruddock to Mr. Webb's house, where he asked for work, — "Ah! you

rogue," said the old man, "you don't want work, that is only an excuse for a jug of drink—fetch a cup Molly!" "Thank you, sir," said he, "but here is Ruddock at the door." "Is he?" rejoined Mr. Webb, "oh, then we must have a larger cup, my maid." When the girl went out, Carpenter beckoned to his companion, who stood at the door and pulled the trigger of the gun at his devoted victim; it missed fire, but on another attempt, it went off, and fatally took effect. The servant rushing in at this moment, endeavoured to escape from the murderers; but Ruddock overtook her, cut her throat, and with the assistance of Carpenter, thrust her into a well, where it is supposed she lingered some hours. The villains then proceeded to rifle the house, and afterwards hid the gun in a neighbouring wood. Carpenter attended the sale of Mr. Webb's effects, and with the greatest composure bid for several articles; and on Sunday heard a funeral sermon preached in a chapel at Frome, allusive to the dreadful deed. His detection was in consequence of his boasts of possessing money.

8. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a daring attack was made upon two of his majesty's gamekeepers, by five poachers, who were discovered in a plantation of Windsor Great Park, in the act of shooting the pheasants. These men were all armed with fire arms and bludgeons, and several with long poles of a peculiar construction, with which they are accustomed to discharge the spring-guns which are set in their way.

By this unequal force the keepers were overpowered, although they manfully fought with the pikes which they usually carry, and inflicted many severe wounds on their sturdy opponents. One of the gamekeepers was so dreadfully beaten, that his life is in the utmost danger, from the severe blows he received on his head with the butt-end of a gun, till it was shattered from the barrel, and the lock broken in pieces. One of the offenders is in custody.

15. We hear of a most melancholy occurrence on the coast of Donegal, by which a number of lives have been lost, and many wives and children rendered husbandless and fatherless. For some time past, a very abundant take of excellent herrings has continued to reward the industry and enterprise of the fishermen on the coast, in and contiguous to the harbour of Killybeggs. On Friday night last, a fleet of boats, induced by the prospect of greater success, having ventured too far from the shore in search of the fish, encountered on their return a strong gale of wind, when many of those most deeply laden unhappily perished with all their crews, amounting to between 40 and 50 souls. This most unfortunate event has plunged an entire county in the deepest distress, and, in its consequences, will involve a number of poor families in utter ruin. Public commiseration is justly excited in their behalf.

15. At the theatre, at Copenhagen, some persons, pretending that they smelt fire, gave an alarm when the audience rushed to the different vomitories to escape, and

before the mistake could be rectified, sixteen persons were trod to death.

19. *From the Perth Courier.*—A very disgraceful occurrence took place in the streets of this town. Many men from the Renfrew, and some from the Fife regiments of militia, after being dismissed from the garrison parade that morning, about 11 o'clock, proceeded in the most riotous and disorderly manner to the prison, with the determination of liberating a private of the Perth militia, who was really not in prison, but only ordered to appear before the sheriff for examination, and was actually in the street at the time. The officers did every thing in their power to check the men, and with the assistance of the Durham regiment, succeeded in getting them to the barracks.

Every measure of precaution which prudence could suggest was adopted on the occasion, and executed with a degree of promptitude and decision which reflects the greatest honour on colonel Dunlop, the commanding officer in absence of general Durham. The ringleaders, who had been secured, were instantly sent off in post chaises, under a proper escort, to Edinburgh; and to prevent the immediate recurrence of the outrage, two of the regiments were marched off the same evening, one of them to Dundee, and the other to Crieff and Dunkeld. It was truly gratifying to witness the good order and regularity in which they left the town, after the moment of delusion was past, and their minds were actuated by more soldierly dispositions.

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It is but justice to mention, that during the whole of the riot the Durham regiment of militia, to a man, behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness; and seemed resolved to suffer every thing, rather than disgrace their military character.

The whole of the officers of the different regiments behaved with the greatest intrepidity; and, in many cases, incurred considerable personal risk in securing the offenders, and restoring subordination.

The Fifeshire regiment was recalled on Saturday; the Renfrewshire is still quartered at Dundee.

20. The lord mayor of Dublin arrived in London. His lordship is intrusted with the presentation of a petition from the city of Dublin against the Catholic claims. This is said to be the only instance (except one in the reign of Geo. II.) of the lord mayor leaving Dublin officially.

26. *Palace of King John, Old Ford.*—The workmen at present employed in removing the foundation of the north-east wall of the palace, discovered a vault, 11 feet by 6½, in which was a stone coffin, covered with a thick plank of oak, and containing the remains of a body: by the length of the thigh bone it must have been nearly seven feet high: there was also in the coffin a short dagger, the scabbard entire, and a large spur, with several copper coins; near the coffin was an urn, of most curious workmanship, and filled with black ashes.

28. A serpent of the Box Cowstriator species was, in this month, killed in the neighbourhood of

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Reduit, Isle of France, by a Mr. Floorot, who, with a friend, was angling near a cascade in the river of Plain Wilhelms. The dogs accompanying the party, first discovered the reptile concealed in a cavity of the rock; and four charges of small shot were fired at him before he became crippled, and could be drawn by six slaves from his lurking place. He proved to be 14 feet 6 inches long, 14 inches thick, and weighed 184 lbs. When opened, the stomach was found to contain several animals half-digested, such as monkeys, &c. This reptile is believed to have been introduced on the island by a ship from India, which was stranded in 1801 on the shore, near six miles from the river where it was killed.

MARCH.

1. About fifteen months since, a prisoner of Porchester dépot composed some verses, and among the characters introduced in his poem, one, very unfortunately, struck the mind of a prisoner, named Tardif, as being expressly written to satirise himself; this erroneous idea invariably operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch, who, as it now appears, sought numerous opportunities to glut his vengeance on the person of Mr. Legue, from whom he imagined the writer of the lines had received the hints, enabling him to delineate the characteristic traits in question. Some weeks back, the assassin, in order to render his weapon (a large clasp knife) the more certain in its operation, bound the handle with waxed cord, that his grasp might

prove more firm, and also rendered the back, as well as the edge, of the sharpness of a razor: this weapon, since the commission of the deed, he has denominated his guardian angel, which was nightly his companion in bed: nor is it less a fact, that the dreams of this monster were so disturbed, that the prisoner who slept in the adjoining hammock requested to know whether he (Tardif) would not wish to be awakened when he became so dreadfully agitated? "No!" replied this daemon of vengeance, "for I am then dreaming of a deadly enemy that has dishonoured me, and although he appears to conquer for a time, yet the vision always terminates by giving me his blood." Thus, after the lapse of thirteen months, on Monday evening, March 1st, about eight o'clock, Tardif found the long-desired opportunity, when, rushing upon his victim, he literally ripped him open, and the bowels in consequence obtruded themselves, when Legue, bending forward, received his entrails into his hands, exclaiming at the same time, "I am a dead man!" "Oh! no," cried the murderer, ironically, "it is merely a scratch!" Then twice plunging the knife up to the hilt in the back of Legue, exclaimed, "Take that, and that." He was proceeding thus to inflict further wounds, when another prisoner, at the risk of his own life, arrested his murderous arm in its progress, on which the villain calmly said, "I have now completed my work, and am content; you may take the weapon, and me, too, wheresoever you think fit." While binding his arms, he requested those around

to stand aside, in order that he might glut his sight with the view of his immolated victim; and ironically remarked, "I have sent you before me upon your journey, that you may procure me a lodging." One of the prisoners then inquired, why he did not at least prove that he possessed one noble sentiment, by plunging the knife in his own breast, after the perpetration of the deed, in order to escape the gallows? "It was originally my intention," replied the wretch, "but it afterwards struck me that I might expire first, and then the certainty of having taken his life would not have been known to me, and nothing less would have gratified my heart." Soon after the villain was ironed, he fell into a sound and apparently tranquil sleep, from which he did not awake till a late hour the following morning, when he remarked that he had not enjoyed such repose for the last twelve months, and that he gloried in the immolation of his victim. On Wednesday, the coroner's inquest sat on the body of Legue, and pronounced a verdict of wilful murder against Tardif, who was removed next morning to Winchester gaol, in order to take his trial.

5. The Hotspur, 36 guns, Hon. Captain Percy, arrived on Tuesday evening at Portsmouth, from Lisbon, with a fleet of transports. She has brought an account of the lamented and melancholy end of lieutenant Sir W. Erskine, commander-in-chief of the cavalry under the orders of sir Rowland Hill. In a fit of delirium, sir William threw himself out of the upper window of a house where he was quartered, and was killed

on the spot. The defection of spirits, and unhappy disposition to suicide, first appeared in sir William after his return from Walcheren, and it is said to have been occasioned by witnessing the miseries to which his countrymen were subjected in that wretched expedition. It is most remarkable, that shortly after his arrival from Zealand, he attempted the same mode of destruction as that by which he perished. He was at Ramsgate, in a low state; and contriving with great dexterity to be left alone in his room, he started from his bed, and threw himself at the window; the resistance he there met repelled him back into his room, breathless and bloody. After this he recovered, and was again employed.

7. While the people were assembled in the church of Roskeen, in the north of Scotland, a part of the gallery, which was immensely crowded, yielded suddenly with a crash, which excited the greatest alarm. In endeavouring to escape from the danger which threatened them, many persons were trampled down and dreadfully bruised. Two women died of the injury they received.

8. *Excerpt of a Letter from St. Gall, Switzerland, dated March 8:*—"We learn, from Constance, that a frightful calamity threatens the town of Uberlingen. For more than eight days it was perceived that the ground upon the borders of the lake had sunk, and this phenomenon was announced in a manner so alarming, that the inhabitants, after having secured their cattle, fled from their dwellings. This presentiment of danger has been realized; on the 16th and

17th ult. thirteen houses gradually sunk into the abyss, and disappeared. On the 18th, the Convent of Capuchins, so well known for its hospitable reception of travellers, merged into the abyss 14 feet, and threatened to disappear gradually from sight. Other houses have since sunk many feet. It is feared that the whole town touches the moment of its destruction."

15. A Belfast tender, which went into Campbeltown, sent a gang on shore to impress men, when, from their having met with some resistance, the officer commanding the party ordered the marines to fire; and a fine young girl of 14 years of age was shot dead, one man severely wounded in the leg, and another most respectable person stabbed. The officer was apprehended, and committed to gaol to stand trial. He was afterwards acquitted by the sentence of justifiable homicide.

16. *Execution of the Murderers of Mr. Webb and his Servant.*—Early in the morning, Ruddock and Carpenter, the murderers, were removed from Salisbury gaol to Warminster, in a mourning coach, attended by the usual escort of javelin men, &c. preparatory to their execution on the Downs, close adjoining to Warminster. The spot chosen for this purpose was the point of an almost perpendicular hill, nearly 500 feet above the town, looking down on Warminster church, in which Mr. Webb was buried, and nearly in view of the house where the murderous deed was perpetrated. About half-past eleven o'clock the procession began to move from the chapel, in Warminster market-place, where the miserable culprits had been

from the time of their arrival. On reaching the place of execution, the clergyman spent a considerable time in prayer with the criminals; the executioner then proceeded to do his duty: after they were tied up, a handkerchief was given to Carpenter, to drop it as a signal for the cart to be drawn from under them; the poor wretch, however, clung so to life, that he delayed dropping it for nearly half an hour, begging earnestly for a few minutes longer; at length he dropt it, but, even then, endeavoured to prevent his fall as much as he could, whereby he suffered greatly in dying; whilst Ruddock, who jumped boldly from the cart when it moved, was dead in a moment. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were cut down, and taken to the Infirmary, at Salisbury, for dissection.

The concourse of people that assembled on this occasion was immense; the place of execution was judiciously chosen, as it would readily have allowed an hundred thousand persons to see it without pressure: the gallows is to remain. The murderers made no confession of any importance, subsequent to their conviction; indeed, their first confession was so ample, that it admitted of but little addition: they were to the last much exasperated against each other, each condemning the other for the disclosure of their bloody deed. They were extremely ignorant, with hardly an idea of a future state; but there is a hope that they were penitent.

17. The king of Prussia has issued from Breslau, under date of March 17, 1813, an order for instituting a distinction for merit, to

be called the Order of the Iron Cross, as signifiatory of the constancy which has been displayed in the great contest for liberty and independence.

The order of the Iron Cross is to consist of two classes, with one Grand Cross. Both classes are to bear the same Black Cross of cast-iron set in silver; the forside without inscription, on the reverse the initial letters F. W., with three oak leaves, and below, the date of the year, 1813. Both classes are to be worn in the button-hole, suspended by a black ribbon, with a white edge, if the distinction is obtained in an action with the enemy; but if on another account, with a black edge.

Commanding officers can only obtain the grand cross for gaining a decisive battle, by which the enemy has been driven from his position; the taking of a fortress, or the successful defence of some important place.

The soldier who obtains the iron cross of the first class, receives immediately the gratifications annexed to it, but which, afterwards, cannot be increased.

18. Sir Everard Home has published the following declaration:—

“Much pains having been taken to involve in mystery the murder of Sellis, the late servant of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, I feel it a public duty, to record the circumstances respecting it that came within my own observation, which I could not do while the propagators of such reports were before a public tribunal.

“I visited the Duke of Cumberland upon his being wounded, and found my way from the great hall to his apartment by the traces

of blood which were left on the passages and staircase. I found him on the bed, still bleeding; his shirt deluged with blood, and the coloured drapery above the pillow sprinkled with blood from a wounded artery, which puts on an appearance that cannot be taken by those who have seen it. This could not have happened had not the head been lying on the pillow when it was wounded. The night ribbon which was wadded, the cap, scalp, and skull, were obliquely divided, so that the pulsations of the arteries of the brain were distinguished. While dressing this, and the other wound, report was brought that Sellis was wounded, if not murdered. His Royal Highness desired me to go to him, as I had declared his Royal Highness out of immediate danger. A second report came, that Sellis was dead. I went to his apartment, found the body lying on his side on the bed, without his coat and neckcloth, the throat cut so effectually, that he could not have survived above a minute or two; the length and direction of the wound were such, as left no doubt of its being given by his own hand. Any struggle would have made it irregular. He had not even changed his position; his hands lay as they do in a person who has fainted; they had no marks of violence upon them; his coat hung upon a chair out of the reach of blood from the bed; the sleeve from the shoulder to the wrist was sprinkled with blood, quite dry, evidently from a wounded artery; and from such kind of sprinkling, the arm of the assassin of the Duke of Cumberland could not escape.

duty in the square, and formed a line from the late residence of her royal highness to the top of George-street, through which the procession was to proceed. There were also several troops of the 7th hussars on duty, who afterwards joined in the procession.

At half-past eight, the necessary arrangements having been made, the hearse, which was richly emblazoned with the armorial bear-

ings of the deceased, drew up to the corner of Brook-street, and received the coffin. The persons appointed to accompany the procession having taken their respective places, the whole proceeded round the north side of the square to George-street, down which they passed into Conduit-street, Bond-street, and Piccadilly, and so on to Hyde-park Corner. The order of march was as follows:—

Eight ushers in deep mourning, with scarfs and hatbands, mounted on black horses, marching two and two.

Then followed, five mourning coaches.

The carriage of her late royal highness, drawn by six horses, in which was the coronet, borne by Clarencieux, King at Arms, attended by an escort of the 7th hussars, and followed immediately by four ushers on horseback.

The hearse drawn by eight horses, the 7th hussars forming a line on each side, their arms reversed.

A mourning coach, drawn by six horses, in which was Garter principal king at arms, with two gentlemen ushers.

The chief mourner, the Duke of Brunswick, who seemed deeply affected, in a mourning coach, drawn by six horses, and attended by two supporters.

Two mourning coaches, drawn by four horses, in which were some of the domestics of her royal highness.

The carriage of the chief mourner, drawn by six horses.

The carriage of the Princess of Wales, drawn by six horses.

The Servants in state liveries.

The carriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, drawn by six horses.

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Then followed the carriages of all the royal Dukes, drawn by six horses each, and the procession closed with four private carriages.

The cavalcade stopped at Staines, where refreshments were prepared, and remained there for some time.

The procession had a very solemn and grand effect in all the villages through which it proceeded. The solemn knell was sounded as it passed, and the inhabitants who lined the streets and public paths, behaved in the most decorous manner. It reached Frogmore about eight at

night, where the road was lined with a party of the 33rd regiment, carrying lighted flambeaux; and the whole of the military at Windsor were drawn out to receive it. The castle-yard was filled with infantry and cavalry, and illuminated by the blaze of flambeaux. As soon as the procession entered the yard, the whole presented arms, and the band struck up a

1737; and on the 17th of January, 1764, she was married to the late Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, by whom she had issue, three sons and three daughters. Her Royal Highness was confined to her bed only two days. The princess of Wales visited her on Tuesday, and remained with her royal mother for a considerable time.

30. We learn, by letters from Bermuda, that a malignant fever, confessedly the yellow fever of America and the West Indies, had been imported into that island. The ships of war had not experienced any extraordinary sickness; but among the crews of American prizes which had been brought in for adjudication, and with which the harbour was crowded, the mortality had been considerable.

A very destructive fire occurred in Manchester, which has consumed property to the amount of 50,000*l*. The fire broke out about twelve o'clock at night, on the premises of Messrs. Green and Co., and spread to those of Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., which were entirely consumed, as well as several adjoining warehouses.

Bury, March 31.—Ann Arnold was capitally convicted of the wilful murder of her bastard child, a boy between four and five years old, about the 10th of February last, by deliberately taking off his clothes, with the exception of his shirt, and throwing him into a pond covered with bushes, in a field in the parish of Spekhal, whereby he was drowned. The body was not discovered till near three weeks afterwards, in a putrid state; and then in a most extraordinary manner, by a boy keeping sheep in the same field, who observed one of his flock

looking stedfastly into the water, and making a noise, which attracted him to the spot, where he at first thought it was a dead lamb in the water; but soon afterwards he tried to get the supposed lamb out, which was then floating, when he found it was a child, upon which he gave information to his father and others, which led to the inhuman mother's apprehension at Hardley, in Norfolk.

The inducement to this crime appeared to be, that the father of a second bastard child, of which she was delivered about nine weeks after Michaelmas, at Howey, in Norfolk, had promised her marriage, on condition that she could induce the father of the first child, who allowed her 1*s*. 6*d*. per week for its maintenance, to take the sole charge thereof—but this he refused, and she had the cruelty to destroy it in the manner above related, and although she acknowledged the poor infant feelingly exclaimed, on being stripped at the pond, “Mother, what are you going to do?” She was sentenced to death on Friday, and immediately conveyed from hence to Ipswich gaol in a post chaise, was there executed on Friday last, apparently exhibiting a penitent behaviour, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, and her body delivered to the surgeons, to be dissected.

31. At an early hour Hanover-square and the avenues leading thereto, were crowded with people who were assembled for the purpose of witnessing the commencement of the ceremonial of the funeral of her royal highness the duchess of Brunswick. A detachment of the foot-guards was on

duty in the square, and formed a line from the late residence of her royal highness to the top of George-street, through which the procession was to proceed. There were also several troops of the 7th hussars on duty, who afterwards joined in the procession.

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solemn dirge, which gave the scene altogether a truly grand and impressive effect. At the porch of St. George's Chapel, the body was taken out of the hearse and placed upon a bier, which was carried by ten yeomen of the guard. On entering the chapel, the ailes appeared lined with several troops of the royal horse guards, partly under arms, and partly with lighted flambeaux; the organ opened its pealing tones, and Dr. Croft's admired funeral service was sung by the whole of the choir. The duke of Brunswick had arrived at the dean of Windsor's in the afternoon, and acted as chief mourner; he was supported by barons de Hackel and De Nortenfeld. Among other noblemen present in the procession, were the lord chamberlain, the earl of Winchelsea, lords Somerville, Rivers, St. Helen's, and Arden. The body being placed near the altar, the chief-mourner took his seat in a chair at the head of the coffin. The service was performed by the dean. The gentlemen of the choir sung the anthem, "I have set God always before me," by Blake. The funeral service concluded with—"I heard a voice from Heaven;" after which, Garter King at Arms proclaimed her late Royal Highness's style, which ended the ceremony.

APRIL.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 3.—"On the 30th ult. a boat of about 17 feet keel arrived at this place, with six persons on board. The following is the account they have given:—

They sailed from New South Wales, on board the brig *Isabella*, George Highton, master, on the 4th of December last; they made the land about Cape Horn on the 2nd of February, and Falkland Islands on the 7th of the same month. In the morning of the 8th, about one p. m. the vessel struck on the rocks, and was wrecked. The crew and passengers got on shore on a desert isle, forming one of the group of the Falkland Islands, and the weather being moderate they were enabled to save from the vessel the provisions and stores. On the 22nd of February, having raised the long boat, and decked her, it was agreed that a part of the unhappy sufferers should embark in her, for the purpose of arriving at some inhabited place, where the means might be procured of sending a vessel to bring away the other part of the crew and passengers. The six men who arrived here accordingly put to sea on the 22nd of February, and after a voyage of upwards of 450 leagues on the ocean, they arrived in this river, without having seen the land for 36 days. Nothing but the protection of the Almighty could have preserved them from the inclemency of the weather, considering the great fatigue they must have endured, both in mind and body, and so long a navigation in seas almost proverbial for storms. On the first intelligence of the event, Captain Heywood, of his majesty's ship *Nereus*, gave instructions to lieutenant W. D'Aranda, commander of the *Nancy* brig of war, to prepare for sea, and to proceed to the relief of the unhappy sufferers; it is expected she will sail

about the 9th instant. It appears there were 55 souls on board the *Isabella* at the time she was wrecked, among whom are the following passengers:—

“ Captain Drury 73rd regiment, wife and family; Mr. Holt (Irish rebel), ditto, ditto; sir Henry Hayes, and three females, returned convicts; Mr. Madison; three marines and their wives.

“ The following have arrived here:

“ Captain Brooks, master of a merchant vessel; lieutenant Lundie (army); a marine, and three seamen.

4. This morning, about five o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the fourth story of that large building in Skinner-street, which was the capital prize in the city lottery, valued at 25,000*l.*, and which has since been called the Commercial Hall. It was occupied by a wine company, at the head of which are Messrs. Abbott and Brothers, by the new-invented brewing utensil manufactory, and others. The upper part was held as chambers by professional men, and some few merchants; and it is stated to have had at least 20 different inhabitants. From what cause the fire originated we have not learnt; but it spread with such rapidity, that by half-past six the whole building (six stories high) was completely down, the back walls falling into the body of the building, and the front wall into the street, by which, we are sorry to hear, two firemen were severely bruised. A curious circumstance took place during the fire. A cat that had escaped from some of the apartments, was seen by the bye-standers on a part

of the building that would inevitably soon be in flames; and all retreat being cut off, the only way to escape was to take a leap, but this the poor animal durst not attempt. As the flames approached her a gentleman offered one of the firemen five guineas if he would save the cat: the fireman was induced to make the attempt, and with great difficulty succeeded, by getting behind, and with the weight of water from the pipe in his hand, forcing her to take the leap, when she fell into the midst of the spectators from the top of the 5th story. The fireman immediately received his promised reward.

5. A most dreadful accident happened at the new works belonging to the London Dock Company, at the Hermitage-bridge, Wapping. As Mr. Thomas, the engineer, in the evening, was inspecting the machinery, he perceived that one of the double keys which fasten the top of the large lifting-pump-rods was loose; he ordered round a man to him upon the platform, to drive in the key tighter, which the poor fellow imprudently attempted to do without first stopping the steam engine: it appears, that in striking at the key he missed his blow, and his arm getting entangled between the arms of the pump-wheel, his head was suddenly drawn in, and in less than one moment he fell backwards dead against Mr. Thomas, with his head literally crushed to atoms. Mr. Thomas's clothes and person were almost covered with the poor fellow's blood and brains. The man has left a wife and three children to lament his loss.

7. This morning, as early as five o'clock, a crowd of brokers and

others, beset the Exchequer-bill office, in order to put down their names for funding Exchequer-bills. Such was the scramble to get in, that a number of the persons were thrown down, and many of them injured; some fainted by the excessive pressure of the crowd, and a few had their coats literally torn from off their backs. The first 14 names (chiefly bankers) subscribed seven millions out of the twelve required; and very early in the day, notice was given that the subscription was full.

Although only twelve millions were to be funded, all bills to the end of March were to be taken, of which the joint amount would be twenty millions. The public seem to have deluded themselves, and to have acted upon the persuasion that the whole was wanted, when only twelve millions could be received.

The scene at the Exchequer-office would, in France, have given occasion to a flourishing expose of the eagerness of the people to aid the government; but in England, when considered as the mode of executing a measure of finance, it is neither just nor proper. That the first characters in the country, as merchants, bankers, and others, are to be marshalled by police-officers, exhorted to be patient, cool, and passive, till they can enter the Exchequer through a door a third part opened by a chain, and of which the aperture is scarcely sufficient for a moderate-size man to get in, is disgraceful in the extreme.

After violently struggling with each other, 373 persons obtained numbers, which in numerical order

were called and examined from 12 to 4 o'clock; when the No. 184 completed the subscription of 12 millions.

11. For the first time this season nine mackerel were brought to the beach at Brighton, which were immediately purchased for the London market at 6s. 6d. each. The following day another boat arrived with 28 more, which were bought with equal avidity at the same price. On Thursday a third boat brought 93, which fetched after the rate of 40s. per hundred. Not a single mackerel has been retailed there, but all have been sent off to the metropolis.

13. Yesterday being appointed for the Livery of the City of London to present their Address of Congratulation to her royal highness the princess of Wales, on her happy escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and her life, the liverymen began to assemble at an early hour at Guildhall. Notwithstanding the resolution of the Common Hall, by which the number was limited to one hundred, nearly two hundred met before 12 o'clock; and it was generally supposed that there would have been an addition to this excess, had not the lord mayor entered his coach shortly after 12, and ordered the procession to move forward before the appointed time, which was half an hour after twelve.

The city marshals, with their customary attendants, led the procession, which consisted of the lord mayor, in his state-carriage; the sheriffs; aldermen Combe, Wood, Goodbehere, Heygate, the town clerk, and city officers;

with about sixty carriages, containing the deputation of the livery.

The expectation was universal that the procession would have gone to Kensington-palace by Ladgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly; but, to the very great disappointment of the immense population collected in these parts, and to the surprise of the livery, it moved, by the direction of the lord mayor, who chose a very different route, by Skinner-street, Holborn, and Oxford-street, through Hyde-park to the palace. The report of the procession having changed the expected line of march, was, however, soon spread, and the vast numbers collected in the other quarters hastened to Holborn and Oxford-street. The acclamations of joy, with which the procession was greeted, evinced the deep sense entertained by the public of the honest and manly expression of the sentiments of the livery of London. They were loud, cordial, and reiterated.

In the park, however, which contained an assemblage no less respectable than numerous, no disappointment occurred. The carriages, horsemen, and spectators on foot, were numerous beyond all precedent, and the procession was greeted as it passed, with the most enthusiastic shouts and plaudits.

About eleven o'clock the Princess of Wales, attended by ladies Charlotte Lindsay and Charlotte Campbell, had left Montague-house, Blackheath, for Kensington-palace, where her royal highness arrived at a quarter past 12 o'clock. The people had begun

to assemble round the palace by eleven; and several police officers were employed for the purpose of preserving order. The crowds that continued flocking through Kensington-gardens had a pleasing effect when seen from the palace between the trees, the day being so fine, and the sun shining remarkably bright.

On the arrival of the procession at Kensington-palace, a communication being made to the lord mayor that her royal highness was ready to receive his lordship, the sheriffs, aldermen, and livery, they alighted and were introduced into the state-room. Her royal highness was attended by lady Anne Hamilton and several more of her ladies, and the lord mayor, sheriffs, &c. having made the usual obeisance, the address was read by the town-clerk.

Her royal highness read an answer with great propriety, feeling and dignity; and some particular passages were marked with peculiar sentiment and emphasis.

Immediately after the lord mayor and sheriffs had kissed her royal highness's hand, and while the livery were pressing forward to enjoy the same honour, she seemed slightly agitated; but she almost instantaneously recovered herself, and exclaimed, "I beg, gentlemen, that you may not hurry: you will have plenty of time." The apartment in which her royal highness received the deputation of the livery was so very close to the gardens where thousands were assembled, that many persons near the windows could see her royal highness's person distinctly.

After the departure of the livery,

her royal highness condescendingly went to both the doors, accompanied by her attendants, and courtied to the assembled multitude. Her royal highness afterwards presented herself from the balcony on the first floor, where she was also received with great acclamations, and after remaining there a short time, she retired to her private apartments, and had a select party to dine.

The procession, on its return through the Park and Piccadilly, was greeted with the same testimonies of the public feeling which it had received on its progress from Guildhall, and the concourse of people which pressed from every quarter became immense. The lord mayor abandoned the line in Piccadilly, and took a less frequented road to the Mansion-house.

A vast multitude had assembled in Pall-mall, about Carlton-house, in expectation of seeing the procession pass; and Westminster-bridge, and the way before the Horse-guards, were literally crowded from nine to twelve o'clock, under the impression that the princess of Wales would take that direction from Blackheath to Kensington-palace. Her royal highness thought proper, however, to avoid the burst of popular feeling which must have manifested itself on her appearance, by taking the Fulham-road to Kensington.

14. *Scotch Divorces*.—An important decision, relative to the general principles on which divorces are obtained in Scotland, took place lately in the Consistorial court at Edinburgh. The libel was at the instance of Marianne Homfrey, otherwise Newte, daughter of Sir

Jere Homfrey, of Croom Roodie, in the county of Glamorgan; and set forth, that she was married in Dec. 1806, to Thomas Newte, esq. of Llandaff, in the cathedral church of Llandaff; that the parties cohabited together as husband and wife; that in Jan. 1811, the defendant had withdrawn his affections from his wife, deserted her, and began a course of adulteries in London, Bath, and other places in England; that there, after he came to Scotland, resided there some time, and continued his adulteries for several months in 1812; and, therefore, praying for divorce against him, with liberty to marry again in common form. After ample discussion and mature deliberation, the Court found, "that according to the common and statute law, adultery committed in Scotland is a legal ground for divorce, without distinction as to the country where, or form in which, the marriage was celebrated; and for this reason also found, that whatever may be the views which the law of England takes of the indissolubility of marriage contracted there, or whatever force the decrees of the Scotch Consistorial court may receive in foreign countries, all such foreign views and consequences, especially when, as in the present case, they are directly adverse to the settled dictates of the law of Scotland, can have no effect in regulating the decisions of that court. But in order to ascertain whether there was, or now is, any collusion between the parties, the Court, before further procedure, appoints the pursuer (Mrs. Newte) to appear and depose *de calumnia*, and to be judicially examined upon oath,

whether any communication took place between her and the defendant, their friends, or agents, relative to the action of divorce, previous to or since resident in Scotland."

This day, about ten o'clock, the side wall of Mr. Barton's flour-warehouse, in London-road, Liverpool, fell with a dreadful crash. Every floor broke down, destroying all the property on the premises. The persons in the house were Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and one daughter, who had retired to bed. They slept on the first floor, and were precipitated into the cellar. The neighbours immediately crowded to the spot, and on forcing the front door, discovered Mrs. Barton clinging to a wooden prop, having miraculously escaped unhurt. It was nearly two hours, however, before they discovered the daughter, a girl of 13, who was considerably injured, but not dangerously; and about a quarter of an hour afterwards the body of Mr. Barton was got out of the ruins, lifeless. The principal room in the warehouse had been generally used for exhibitions, at the time of the fairs held in that neighbourhood, and we understand was engaged for a similar purpose, yesterday, when the consequences might have been still more calamitous.

14. A duel was fought by two of the French prisoners on board the Samson prison-ship, lying in Gillingham Reach, when one of them, in consequence, was killed. Not having any swords, they attached to the end of two sticks a pair of scissars each. The deceased received the mortal wound in the abdomen; his bowels protruded,

and yet he continued to parry with his antagonist while his strength would admit. Afterwards an application was made to the surgeon of the ship, who replaced the intestines and sewed up the wound, but he survived but a short time. The transaction took place below, in the prison, unknown to the ship's company.

15. A Grace passed in the senate at Cambridge, to apply the surplus money (upwards of 1,000*l.*) arising from the subscriptions received for a statue of the late William Pitt, now placed in the senate house, towards establishing a scholarship, to be called Pitt's University Scholarship.

17. Mr Cameron ascended from Glasgow with a balloon, which had been for some time in preparation. The balloon went up in a fine style, took a south easterly direction, and descended at Falaash, in the county of Roxburgh, ten miles west of Hawick, having travelled seventy-four miles in one hour and twenty minutes. The money collected on this occasion did not cover the aeronaut's expenses.

20. A most destructive fire broke out at the King's Arms public-house, on the Quay, at Poole, which was quickly consumed, together with the whole range of buildings, consisting of a drug-gist's shop, several small tenements, the Custom-house, and two large store-houses facing the harbour, with the whole of their valuable contents. The Custom-house being the most remote, the greater part of the stores were saved. The conflagration was occasioned by a servant-girl belonging to the King's Arms going into a fuel-house with

a lighted candle, where, stumbling with it, she set fire to a quantity of dry heath, which burnt so furiously, that it was impossible to arrest its progress.

21. Mr. Dupre's villa, at Beaconsfield, the seat of the late Mr. Burke, was entirely consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at 30,000*l*.

Nine waggons, loaded with gold dust, bars, and silver bullion, worth upwards of half a million, arrived at the Bank from Portsmouth. This valuable cargo was brought by the President frigate from the Cape of Good Hope, to which it had been conveyed at different times from the East India Company's possessions in India.

23. *Execution of Edith Morrey.*—On this day, at 12 o'clock, this wretched woman was delivered by Mr. Hudson, constable of Chester Castle, into the hands of Messrs. Thomas and Bennett, the city sheriffs, for execution.

She walked from the Castle to Glover's Stone, having hold of Mr. Hudson's arm, with the utmost firmness, amidst an unusual pressure from the immense crowd assembled; she then got into the cart, and immediately laid herself down on one side, concealing her face with her handkerchief, which she had invariably done when in public, from her first appearance before the judges to her final dissolution; and no person obtained a view of her face out of the castle since her commitment, except the ordinary, &c.

Upon her arrival at the city gaol, she continued in prayer with the Rev. W. Fish till one o'clock, when she ascended the scaffold with a firm and undaunted step, with her face covered with a hand-

kerchief, and she immediately turned her back to the populace.

After continuing in prayer a short time, the clergyman withdrew, and the executioner prepared to finish the awful sentence of the law. At this period, when the clergyman had recommended her to dismiss all worldly thoughts, and fix her whole soul on her Redeemer, through whom alone she could hope for mercy, she twice called for the turnkey (John Robinson) to bid him farewell—he came at the second call, and having taken leave of her, she remained about half a minute, when she dropped the handkerchief, and was immediately launched into eternity.

She was very much convulsed for a few minutes, when her pangs ceased in this world. After hanging the usual time, her body was delivered to the surgeons for dissection, and was open to the public inspection during all Saturday.

There appeared an apathy in this woman which is truly astonishing. When the judges came into the town she asked permission to go on the terrace of the castle to see the procession, though she knew their coming was the signal of her fate. On the morning the Rev. Mr. Fish preached what is usually denominated the condemned sermon, she was suffused in tears, and her convulsive sobs were heard throughout the chapel: yet, an hour after, the impression seemed entirely erased. She slept very sound the night previous to the morning of her execution, and ate a hearty breakfast upon her awakening.

It is worthy of remark, that on the 23rd day of April, 1763, one Mary Heald was strangled and

burnt to ashes, at Chester, for poisoning her husband, exactly 50 years, to the day and year, when Edith Morrey was executed.

Letter addressed by the Emperor of Russia to the Widow of Prince Kutusoff, dated Dresden, April 25.

—Princess Catherine Ilinishna!—The Almighty, whose decrees it is impossible for mortals to resist, and unlawful to murmur at, has been pleased to remove your husband, Prince Michael Labionovitz Kutusoff Smolenski, in the midst of his brilliant career of victory and glory, from a transient to an eternal life. A great and grievous loss, not for you alone, but for the country at large! Your tears flow not alone for him. I weep. All Russia weeps with you. Yet God, who has called him to himself, grants you this consolation, that his name and his deeds are im-

mortal; a grateful country will never forget his merits. Europe and the whole world will for ever admire him, and inscribe his name on the list of the most distinguished commanders. A monument shall be erected to his honour; beholding which, the Russian will feel his heart swell with pride, and the foreigner will respect a nation that gives birth to such great men. I have given orders that you shall retain all the advantages enjoyed by your late husband, and remain your affectionate ALEXANDER.

26. The remains of major-general Barry Close, bart. were interred with military honours in Marylebone church-yard. The following was the order of the procession from the house of the deceased in Gloucester place to the place of interment—

Artillery with six Field-pieces,
Firing party—two hundred men,
Drums,
Band,
Two Porters,
Lid of Feathers,
Two Porters,
The Horse of the Deceased,
The Hearse,
Two Coaches with Chief Mourners,
Two Battalions of Infantry,
Eight Mourning Coaches with Friends,
A long train of private Carriages.

The military party at this funeral was formed from the brigade of the East India Company. Such an attention to the memory of one of their most distinguished military servants, reflects the highest credit upon the court of directors; and it must have been an additional gratification to the family and

friends of this lamented officer, to see his funeral party commanded by the colonel of the brigade, Mr. Robert Thornton, the present chairman, whose conduct on an occasion so interesting to the whole Indian army, does equal honour to his feelings and his judgment.

Lord Buckinghamshire and lord

Davis were among the numerous friends of the late sir Barry Close, who attended his funeral. The carriage of the marquis Wellesey was in the train, but this nobleman was prevented by severe indisposition, from paying the last duty to one whose character he so highly respected, and whose great talents he so actively employed during the whole period of his administration in the government of India.

28. Sir Henry Hallford has published a narrative of the investigation which lately took place at Windsor, in the vault of king Henry VIII. in presence of the Prince Regent. The following is an extract.

"On removing the pall, a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been enclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription 'King Charles, 1649,' in large legible characters, on a scroll of lead, encircling it, immediately presented itself to view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin, very much decayed, and the body carefully wrapped in cerecloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude as effectually as possible the external air. The coffin was completely full: and from the tenacity of the cerecloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped. Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cerecloth was easy; and when it came off, a correct impression of

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the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance: the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately, and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of king Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cerecloth, was found entire.

"It was difficult, at this moment, to withhold a declaration, that notwithstanding its disfigurement, the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the pictures of king Charles I. by Vandyke, by which it had been made familiar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators of this interesting sight were prepared to receive this impression, but it is also certain, that such a facility of belief had been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr. Herbert's Narrative, every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation, so far as it had advanced; and it will not be denied, that the shape of the face, the forehead, and eye, and the beard are most important features by which resemblance is determined.

"When the head had been entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was

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found to be loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view. It was quite wet, and gave a greenish red tinge to paper, and to linen which touched it. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect, and had a remarkable fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct, as they usually are when soaked in mixture: and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and in appearance nearly black. A portion of it, which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown colour: that of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of the head, it was not more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or, perhaps, by the piety of friends soon after death, in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

"On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably, and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting, to identify king Charles the first.

"After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situa-

tion, the coffin was soldered up again, and the vault closed.

"Neither of the other coffins had any inscription upon them. The larger one, supposed on good grounds to contain the remains of king Henry VIII. measured six feet ten inches in length, and had been enclosed in an elm one, two inches in thickness; but this was decayed, and lay in small fragments near it. The leaden coffin appeared to have been beaten in by violence about the middle; and a considerable opening in that part of it, exposed the mere skeleton of the king. Some beard remained upon the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.

"The smaller coffin, understood to be that of queen Jane Seymour, was not touched; mere curiosity not being considered by the Prince Regent, as a sufficient motive for disturbing these remains.

"On examining the vault with some attention, it was found that the wall, at the west end, had, at some period or other, been partly pulled down, and repaired again, not by regular masonry, but by fragments of stones and bricks, put rudely and hastily together without cement.

30. Letters from Constantino-ple mention the following unfortunate incident:—Mr. Levy, an English gentleman, well known and highly esteemed in Russia, was lately drowned in the Black Sea, together with count Fogessiera, a Piedmontese nobleman, two orderly dragoons of the 20th regiment, and a servant, on their route to join sir Robert Wilson, with the rest of the crew of the vessel, one Greek only excepted. Mr.

Levy was on his return from Constantinople, whither he had been dispatched by sir Robert Wilson at the critical period of the retreat of the French from Moscow. The count had also been the bearer of dispatches to the same quarter. In their anxiety to rejoin sir Robert Wilson, they could not be induced to postpone their passage till the weather moderated, and met their fate near Varna, after being many days at sea. Besides his friends, dragoons, and servants, sir Robert Wilson must have lost much valuable and curious property on this melancholy occasion.

The ravage of the plague had been dreadful: 250,000 are computed to have perished by this scourge. It had, at the date of these advices, entirely ceased.

MAY.

1. Christiana Jensdatter, of Holkerup, in Zealand, was lately convicted before the Danish supreme court of justice, of having poisoned her father. Her sentence was, that she should be conveyed from her father's residence to the place of execution, and during the procession tortured five times with red-hot pincers, then to have both her hands struck off, and afterwards to be beheaded. Eilert Hansen, convicted of being accessory to the atrocious deed, was, at the same time, sentenced to lose his head.

2. The Prince Regent received an account from Windsor, of the queen's being indisposed, in consequence of an attack from a female domestic, who was seized with a violent fit of insanity. The

prince ordered a special messenger to be sent to Windsor, to inquire after the health of his royal mother, and the full particulars of the attack. On the return of the messenger, the prince sent off sir Henry Halford, at seven o'clock in the evening, to attend her majesty. The circumstances of the attack are stated as follows:—The unfortunate female who caused the alarm is named Davenport, and held the situation of assistant mistress of the wardrobe to Miss Rice. Her mother has been employed a number of years about the royal family; she was originally engaged as a rocker to the princesses: and after filling a variety of situations very respectably she was appointed housekeeper at the lower lodge, Windsor. Her daughter, the subject of this article, was born in the queen's palace: she is now upwards of 30 years of age, and has lived constantly with her mother, under the royal protection. When she was a girl she was attacked with a fit of insanity, but was considered perfectly cured: however, she has frequently been seized with fits of melancholy, crying and being very desponding, without any known cause. Her mind had been more affected since the death of the princess Amelia. She was present at the delivery of the funeral sermon which was preached at Windsor on the melancholy occasion, and which had such an effect on her mind, that she became enamoured of the clergyman who delivered it, and report assigns love to be the cause of the violent mental derangement with which she was seized on Sunday morning. She slept in the tower over the

queen's bed-room. About 5 o'clock her majesty was awakened by a violent noise at her bed-room door, accompanied with a voice calling loudly for the queen of England to redress her wrongs, and with the most distressing shrieks and screams imaginable. The queen's bed-room has two doors; she used such violence as to break open the outer door, but found herself unable to break the inner one. Mrs. Beckendorf, the queen's dresser, sleeps in the room with her majesty. They were both extremely alarmed, particularly at first. Her majesty and Mrs. Beckendorf hesitated for some time about what had best be done; when having ascertained that it was a female voice, Mrs. Beckendorf ventured to open the inner door and go out. She there found Miss Davenport, with only her body linen on. She was extremely violent with Mrs. B, insisting upon forcing her way in to the queen; and the latter feared, that could she have obtained her object of getting into the queen's bed-room, she would have vented her rage upon her majesty, from the language she used. She had a letter in her hand, which she insisted on delivering to the queen. Mrs. Beckendorf was placed in a most perilous situation for about half an hour, being subject to her violence, and endeavouring to prevent her from forcing her way in to the queen; and during this time the queen heard all that was passing, and was in great agitation and distress, lest Miss Davenport should gain admittance to her; the unfortunate female declaring the queen could and should redress her wrongs. Mrs. Beckendorf in the

mean time kept ringing a bell in the passage, but unfortunately did not at first awake any one, though at last the incessant and violent ringing of it awoke Mr. Grobeker, the queen's page, and two footmen, who came to Mrs. Beckendorf's assistance. Miss Davenport made use of very profane language to Mr. Grobeker. All these persons could not manage her till Mr. Meyer, the porter, came, and he being a very powerful man accomplished it. When she found herself overpowered, she insisted upon seeing the king, if she could not see the queen. Mr. Meyer carried her by force up to her bed-room. Dr. Willia was sent for who ordered her a strait waistcoat; and she was sent off in a post-chaise, accompanied by two keepers, to a house at Hoxton for the reception of insane persons.

3. Such is the extent to which frauds, both on the public and the revenue, are carried on by means of the numerous mock auctions and sale-rooms, not only in the metropolis, but in almost every town in the kingdom, that government have at length taken the matter seriously into consideration. Memorials have already either been presented, or are in forwardness to be presented, to the lords of the treasury, complaining of these practices, and praying a remedy, from London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Sheffield, Carlisle, Durham, South Shields, York, Hull, Bristol, Leicester, Lynn, Wisbeach, Shrewsbury, Chesterfield, Bath, Devizes, Bromsgrove, Chippenham, Tewkesbury, Sarum, Calne, Bradford, Melksham, Bridgenorth, Petersfield, &c. and meetings are to be

held at Birmingham, and various other places, on the same subject. The injury is felt not only by the fair trader, but by the manufacturer; for while an increased demand is created for articles of an inferior and disreputable description, a most sensible decrease has been felt in the demand of all articles of superior excellence. A deputation from the traders of London, with the city members, is appointed to meet Mr. Wharton, at the treasury this day, to present their memorial, and confer on the subject; a memorial will also be presented to the court of common council at their next meeting.

4. *The Fasting Woman*.—The pretensions of Ann Moore, of Tutbury, to live without bodily sustenance, have at length been set at rest. Some time ago several respectable gentlemen in that neighbourhood, with her own consent, agreed to watch her, to prevent the secret conveyance of food to her, and to ascertain whether her powers corresponded to her pretensions. The result was, that she gave in on Friday morning last, the 9th day of the watch, by which time she was reduced to a state of extreme debility and emaciation.

The following paper afterwards appeared relative to this woman.

The committee who have conducted the investigation of the case of Ann Moore, after an unremitting and assiduous course of examination, have discovered the imposture which she has so long practised on the public, and think it their duty to publish this her own declaration and confession thereof:

"I, Ann Moore, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all per-

sons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all, with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition, imploring the divine mercy, and forgiveness of that God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years."

Witness my hand this 4th day of May, 1813.

ANN MOORE, her mark.

The above declaration of Ann Moore was made before me, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Stafford.

THOMAS LESTER.

5. *Court of Chancery*.—This being the first day of term, the Vice-chancellor made his first formal public appearance in the court, accompanied by the chancellor, and the master of the rolls. The novelty had attracted a great crowd, and the pressure in the court was excessive; but the vice-chancellor did not remain long to gratify their curiosity. He merely took his seat for a few minutes on the right hand of the chancellor, on the side of the court next the bench-door, the master of the rolls being on the inner side of the court, on the left of the chancellor. He entered the hall immediately after the master of the rolls, next after whom the act gives him the precedence. The chief justice of the Common-pleas did not make his appearance at all, being probably still confined by indisposition. The hall likewise appeared to be much more crowded than ordinary, from the attraction of the novel addition to the usual show on such occasions.

6. On this night, during a severe thunder-storm, part of the steeple of Greenwich church was precipitated into the church-yard. A public house (the Mitre) was also injured. The weather-cock, with a large stone attached to it, perforated the earth several feet. Stepney church has received some injury, and some of the trees in Vauxhall Gardens were struck.

7. The nephew of a British peer was executed at Lisbon. He had involved himself by gambling, and being detected in robbing the house of his English friend, by a Portuguese servant, he shot the latter dead to prevent discovery. After execution, his head was severed from his body and fixed on a pole opposite the house in which the murder and robbery were committed.

Two English soldiers were lately stabbed in the night in the streets of Lisbon, and both of them are since dead. A few nights afterwards, a Portuguese was killed with a bayonet by an English soldier, who remains undiscovered.

10. An act of intrepidity was performed at Portsmouth which merits commemoration. Three officers of the Inverness militia were in a pleasure-boat, and when sailing between the prison-ships, a sudden current of wind upset the boat, which, having heavy ballast, immediately sunk. Two of the officers could swim, and they kept themselves upon the surface until boats took them up; but the other was in the most imminent danger of drowning. A French prisoner on board the Crown, named Morand, the moment he saw the officer struggling, jumped off the

gangway into the water, and by putting his feet under the officer's body as he was sinking, raised him to the surface, and then held him fast till further assistance was obtained. A proper representation has been made to government, and, no doubt one part of the brave fellow's reward has been a release from his present situation.

21. A coroner's inquest was held at Hainford, by the coroner of the duchy of Lancaster, on the bodies of Dinah Maxey, aged 50, and Elizabeth Smith, aged 22, her daughter by a former husband. After a minute examination of witnesses, and the bodies being opened by an eminent surgeon, the jurors verdict was—Killed by poison administered by a person or persons unknown. It appears that on the Thursday morning preceding, these unfortunate victims breakfasted at their usual hour, and made their tea from water out of a kettle which it was their custom to fill the evening before, and place in a closet, and into which arsenic, or other corrosive poison, had been infused. The young woman observed the water being white as it was poured out, but took no further notice. She was soon after taken suddenly ill; the mother was attacked in the same manner, and a few hours terminated their existence. James Maxey, the husband, has been committed to Norwich gaol, on suspicion of perpetrating this atrocious crime. He was afterwards tried but acquitted.

This morning, between nine, and ten o'clock, a very melancholy event took place in Somerset-street, Portman-square. The hon. Mrs. Gordon, who resided at the

house of her daughter Mrs. Williams, threw herself from the window, of the first-floor; upon the foot-path, and though taken up alive she expired in a few minutes afterwards. Mrs. G. was between sixty and seventy years of age, and had for some time laboured under a great depression of spirits.

31. A most melancholy accident happened on the river Severn, at Upton-upon-Severn. Eight young men, consisting of a corporal, fifer, and four recruits of the 2nd regiment of foot, and two watermen, named Pumphry and Oakley, took a fisherman's boat, intending to go to Hanley quay, and back, by water. They were returning from Hanley quay to Upton, when Pumphry, who was conducting the boat, said he would frighten the recruits a little, and began rocking it. The water came in on one side, and the recruits being alarmed, immediately rushed to the opposite, which so overbalanced the boat, that it was instantly filled with water. Oakley and the fifer swam to the shore, procured another boat, and rowed after their companions, who by the force of the current had been carried a considerable distance. They succeeded in picking up one of the recruits, who was saved, but the other five were drowned.

31. *Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar of Chislehurst, Kent.*—On Sunday evening, Mr. Thomson Bonar went to bed at his usual hour: Mrs. Bonar did not follow till two o'clock, when she ordered her female servant to call her at seven o'clock in the morning. The servant, as she had been directed, at the appointed time went into the bed-room of her master and mistress, and found Mr. Bonar mangled and dead upon the floor,

and her lady wounded, dying, and insensible, in her bed. A bent poker which was lying on the ground, as well as the fractured condition of the heads of the unfortunate victims, plainly denoted with what instrument the act had been committed. As there were some remains of life in Mrs. Bonar, servants were sent express to town for surgical assistance. Mr. Astley Cooper arrived with all possible dispatch, but it was too late: the wound was mortal, and she expired at eleven minutes past one o'clock, having been, during the whole previous time, insensible, and only once uttering, the exclamation of "Oh! dear!" Never was witnessed a scene of more horror than the bed-room presented. Almost the first object which met the eye on entering, was the dead body of Mr. Bonar, with the head and hands steeped in blood; the skull was literally broken into fragments, in two or three places; and there was a dreadful laceration across the nose, as if effected by the edge of a poker. His hands were mangled in several places; apparently by the same instrument: there was also a severe wound on the right knee. From the numerous wounds on the body of Mr. Bonar, from the swollen state of his mouth, and the convulsive adhesion of his hands, and knees, it is clear that he had struggled with all his force against his horrid murderer. The most shocking circumstance connected with this spectacle was the appearance of the night-cap, which lay a few paces from his head, drenched in blood, with a lock of grey hair sticking to it, which seemed to have been struck from the skull by the violence of the blow of the

poker. The pillow of his bed lay at his feet completely dyed in blood. The manly athletic person of Mr. Bonar—for though advanced in life he seems to have been a powerful man—gave an increase of horror to this afflicting sight. The view of Mrs. Bonar, though equally distressing, excited more pity than terror: though her head had been fractured in a dreadful manner, yet there was a calm softness in her countenance, more resembling a healthy sleep than a violent death: it might have been supposed that her life had parted from her without one painful effort. The linen and pillow of the bed in which she lay were covered with blood, as was also the bed of Mr. Bonar. They slept in small separate beds, but placed so close together that there was scarce room for a person to pass between them. The interval of floor between the beds was almost a stream of blood.

The examinations that took place relative to this shocking transaction soon threw a suspicion upon Philip Nicholson, footman to the deceased, an Irishman by birth, who had obtained his discharge from the dragoons, and had, for no long time, lived with Mr. Bonar. During the investigation before the coroner, he confirmed the suspicion by taking the opportunity of cutting his throat with a razor. The wound was, however, sewed up and the coroner's jury having brought in a verdict of wilful murder against him, he was committed to prison, and secured and closely watched, that he might not repeat the attempt on his life. He persisted for some time in denying the fact; but at length, his mind being softened, he begged pardon

with tears of Mr. Bonar, son of the deceased, and expressed a desire of making a confession, which was to the following purpose.

He stated, that on Sunday night, after the groom left him, he fell asleep upon a form in the servant's hall, the room where he was accustomed to lie; that he awoke at three o'clock by dropping from the form; he jumped up, and was instantly seized with an idea, which he could not resist, that he would murder his master and mistress; he was at this time half undressed, he threw off his waistcoat, and pulled a sheet from his bed, with which he wrapped himself up; he then snatched a poker from the grate of the servant's hall and rushed up stairs to his master's room: he made directly to his mistress's bed, and struck her two blows on the head; she neither spoke nor moved: he then went round to his master's bed, and struck him once across the face; Mr. Bonar was roused, and from the confusion produced by the stunning violence of the blow, imagined that Mrs. Bonar was then coming to bed, and spoke to that effect; that when he immediately repeated the blow, Mr. Bonar sprung out of bed, and grappled with him for fifteen minutes, and at one time was nearly getting the better of him; but being exhausted by loss of blood, he was at length overpowered; Nicholson then left him groaning on the floor. He went down stairs, stripped himself naked, and washed himself all over with a sponge, at the sink in the butler's pantry. He next went and opened the windows of the drawing-room, that it might be supposed some person had entered the house that way:

he then took his shirt and stockings, which were covered with blood (the sheet he had left in his master's room), went out at the front door and concealed his bloody linen in a bush, covering it with leaves: the bush was opposite the door, and not many yards from it: he then returned without shutting the outer door, and went to the servants' hall: he opened his window shutters and went to bed (it was not yet four o'clock): he did not sleep, though he appeared to be asleep when King came for the purpose of waking him at half-past six o'clock. He stated, in the most solemn manner, that no person whatever was concerned with him in this horrid deed; and to a question put to him, whether he had any associate, answered, "How could he, when he never in his life, before the moment of his jumping up from the form, entertained the thought of murder." He can assign no motive for what he did: he had no enmity or ill-will of any kind against Mr. or Mrs. Bonar.

JUNE.

2. A shocking affray took place at the fair of Carrokeel, county of Donegal, between a party of Orangemen and a party of Ribbonmen, in which a number of lives were lost. The origin of the quarrel does not seem to be well understood, it having been related in various ways; but the contending parties appear to have met with intentions determinedly murderous, each having supplied themselves with arms and ammunition. The Orangemen having been worsted in the onset, retreated to

a village, where they took shelter in some houses, which their pursuers set on fire. Driven to desperation, they fired out of the windows, and killed two of their opponents on the spot; afterwards they sallied out, with the intention of saving themselves by retreat, when they stabbed another, who is now dead, but, being overpowered, three of them were killed. That three of each party have been killed, and, we understand, a great number have been wounded.

8. While Mr. Browne of Arnyale, and his family, were sitting in the parlour, at an early hour of the night, accompanied by their guest, Surgeon Brailsford, of the royal dragoons, the house was beset and entered by a band of armed villains, seven in number, of whom four took post at sentries, and three burst into the parlour. The leader of them instantly presented a blunderbuss, and demanded arms; on which Mr. Browne knocked him down. Dr. Brailsford attacked a second, when in the conflict one of the villains fired at him, and another at Mr. Browne. The latter was desperately wounded by a discharge of small slugs from a blunderbuss, having received several of them in the breast and body; the former was severely wounded by a pistol shot in the arm, and had his face and head savagely cut and mangled. Dr. Brailsford's servant, hearing the shots, got a pistol from some part of the house, and attempted firing it, but in vain; the powder having been taken out, although the ball was left in the pistol. This gallant fidelity cost the poor fellow his life; the wretch at whom he aimed having instantly blown the contents of a blunder-

buss through his body. The ruffians seemed satisfied at the perpetration of these shocking enormities, and left the house, without taking or searching for any arms. Mr. Browne's recovery is doubtful; Dr. Brailsford is out of danger.—*Clonmel Herald.*

4. One T. Standish, of Blackrod, assuming himself to be heir of the late sir F. Standish, with numerous followers assembled at Duxbury-hall, near Chorley; took possession of the house, and turned out the servants, in defiance of the peace officers, who exerted themselves on the occasion, and were personally insulted and abused. They continued in the house till Saturday, when the magistrates, R. Fletcher and J. Watkins, Esqs. being informed of these proceedings, at the head of a party of light horse proceeded to the scene of action. On the appearance of the military the depredators began to make off in every direction. By a proper arrangement, however, the military surrounded the hall, and the magistrates demanded admission; which not being complied with, the door was forced, and a crowd of men, with several women, appeared. Being warned of the consequence of resistance, they submitted; and after a proper hearing before the magistrates, Thomas Standish, the assumed heir, Thomas Prescott, John Dike, William Gadianan, and Thomas Aspinall, were committed to Lancaster Castle; and sixty other persons were bound over to answer for their conduct at the next quarter sessions at Wigan. The freebooters, during their continuance in the hall, had made very free with the stock of liquors, &c.

Broadstairs, June 6.—A few

nights since, as some fishermen belonging to this place were fishing for mackarel at the back of the Goodwin Sands, they discovered a large fish entangled in their nets, which they were obliged to cut from their boat to prevent the danger that threatened them. Some hours after, they fell in with their nets again, with the fish completely rolled up in them, and it appeared nearly exhausted. On their approaching the fish, it proved to be of an enormous size; and, with the assistance of another boat, they towed it into our harbour. On examination it appeared to be of the species of the basking shark, of the largest male kind; its length is 31 feet, and its greatest girth, at the top of the back, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it is supposed to weigh about six tons; it has five transverse apertures of the gills on each side, and is of a dark leaden colour: the form of the body, like that of the shark, is tapering; the upper jaw projects considerably beyond the lower, and is round at the end. A great number of people came from all parts of the isle of Thanet to view this monster of the deep; and the fishermen have been amply paid for the damage sustained by the loss of their nets. After this fish had been shewn for three days, the fishermen sold it to Messrs. Turner and Co. fish merchants, who dissected it, and 150 gallons of excellent oil were drawn from the liver alone. The body was taken away by the farmers' servants for manure.

7. A very decent elderly widow woman, who kept a small chandler's shop within two hundred yards of the Castle Inn, at Woodford, was this morning found mur-

dered behind her counter. She appears to have been sitting on a wooden chair at the back of the counter, casting up, on a slate, either the receipts of the day, or the amount of some articles which the perpetrator of this horrid deed had pretended to purchase; when, it is conjectured, she must have received a violent blow between the eyes, after which, a large knife, with which she was in the habit of cutting the cheese, &c. was plunged into her throat, whereby the jugular vein and the windpipe were both cut. When discovered, she was lying upon her face on the floor behind the counter, and the bloody knife deposited upon a kind of wooden bench within a yard of the place where the body lay. The murder must have been committed late on Saturday evening, after the shop was closed; and was not discovered until Monday morning, as her neighbours had heard her say she was going out on the following day, which being Sunday, no suspicion arose from the windows remaining closed until Monday morning, when entrance was obtained by the window. Her pockets were turned inside out, and the till emptied: but some silver spoons were lying in the back parlour, untouched, and upwards of 30*l.* in a box in her bedroom. The door has a spring lock, which was closed upon the heels of the murderer, who, no doubt, quitted the house by the front door. It is remarkable that there is a cottage with a family, next door, which is merely divided by a thin lath and plaster partition, and no noise was heard.

The perpetrator of this murder was one William Cornwell, a

horsekeeper, who was tried and convicted in August, and afterwards executed. His behaviour throughout was marked by a brutal insensibility.

8. An inquest was taken in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, before A. Gell, Esq. the Westminster coroner, on the body of Roger Brograve, Esq. who shot himself at his apartments in the above street, with a duelling pistol, on Monday morning. From a view of the body it appeared that the deceased had the fore-finger of his right hand round the trigger of the pistol, grasping the butt, while his left hand grasped the barrel. He had evidently introduced the pistol into his mouth in a sitting posture in bed, and the ball had lodged in the back part of his head.

Trilleo, valet to the deceased, stated, that his master appeared much dejected since the second spring meeting at Newmarket, and more particularly so since Epsom races. Witness followed his master off the course after the Derby race, who then mentioned to him that he had lost an immense sum of money. This was all the conversation that passed on the subject. The deceased had lost his appetite, and witness thought he had not slept since Friday night, when he returned from Epsom. He got up at four o'clock on the morning of Saturday, apparently much disturbed, and asked witness about some keys which he always kept in his own pocket, and then returned to bed; but he had been walking in the night about the room. He did not go out on Sunday, nor attempt to dress; such a circumstance never had happened before. At half-past nine on Sun-

day evening, he rang and asked witness the hour, who replied, "half-past nine," and with a significant stare, the deceased rejoined, "What! in the morning?" Witness considered him to have been quite insane two days before the suicide; and in this he was corroborated by a gentleman, a friend of the deceased. No report of the pistol was heard. The jury returned a verdict of—Insanity.

The deceased was brother of Sir George Brograve. He was originally a captain in the second dragoons, and for some years had sported considerably on the turf. He was originally, at least, of competent, if not of splendid fortune; he was considerably minus at the last Newmarket meeting; and he is known to have lost 10,000*l.* on the Derby race, in backing the field against Smolensko. He had, it seems gone round to some of his creditors, as it is supposed, to solicit time; but whether or not he met any rebuff is not known. Monday, the day of paying and receiving at Tattersall's, was fast approaching, and the deceased could not sustain the shock of meeting the demands against him, without the means of discharging them.

19. This morning two lads of the names of Eyre and Bishop were found senseless on a brick-kiln, near the New-cut, St. George's-fields. The eldest of the two was recovered from suffocation by medical assistance; but the other was completely lifeless. It is supposed that they had resorted to the kiln for the sake of warmth, and having fallen asleep, they were suffocated by the fumes.

14. Last week, Mr. Lowe, one of the constables of Birmingham, having ascertained that some premises in Freeman-street were inhabited by people employed in coining, and forging bank-notes, proceeded with assistants to the house, which they found most strongly barricadoed. They, at length succeeded in forcing their way, when two men, who were within, immediately threw into the stoves a considerable quantity of thin paper, blanks, dies, &c. The officers took six persons into custody, with various materials for coining and forging.

22. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Coutts, two masters of vessels, lately effected their escape from a French prison, where they had been confined more than nine years, and were picked up at sea, in a boat only fourteen feet long, by the *Andromache* frigate, captain Tobin, while cruising on the coast of France. They had been furnished with bread and water, a compass, quadrant, &c. by an American captain, and were two days and nights at sea, happily experiencing fine weather all the time; but only a few hours after they were picked up, a tremendous gale of wind came on, with a heavy sea, which continued more than forty-eight hours; and had they not been thus timely rescued, they most unquestionably must have been consigned to a watery grave. The American captain who assisted in their escape, has since been taken prisoner, and is now at Plymouth.

28. An adjourned meeting of the Catholic board was held in Dublin, at which Mr. Mahon moved a resolution for acquiescing

in the advice contained in the late communication from the earl of Donoughmore, recommending no further agitation of the Catholic claims in parliament, during the present session. Mr. O'Connell moved an amendment, thanking his lordship for all his exertions, but dissenting from his advice. This amendment was lost upon a division, and the original motion was carried.

JULY.

1. Comparative statement of the quantity of porter brewed by the twelve principal brewers, showing the decrease on this year's brewing.

	1812.	1813.	Decrease.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Barclay	270,259	257,865	12,394
Meux	189,993	165,153	24,839
Hanbury	150,162	140,114	10,048
Whitbread and Maestineu	146,594	135,892	10,702
Calvert.....	108,212	100,093	8,119
Coombe	100,824	97,035	3,789
H. Meux.....	102,493	82,012	20,481
Goodwys.....	81,022	71,467	9,555
Elliott	58,024	49,269	8,755
Cocks	51,279	45,500	5,779
Taylor	50,210	41,850	8,360
Clowes.....	34,010	29,844	4,166

Last night the Prince Regent gave a ball and supper to a numerous and splendid party. By the heavy and incessant rain which fell during the day, considerable damage was done to the tents erected on the lawn at Carlton-house, and it was feared they could not be used; however, the preparations went on. The entrance to these temporary erections was from the supper-rooms, along a temporary passage about 60 yards in length, boarded, and covered in with canvass, lined with green glazed cotton, decorated with artificial flowers, and the whole illuminated by chandeliers at proper intervals. The tents were arranged on each side of this

passage or promenade, and their entrances were hung with curtains, fastened with artificial flowers. The tents were eighteen in all, and supper was to be laid in each of them for twenty-eight persons. At the extremity of the promenade was the Prince Regent's tent, which was lined with light printed cotton, and the centre pole ornamented with artificial flowers.

About nine o'clock, the queen and the princesses proceeded in their chairs from the queen's palace to Carlton-house. The company began to arrive after this in great numbers.

1. Robert Fountain, a gardener, at Waltham, Lincoln.

shire was poisoned by Arabah Fountain, his wife, and George Rowell, a cooper, who lodged at the house of Fountain. It appeared before the coroner and jury, that the deceased being suspicious of a criminal correspondence between Rowell and his wife, was so disturbed in his mind, as frequently to get intoxicated. About two months ago the parties agreed to take away his life by poison, and there appearing to be a favourable opportunity on the 30th ult. they gave him four ounces of laudanum in ale and elderberry wine; that quantity, however, not having the desired effect, they gave him eight ounces more the next day, which, according to the opinions of Doctors Bell and Foreman, who opened the body, caused his death. Mr. Bennett, druggist, of Grimsby, deposed to Rowell's purchasing a quantity of laudanum of him; added to which evidence, the jury had the confession of the wretched woman, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against her and Rowell. They were committed to Lincoln Castle to take their trials at the ensuing assizes, at which they were convicted.

2. A most atrocious murder was perpetrated at a colliery called Woodseas, near Kirkmuirhill, in Lanarkshire, on the night between Thursday the 1st and Friday the 2nd instant. On Friday morning, about six o'clock, one of the workmen, on descending into the coal pit, discovered the corpse of Agnes Watson, who wrought at the said colliery, lying at the bottom in a shockingly mangled condition, her head nearly severed from her body, which was stabbed in different parts, and the whole of her person

exhibiting a most frightful appearance. In the shed, or lodge as it is called, at the mouth of the pit, a considerable quantity of blood, some hair, a comb, and other articles belonging to the deceased, were found, which plainly showed that the unfortunate woman, who had been missing since ten o'clock the preceding evening, had made considerable resistance before she was subdued. James Jackson, a collier at Woodseas, by whom Agnes Watson was far advanced in pregnancy, is in custody on suspicion of the murder: and a precognition is going on, with the view of inquiring into the circumstances attending this most barbarous affair.

5. Under the decree issued by Buonaparte on the 6th of April, 1809, on the subject of naturalization, a special court at Paris, on the 14th of June, condemned to death M. Joseph Darguines, 23 years of age, born at Arles, but who had retired into Spain with his parents when he was 14 years of age. He had obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service, and in that quality, he signed the capitulation of the garrison of Figueras. M. Chauveau Lagarde, his counsel, urged in his defence that the law was not applicable to those who had been naturalized anterior to the issuing of the decree; but the judges declared, that no subject could withdraw himself from the allegiance he owed to his sovereign, and that no letters of naturalization obtained from a foreign government could be pleaded by one who had borne arms against his country, and incurred the penalty of treason. The prisoner was ordered for execution.

5. The lord mayor went in state, accompanied by the aldermen and sheriffs, from Guildhall to Whitecross-street, to lay the first stone of the new Debtors' prison for the city of London. The Dukes of Kent and Sussex, Mr. Whitbread, and a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen, were present at the ceremony. The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. with the royal dukes, afterwards dined together at Albion-house, Aldersgate-street. This prison will receive all the debtors from Newgate, Giltspur-street, and Ludgate prisons. It will be calculated to contain 500 debtors: a chapel is to be erected in the centre; and there are to be separate rooms for working in, so that no person will be allowed to work in the bed rooms. Alderman Wood, when sheriff, suggested the plan of a debtors' prison, that the unfortunate debtor might not be sent to Newgate; and from that time he has laboured with great zeal to carry it into effect. When finished, it must tend greatly to relieve the crowded state of the other city prisons.

7. A fatal accident occurred at Ipswich races. Towards the close of the first heat, as several horsemen were pushing forward to get in, major Myer, of the German legion, and F. Favier, a young man, servant to Mrs. Trotman, unfortunately came in contact, with the utmost violence. The major and the servant were both thrown; the former was considerably hurt, and the latter, the horse having rolled over him, was taken up in a senseless state, and died shortly after.

8. Between seven and eight o'clock this morning the inhabi-

tants of Woolwich were thrown into consternation in consequence of prodigious volumes of smoke which enveloped the whole town. It was soon discovered that the white hemp store-house, in the rope-yard, was on fire. The alarm immediately spread, and the engines were quickly on the spot. The drum beat to arms, and upwards of 1,000 artillerymen from the barracks arrived to assist in quenching the flames: but notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions, the fire continued to burn with irresistible rapidity till about nine o'clock, when the roof of this part of the building fell in. For some time great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the adjoining buildings of the royal arsenal; but by the prompt supply of water and the great exertions of the military, the flames were prevented from spreading, and were got under about ten o'clock. The greatest intrepidity was evinced by the artillerymen, many of whom were placed in the most perilous situations in endeavouring to subdue the flames. The damage done must have been considerable; and it is supposed that several thousand pounds worth of hemp and oakum have been destroyed. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered, though various conjectures are afloat as to its origin. It is only a few months ago since a fire happened in another part of the buildings. It has been conjectured that the fire-works exhibited the evening before may have been the accidental cause of the calamity.

8. The remains of the celebrated William Huntington were removed from Tunbridge to Lewes,

and there interred on Thursday. A stone, at the head of his grave, exhibits the following epitaph, dictated by himself a few days prior to his death :

" Here lies the Coal-heaver ; who departed this life, July 1, 1813, in the 69th year of his age ; believed of his God, but abhorred of men. The omniscient Judge, at the Grand Assize, shall ratify and confirm this, to the confusion of many thousands ; for England and its metropolis shall know, that there hath been a Prophet among them ! W. H. S. S."

Belfast, July 14.—It is with much regret we have to mention the circumstances which occurred on Monday night in this town, in consequence of the revival of that hateful spirit of party which has so long divided this country. We had hoped, that as the legislature had given their opinion in such a decided manner against the legality of Orange societies, there would have been prudence, and even patriotism, in abstaining from the usual processions on the 12th of July (the anniversary of the battle of Aghrim). This, however, was disregarded. A number of lodges (about 3,000 men in all) assembled in Lisburn, where they walked in procession, with some respectable men at their head. They afterwards heard a sermon in the Linnen-hall there. It is but justice to state, that in Lisburn they conducted themselves with the most unexceptionable propriety ; to show that cordiality prevailed, a number of them even took their refreshment in the house of a Roman Catholic.

In the evening, about seven, the lodges that had gone from this

town, returned, with colours flying, and all the usual Orange insignia. One party proceeded by Hercules-street to the house of one Thompson, in North-street. In their progress they were hooted by some of the spectators, and stones and mud were thrown amongst them. Some of Thompson's windows were broken, when the Orangemen rushing out of the house with loaded muskets, fired upon the people ; in consequence of which a cooper, of the name of Hugh Graham, was shot dead on the spot ; a bricklayer, named Andrew McNarry, was mortally wounded, and died next morning at one o'clock ; and William McLaughlin, a young lad, received a ball in his thigh, and yesterday underwent amputation. Another man, we understand, was shot in the arm.

It is also material to observe, that arms and ammunition appear to have been previously deposited in Thompson's house, apparently in the anticipation of such an occurrence.

On the circumstance being made known, several magistrates immediately attended in North-street, and general Mitchell having ordered out a party of military, peace was restored ; and a soldier was made prisoner in Thompson's house, along with two others.

A coroner's inquest was next day held on the bodies, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of one Morgan, charged with the murder of McNarry.

We have been informed, that a number of Orangemen had assembled in Hillsborough, on Monday, when the marquis of Downshire came out to them, and represent-

Thomas King, a private marine, came on the fore-castle, when Mausereaux stepped behind him, and plunged a knife into his back, which passed through the kidneys, and inflicted a dreadful wound, of which the poor fellow lingered till Sunday morning, when he expired. Mausereaux was observed by a fellow prisoner, who instantly knocked him down, and secured him, or he would probably have escaped without being detected. Mausereaux, on being confined, made a discovery of the whole plan, and named his associates, both of whom were standing by at the time of the murder. The three prisoners underwent an examination on Monday, and have been remanded for a further hearing, till the coroner's jury have returned their verdict.

20. A daring robbery was committed at night, in the house of Mr. Rothe, a farmer, at Cothenhill, Bucks. Three fellows entered the house, by forcing open the back-yard door, and made to the bed of Mr. Rothe. With horrid imprecations, they demanded to be shown his money; and whilst one stood over him with a bludgeon, the other two ransacked the bed-room, of gold to the amount of more than 100*l.*, and notes, plate, silver, &c. to more than that amount. The robbers then fastened the farmer to the bed, and decamped with their booty. There were four men-servants and a maid who slept in another part of the house, but unfortunately were not alarmed.

20. *Festival in celebration of the victory of Vittoria.*—The public expectation which had been so strongly excited by the project of this festival, in honour of marquis

Wellington and his army, was yesterday gratified by an entertainment perhaps among the most superb, extensive, and costly, that was ever given in England. Curiosity, and, still more, the desire of paying all respect to the man to whom they are indebted for so large an accession to the national fame, increased the list of the applicants so rapidly within these few days, that the limited number was exceeded, and, in consequence, from ten to fifteen pounds was offered for a ticket.

The stewards assembled early on yesterday, at Vauxhall, to arrange the ceremonial; and about four, the doors were opened for general admission.

The dinner was in the range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon. The Rotunda held the table of the duke of York, as president. This table was raised on a platform of a few steps from the ground, so as to be seen through the whole range of the halls: it formed a crescent. Two lines of tables for the general guests were placed down the length of the saloon, and smaller tables at the sides occupied the vacant spaces. The occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful. As it spread over a large space, interspersed with trees, the branches had been made the supports of a splendid canopy of British, Spanish, and Portuguese flags. From this rich roof chandeliers hung with a profusion of lights, the ground was covered with cloth, and the tables disposed in a manner to which nothing could be added for convenience or effect. At five the bands in the garden struck up the "Duke of York's March," and

the stewards went to receive his royal highness at the gate. He entered in a few minutes after, attended by the dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester; and dinner commenced. It was entirely cold, with the exception of turtle soup, and consisted of a profusion of fowls, hams, pastry, and the usual composition of a public dinner. Madeira, claret, and punch, were on the tables in abundance. When the whole company, of probably more than twelve hundred, had taken their seats, the general view was admirable. The orchestra of the rotunda had been hung like a tent with flags and festoons; within, by a strong light, was seen a row of crimson steps, covered with massive pieces of ornamental gold and silver plate, with the bust of lord Wellington on the summit. At the foot, and leaning against a silver vase of exquisite workmanship, was the marshal's staff taken in the battle. Two trumpeters in their state liveries, and with silver trumpets, stood forward from the pile, and between them a grenadier of the guards held the standard of the 100th French regiment of the line. The duke of York sat in the centre of the first table, with the Russian ambassador on his left. The duke of Clarence was on his right, and in succession on the same side the duke of Gloucester, the Spanish ambassador, the duke of Kent, the duke of Sussex, the Turkish envoy, lord Castlereagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The ministers, who were chiefly in uniforms, and the principal part of the foreigners of distinction in London, sat at the president's table. Military and naval uniforms were chiefly worn,

and even this contributed to the picturesque effect of the assembly. Marquis Wellesley came in after dinner had commenced, and when the seat due to his peculiar share in the feelings of the day had been occupied. The dinner was plain, but plentiful and well served. The conclusion was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the singing of "*Non nobis Domine*," by Taylor and other performers, who were placed midway between the extremities of the tables. Next followed, "The King;" drank standing, and with three times three. "God save the King" was then chaunted, and accompanied by the band. The president next gave "The Prince Regent;" drank as the former, and with great applause. The usual toasts succeeded. "The Queen and Royal Family." "The Duke of York and the Army." "The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy." "Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington." This produced the loudest and most repeated acclamations, the assemblage rising at once, and renewing their plaudits for a long time. "General Sir Thomas Graham, and the other Generals in the Peninsula." "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Army." "Ferdinand the Seventh, and the Cause of Spain;" drank with universal applause. "The Emperor of Russia;" loud huzzas. "The King of Prussia." "The King of Sweden." "The Prince Regent of Portugal." "Marshal Beresford, and the Portuguese Armies." "The Spanish Armies, and the brave Guerillas." These toasts were all drank with three times three, and standing. The duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from

the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets; and then, with the spirit of the "antique time" of royal feasting, was returned from the foot by another flourish. The marquis of Huntley presided in the temporary saloon. About nine the ladies began to arrive, and the gentlemen, who had already risen for some time from dinner, went to the avenues to receive them as they entered. The gardens were, as the night came, gradually brightening until they exhibited a blaze of splendor.

Admission was given to the company who came with the stewards' tickets for the evening, for some time previous to the hour of ten. They were received at the coach-door by lord Yarmouth, and others of the stewards. The numbers of carriages which crowded the road for above an hour before the doors were opened, rendered the access very tardy. The general effect of the illumination of the gardens was, unquestionably, much more brilliant and striking than usual. The façades of the quadrangle in which the orchestra stands, were ornamented, above the colonades, with variegated lamps, expressing the names of all the places in which the British, Spanish, and Portuguese arms have been distinguished in the glorious war of the Peninsula, as well as of those of the gallant officers who have taken an eminent share in those exploits of heroism. On these inscriptions, decorations were raised like battlements, intermixed with trophies, and with shields, representing the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, the Union Cross, and various other emblematical devices. Vast numbers of additional lamps were suspended in the more

retired and umbrageous walks, of which the principal one formed a most beautiful *allée verte*: the entrance to this delightful promenade was distinguished by a magnificent arch, and on each of its verdant sides were hung a triple festoon of lamps; between which and the gravel walk, were placed beds of the most charming and odoriferous shrubs and flowers. At the east end there was a superb Gothic illumination, enclosing a transparency of his majesty on horseback. In one corner of the retired part of the garden, a fanciful rustic temple was erected; the rude pillars that supported it entwined with foliage. In another corner there was an exhibition of "*Les Ombres Chinoises*," with a representation of wild water-fowl, and the amusements of angling, supported by a dialogue from behind the transparent scene. At the back of the orchestra was a very large picture of the marquis of Wellington, mounted, receiving from a soldier the baton of marshal Jourdan. The fire-works were very well managed, and were repeated several times during the fête. There was nothing particularly meritorious in the devices: but the rockets excited much admiration from the superior height to which they rose, and the splendor of their explosions. Among the bands who attended, were selections from those of the foot and life guards, together with those of the duke of Kent's regiment, and of the 7th hussars. The appearance of some of these bands in the forest part of the garden was extremely picturesque, and presented some idea, at times, of soldiers in a campaign regaling and reposing themselves under the

shade. "God save the King" was sung in the orchestra between ten and eleven.

Soon after eleven, this magnificent scene of patriotic festivity was further graced by the appearance of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, on her entrance, was conducted round the chief promenades several times by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and Colonel St. Leger. The Princess was hailed repeatedly with loud greetings, and repaid the attentions of the company in the most courteous manner. She was dressed in a white satin train, with a dark vest and ornaments, richly embroidered. On her head-dress she wore a green wreath, with diamonds. His Royal Highness the duke of Sussex, in Highland regimentals, walked about the gardens with lady C. Campbell. At a late hour the visitors increased rapidly in numbers, and the place was becoming crowded. Many of the nobility came from the opera-house after the conclusion of the ballet.

The many personages present exalted by their rank in the orders of the state, or by their transcendent merits in its defence by land and by sea; the fascinating groups of females in all the beauty of countenance, grace of manner, and rich, yet elegant simplicity of attire, still continuing to rush into this festival of national joy; the fineness of the weather; the profuse blaze of the lights, and their magical effect on the trees, which seemed to create a species of artificial day; and the unity of sentiment and disposition that pervaded all, rendered the *coup d'œil*

of this national gala, when we left it, truly beautiful and imposing.

The *baton* of marshal Jourdan was placed on the buffet behind the president's chair. The *batons* of the old *Marechaux de France* were ornamented with the *fleurs-de-lis*. This imperial *baton*, now a trophy of British valour, is of the ordinary size, covered with black velvet, and decorated with the imperial eagles of France in gold: the case in which it was contained is red, with ornaments somewhat similar.

The stewards wore small white ribbands at the button-holes of their coats, ornamented with a green laurel leaf.

24. A dreadful thunder-storm passed over Margate, which was productive of fatal effects in its immediate vicinity. A donkey party, consisting of a gentleman, two young ladies, and two little boys, had gone in the evening to Ramsgate; on their return they were overtaken by the thunder-storm. They immediately sought shelter under the porch of a house on Chapel-hill, leaving the asses on the road. The storm still continuing, the donkey-drivers, fearful lest the animals, frightened by the storm, might run home, went out to see if they were still there. They had scarcely reached the spot, when a tremendous flash of lightning struck one of them dead, threw the other to the ground, and killed three of the donkeys. The boy, who is alive, was carried home, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. There is a large hole in the left arm of his jacket, where the fluid appears to have entered;

and his shirt was scorched almost as tinder.

26. Moses Gomez Carvalho, a Jew, born in Portugal in 1706, and who emigrated from thence in 1780, on account of his religion, died lately at Amsterdam, aged 107 years. He was twice married, and had many children, of whom the eldest died when 78 years of age, and the youngest is only 22 years. His second wife was delivered in 1798 of a son, who died shortly after. In 1804, he had seen his fifth generation, in the person of a great great grandson. The deceased enjoyed all his faculties until the moment of his death, never having lost a tooth, and never having worn spectacles. His drink was milk and water, and he took every day a very small glass of brandy.

27. This morning, between two and 3 o'clock, the Bath mail-coach was overturned on its way from town, between Reading and Newbury, in consequence of the horses taking fright and bolting from the road into a gravel-pit. The coachman was thrown from the box among the horses, and received several contusions from being trod upon. The guard, and a foreigner who was on the top, were precipitated by the shock to such a distance, and with such violence, as would probably have proved fatal to them, had not the earth and gravel on which they lighted been saturated with the rain which fell in the course of the day; and to the same cause may be ascribed the trifling injury done to the horses and the coach. In a few minutes after the accident took place, a Bath coach came up. The

passengers rendered every assistance in their power, and with some difficulty succeeded in extricating the inside passengers from the mail. Among them was a naval officer, who was going to join his ship at Plymouth; but he had suffered so much from the concussion, that he was speechless and unable to move. He was conveyed to a small cottage on the road side. A young lady who was also in the coach, and asleep at the time the accident happened, did not receive the slightest injury, and proceeded on her journey. A further account is said to state, that the officer, a lieutenant in the navy, died in the course of Wednesday night. The accident, it is said, happened in consequence of the keeper, or hostler, quitting the horses' heads, after changing, before the coachman got seated on the box. He had one foot on the splinter-bar, and the reins loosely in his hand, when the person in front suddenly left his post, on which the horses set off full speed, and dashed into a gravel-pit.

27. Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a shocking murder was committed on the body of a poor labouring man, in a field between Lucas-street and the Foundling-hospital. It is supposed the deceased had been attacked by some villains, and, making resistance, they resolved to murder him, which horrid deed being perpetrated, they threw the body into a gravel-pit near the place where the murder was committed. The body was discovered about four o'clock, by two labourers. The head of the deceased was much lacerated, and marks were found

on parts of it supposed to be done by an iron crow, or some such instrument. The precise spot on which this barbarous act was committed was literally covered with the brains of the unfortunate man. The body when found was still warm, but life was quite extinct. The two who first discovered it, collected together the fragments of the skull, which, with the body, they conveyed to an adjoining public-house. These half-pence was all the money found in the pockets of the deceased. The body was soon owned. The friends of the deceased state, that he was an Irishman, and intended shortly to proceed to his own country; and in order to defray the expenses of his journey, he had been for some time making little savings from his weekly wages. It was this small booty, it is supposed, which attracted the villains, and occasioned his death.

This unfortunate man's name proved to be Edward Clifford; and suspicion of the murder falling upon one James Leary, his countryman, a very long series of inquiry and examination took place, which excited an extraordinary degree of public interest. At length Leary was convicted and executed, having confessed that he was present at the murder, but denying that he was the actual perpetrator.

The Prince Regent held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at Carleton-house, for the purpose of electing his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, a member of the Order. Soon after three o'clock, his Royal Highness proceeded from his private apartments, and entered his closet in his full robes of the Or-

der. Garter King of Arms was in readiness to receive his Royal Highness, and proceeded to call over the names of the members of the Order, when the following knights walked in procession through the state rooms, in their full robes:—

The Marquis Wellesley, as the junior knight present; the Marquis of Hertford; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchester; the Earl of Westmorland; the Earl of Chatham; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; his Royal Highness the Duke of York; sir Thomas Sutherland, Usher of the Black Rod; sir Isaac Hoare, Garter Principal King of Arms; the Reverend Dr. Legg, Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order; the Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of ditto; the Bishop of Winchester, Preceptor of ditto; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as representing the Sovereign.

The other attendants upon his Royal Highness were,

The Marquis of Winchester, as Groom of the Stole; Lord Petersham, the Lord in Waiting; the Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of the Household; Lord George Bessford, Comptroller of the Household; and Major-general Bayley, Equerry in Waiting.

The procession having arrived in the Throne or Council room, and the Prince Regent, as representing the Sovereign, having taken his seat in a chair opposite the Throne, the knights and officers of the Order made their reverences. The former took their

seats on each side the Prince, according to their seniority; and the latter took their appointed stations.

On the left of the Prince Regent was Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador. The Chancellor of the Order then addressed the Chapter, and said, he had in command from the Prince Regent, in the name of his Majesty, to recite the last statute of the Order, which directed that, besides the Sovereign, it should consist of 25 knights, exclusive of the Prince of Wales, and of the other princes of the blood. It was recommended to the Chapter to pass a new statute for the express purpose of electing his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, a member of the Order, notwithstanding any former statute to the contrary. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador stood close to the Chancellor, and appeared to feel extremely, the compliments paid to his august master.

The Chancellor proceeded to take the opinions of the knights present, on the propriety of passing the statute, and, on receiving them, in writing, declared his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias duly elected a member of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Garter King of Arms then retired to an adjoining room, and introduced Francis Townsend, esq. Windsor Herald, in consequence of indisposition preventing him from undertaking the voyage to Russia, and proposed that Mr. Townsend should go in his room. Mr. Townsend was then introduced to the Prince, and was sworn in Garter King of Arms, for the special purpose of investing the Em-

peror with the insignia of the Order. The Chapter then closed.

28. The Prince Regent having been pleased to signify to sir Everard Home, his wish to visit the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, this day was fixed upon for that purpose, and every necessary preparation was made at the College. This edifice has lately been rebuilt in consequence of a parliamentary grant, and forms a fine ornament to the square. The entrance to the College was covered with red baize, and the passages matted for the occasion. His Royal Highness arrived at half-past two o'clock in his carriage, attended by colonel Bloomfield and sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, and was received by sir Everard Home, bart. the master, and sir William Blizard, and Mr. Cline, the governors of the college. The Prince Regent remained in the Museum about an hour and an half, viewing the various articles in the collection, and, upon his departure, expressed the high gratification he had experienced.

This night between eleven and twelve, as Mr. Robert Nelson, builder, of Deptford, and his son, were returning from Somerset-place by water, to their residence at Deptford, the boat swamped under London-bridge, by which accident Mr. Nelson, his son, and one waterman, were unfortunately drowned; the other waterman escaped with much difficulty, and is not expected to survive. Mr. Nelson was a zealous servant of the public, an affectionate father, and a worthy man: his loss will be long regretted both in his public and private capacity; he was brother to Mr. Nelson, secretary

to the navy board. The surviving waterman is in St. Thomas's Hospital, in a dreadful state, from the bruises he received.

30. A shocking accident occurred on Friday, at the Regent's Canal, close to Chalk Farm. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, as the workmen were preparing to load some waggons, twelve men who were lately taken, not being aware of the danger, ventured too close in undermining the bank, at a depth of 25 feet, when suddenly the bank fell in, and completely buried them; eight of them were dug out alive, but four with their legs and arms broke, and the other four much bruised; six of the eight are in such a state, that their recovery is not expected. After a length of time, four more were dug up quite dead, and their bodies removed to the Canteen for the coroner's inquest.

Belfast, July 31.—On Monday last a fatal affray took place at Garvagh, county of Derry. It was the fair-day, and a large body of those deluded men, styling themselves Ribbon-men, assembled in that town, some letters say to the amount of 1,500, with a determination to take summary vengeance on a peaceable inhabitant (one Davidson, a publican) who occasionally gives admission to freemasons and orangemen. Two lodges of the latter, and one of the former, were in the habit of periodically meeting there. None of these, however, were present on this occasion; the meditated vengeance was, therefore, likely to fall upon the house and its owner, and upon the various insignia deposited there, as characteristic of

the associations they represented. Fortunately, the landlord of the house got some previous intimation of the visit intended him; a few friends were privately introduced, who were prepared to assist in the entertainment of so many guests, and, if necessary, to give them a warm reception. The assailants, being individually decorated with the distinguishing badge of a white handkerchief tied round the middle of the body, were not slack in their approaches, little dreaming, it would appear, of the preparations that awaited them. On the attack commencing, several shots were fired over their heads, the contents of which whistled among the trees behind them, whose fugitive branches indicated that they were not blank cartridges. As usual, however, this forbearance only tended to exasperate the mob. The pieces were then levelled to do execution. Several then immediately fell, and a general flight and pursuit commenced. It is said three persons were killed on the spot, and several others have since died of their wounds. Next day a large body of Orangemen and Freemasons assembled from the adjacent country and villages, and triumphantly paraded the streets of Garvagh without the shadow of opposition. Such is the account we have received of this disgraceful outrage upon the laws of the country, and upon the peace and good order of Society. When will poor Ireland be free from the madness of faction?

At two o'clock in the morning, the house of Mr. Dadderige, button-maker, Gutter-lane, was discovered to be on fire. The family were

out of town, and only a young man, who conducted the business, remained in the house. Alarmed by the smoke which came from the lower part of the premises, he went down stairs to escape by the street-door, but found his way completely barred by fire. He then endeavoured to save his master's books and papers in the shop, where the fire is supposed to have broke out; but in that attempt he found himself enveloped in flame. By great exertion he got through the blaze to the staircase, dreadfully scorched, and then reached a trap-door at the top of the house, and was taken off the roof by the people of the adjoining house. They conveyed him immediately to St. Bartholomew's hospital, where he lingered seven hours and expired. The house is entirely consumed.

31. Mr. Aiken, the pedestrian, started from the Surrey-side of Westminster-bridge at 12 o'clock at noon, to go to a spot near Ashford, Kent, and return, the distance being 108 miles in 24 hours, for two hundred guineas. The pedestrian did 13 miles in the first two hours, and arrived at Wrotham-beath, 25 miles, in four, where he took refreshment of cold chicken and wine. He went on at a slower rate, and did half his journey in less than ten hours. The pedestrian halted three quarters of an hour, and then went back to Larkfield (24 miles), at the rate of less than five miles an hour. On his arrival near Farningham, 18 miles from his journey's end, he had more than four hours to spare, but he was much fatigued, and did only three miles the next hour:

he recovered, however, and won the match by nine minutes. It is as great a task as any on pedestrian record, considering the ground was not chosen, but hilly.

AUGUST.

1. This morning, between three and four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out at Mr. Barton's patent engine manufactory, in Tufston-street, Westminster. It burnt with great fury to the coach-yard in Marsham-street, and threatened devastation to the whole neighbourhood. The valuable steam-engine, which, it is supposed, occasioned the catastrophe, was destroyed. The damage sustained is estimated at 2,000*l*.

2. A fire broke out at a grocer's, the corner of Holles and Stanhope-street, near Clare-market. It was discovered about nine o'clock at night, and for a considerable time it raged with uncommon fury. The houses opposite were more than once on fire, and those immediately adjoining it at one time it seemed impossible to save, and the inhabitants were seen removing their goods in all directions in the greatest hurry and alarm. It was a spacious and lofty house, and the immense volume of flame which burst from its large bow-windows below, and from the windows on each side in the two streets, of which it was the corner, presented a spectacle equally terrific and magnificent. The arrival of numerous engines happily arrested the calamity. For some time their exertions had little effect, but before 11 o'clock the violence of the flames considerably abated, and

the successful exertions of the men belonging to the engines were complimented with the applause of the multitude. By twelve o'clock the fire was nearly extinguished. It appears the fire broke out in the shop, the master of which was absent, his residence being in Chandos-street. The alarm was first given to the lodgers in the house by a watchman, who perceived the flames from without. More families than one lodged in the house; but though the alarm was not given till the interior of the shop was in a blaze, and though there were several children in the families there resident, we have the satisfaction to hear that no lives were lost; but not a fragment of furniture or wearing apparel was saved. The house was completely destroyed, and the adjoining ones much damaged.

3. *Lincoln Assizes.—Murder.*—Azubah Fountain, aged 36, and George Turner Rowell, aged 23, were indicted for the wilful murder of Robert Fountain, the husband of the said Azubah Fountain, by poison.

Mr. Whiteman, a constable of Waltham, went on the 2nd of July to Fountain's house, about three o'clock in the afternoon; found his wife and Rowell there, who was a cooper, and lodged in the house, and saw the deceased, laid on a bed up stairs; witness thought he was dead. Mr. Foreman, a surgeon, went with witness: they examined the body, which seemed warm, and the loins red; went down stairs, and saw the prisoners and four children. Witness asked where deceased had been the day before? Mrs. Fountain said, she did not know, and said, "Oh! that I

did but know where he was yesterday!" She was afraid he had been to some bad houses; she said he came home about ten o'clock at night very drunk, and fell twice on the causeway before he got to the door, as she had heard him fall, and when the door opened he fell headlong into the house; she asked where he had been? he said he did not know; he said he had had a fine spray, and was burnt to death in the inside; he clapped his hand on his stomach, and said he had done for himself; he asked for some drink, and they, the prisoners, gave him some ale; his shirt was torn, and he appeared bruised. Witness attended the coroner's inquest; was present there when the prisoner Rowell was examined. During his examination witness went out of the room and saw the prisoner Fountain, who asked him how they were going on with Rowell? Witness said, he could not tell. She then said, she must know what they were doing with Rowell. Rowell, in his examination before the coroner, stated, that deceased came home late on Thursday night, very drunk, and passed through his (Rowell's) bed-room, and said, "Cooper, I have had a fine spray." Deceased then went to bed, and called for ale; his wife said she had none; he then said, "Cooper, give me some ale," which he did. Deceased then called for wine; said his wife had some elderberry wine, and he would have it. Rowell, in continuation, said, he remembered going to Mr. Bennett's, chymist, of Great Grimsby, and buying some antimony wine, lavender, and Dutch pink, but did not remember buying any

laudanum; afterwards, he said, he did remember buying four ounces of laudanum, which he brought home and gave to the prisoner Fountain, but did not know what became of it. The prisoner Fountain was then called in, and when she came into the room, she said, "Gentlemen, I will tell you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." She then said, it had been reported that her husband was out on Thursday last; it was not true, for he lay in bed the whole day. That overnight she gave her husband three cups of elderberry wine; in the first she put four ounces of laudanum, which Rowell had bought the day before of Mr. Bennett, at Grimsby; that the prisoner Rowell lay in bed in the next room, and laughed to hear the deceased snore; at one o'clock at noon she came into Rowell's room, and said, "George, come, get up, dinner's ready." Rowell said, "he will recover, I will go and get some more laudanum." That in the afternoon she mixed two ounces more laudanum, part of eight ounces which Rowell brought from Mr. Bennett, of Grimsby, on Thursday, in a cup of ale, which she gave her daughter Jane, who carried it to her father, who drank it; he died that night. Rowell had lodged there about twelve weeks; after he had been there about four weeks, he said to her, you have got a very bad husband, you cannot have any comfort or a single good word from him; he then talked of shooting him, and then of frightening him to death by covering himself with a beast's skin, and meeting him in a lane after dark: that Rowell paid for all the poison, and knew what it was for.

She then said to Rowell, "Oh! George, George, you have been the ruin of me—what is to become of my family?" She then added, "Gentlemen, this is the truth, the God's truth."

Mr. Bennett, chemist; proved the selling to the prisoner Rowell four ounces of laudanum on the Wednesday, and he came again on the Thursday, and asked for eight ounces more, saying he had broke the bottle the night before, and had spilled it in the pocket of his coat. The coat was afterwards examined by the witness, who found no marks of the laudanum having been spilt; witness then sold him eight ounces more.

Mr. Foreman, surgeon, deposed; that he was called up on Thursday night by the prisoner Rowell, who said the deceased was drunk, and they did not know what to do with him. Witness said he could do him no good. He was again sent for the next morning: when he went, the deceased was dead; the body was under the clothes, and was in a state of perspiration; he placed his hand on the heart, but it did not beat. He assisted in opening the body; the contents of the stomach were carefully examined, and about two ounces of a darkish coloured liquor were extracted and put into a phial, which was produced in court; witness believed it to be a solution of opium or laudanum. The stomach was otherwise empty.

The prisoner Fountain, in her defence, said, that previous to her being called in before the coroner, one of the jurymen came out, and said, "Rowell has hanged you, or will hang you:" on which she fainted away; this was on the

Saturday, and what she said before the coroner she could not tell, as she did not perfectly recover herself until the Sunday.

The prisoner Rowell said nothing, but left it to his counsel.

The jury, after consulting about two minutes, returned their verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc then passed sentence on them, dwelling much on the enormity of the offence in both prisoners, particularly in the wife, Fountain, who fainted at the conclusion of the sentence. The other prisoner, Rowell, received the sentence with the utmost indifference, and treated his fellow prisoner with marked contempt during the trial.

They were ordered for execution on Friday morning next, and their bodies to be anatomised.

Extract of a letter from Deal, dated Wednesday, August 4.—“About two o'clock this afternoon an unusual quantity of smoke was seen issuing from the afterpart of a large ship at anchor in the Downs, and in a few minutes more it was discovered she was on fire. Our boatmen, with that promptitude which distinguishes them, immediately put off to assist the distressed mariners. In a short time the headmost of them were along-side the vessel. Volumes of dense smoke now arose from every part of the ship, and the flame began to show itself through every port hole, the deck appearing as one mass of fire. Before three o'clock the sails and rigging were on fire, and soon afterwards the foretopmast went over the side, and the mainmast fell by the board. Our intrepid boatmen kept close

along-side, however, and succeeded in towing the burning ship clear of the other vessels riding at anchor in the Downs, until they had got her considerably into the bay; she proves to be the *Favourite*, captain Evans, laden with wine, nails, iron hoops, and other merchandize, bound to Guadeloupe. Neither captain Evans, nor his mate, can give any conjecture as to the cause of the fire.”

Loss of the Dædalus Frigate.—Extract of a letter from an officer of his Majesty's frigate *Dædalus*, dated Madras, Aug. 5, 1813.—“We, on the 1st of July, after a prosperous, though tedious voyage, with our convoy, made the island of Ceylon, near Point de Galle, and not more than four days' sail from our destination, Madras. On the morning of the 2nd, about eight o'clock, going very fast through the water, all hands were roused and alarmed, as you may easily conceive, in consequence of the ship touching the ground, and then sticking fast: we all rushed on deck, when the distressing truth too evidently appeared. The ship had struck and grounded on a shoal. Fortunately for us and convoy, it did not occur at night; if it had, certainly not a soul would have been saved to relate the lamentable tale. The necessary signals were immediately thrown out by us to the convoy, which saved them from sharing the same fate with ourselves. No indication of shallow water had been perceptible; though coloured, it was not more so than all the morning and evening previous. We remained on the shoal twenty minutes, rolling consider-

ably; and while the boats were ascertaining the deepest water, the ship gathered way; sail was immediately set, and she once more floated. Whilst aground, we observed the false keel and several splinters separate from her, but thought the damage extended no further.

"A report was now made, that the bread-room and cock-pit were full of water. The chain and hand pumps, which had been previously manned, were now vigorously worked, and, for a time, our exertions seemed successful. At this time the ship had run into deep water; and the fleet out of all risk, had hove to by signal to send all boats to our assistance. For some time the principal injury was suspected to be far aft, and not much under the water mark; the cabin and aftermost guns were run forward to bring the ship by the head, for the purpose of getting at the leak, but without effect. Soon the order was given to throw all the guns, with their shot, &c. overboard, which was done with the greatest expedition. All hands were alert with hope and zeal, and particularly active in the discharge of their duty.

"The carpenters now declared the leaks to be far under water, about the keel and sternpost; and the rudder was found to work so much, that it was thought judicious to get it unshipped, which was very soon done, and brought along-side.

"The lower piece of the sternpost was at this time observed to be gone; the water gaining considerably on the pumps, though actively worked, and approaching

the orlop deck. A sail, prepared with oakum and tar, was now got over the stern, for the purpose of stopping the leaks, which were now discovered; but, alas! only to show their extent and danger, with the impossibility of stopping them. They were now on both sides very far aft, and at another where the sternpost fell out, a stream rushed in nearly as large as a man's body.

"The state of the ship was now nearly hopeless: the leaks were too numerous and large to be remedied in the smallest degree, by any means. The ship's crew, nearly exhausted by unremitting labour for eight hours at the pumps, and seeing the water, in spite of their exertions, rising to the lower deck, began to flag.

"Nothing remained untried to save the ship, and I am sorry to say, without success. Our commander, captain Maxwell, now thought it necessary to provide for the safety of the people; they were put into the boats in waiting, and taken on board the nearest Indiamen. At this time the ship began to take in water at the main-deck ports, and was fast settling, consequently we were well assured her time was very short for remaining visible. The officers, at last, after seeing all the ship's company out of her, and going through every part of the vessel yet above water, for the purpose of making sure that not a soul remained, with heavy hearts quitted the ship. Our worthy captain remained till every one was in the boats, and about six in the evening he took a final leave of her. In about five minutes, after lurching very deeply,

she fell on her beam ends, and continued so nearly a minute, then she righted, showing only her quarter-deck ports above water; when gradually and majestically disappearing, the *Dædalus* sunk for ever. I assure you the sight was sublime but awful. I am happy to add, that every soul was saved, and a great deal of their private property."

6. This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a destructive fire broke out at the house of Mr. Gillies, a cheesemonger, opposite Whitechapel church, which at first threatened destruction to the whole of an extensive range of buildings, and so rapid was the progress of the flames (notwithstanding several fire engines were immediately upon the spot) that four houses adjoining were consumed.

This morning, at half-past seven o'clock, Azubah Fountain and G.T. Rowell, convicted, at the late Lincoln assizes, of the murder of the husband of the former by poison, were taken in a cart to the usual place of execution, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, where they joined in prayer with the clergyman for a short time, and then ascended the fatal steps with more resolution and composure than could be expected from persons in their awful situation. The ropes were soon adjusted, and they were launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were removed to a building in the castle-yard for dissection. Rowell persisted to the last in denying that

he knew to what purpose the laudanum was to be applied; whilst his partner in guilt continued to assert, that they both had frequent conversations upon the subject, and that he knew when he got it that it was to poison her husband. Rowell was a native of Melton-Mowbray, at which place he bore a very bad character; and, from 1807 to 1809, he worked as a cooper, with Mr. Skinner, of Bingham, who frequently told him, when reproving him for his bad practices, "that he was fearful when he left his servitude, it would be his lot to suffer the vengeance of the law." This vicious and irreclaimable young man was also to have been married to the eldest daughter of the unfortunate Fountain, having paid his addresses to her for some time.

8. Mr. Pitt's monument, in Westminster-abbey, was opened. It is placed in a most eligible situation, over the west entrance, at the extremity of the aisle. The congregation returning from the choir, have a full view of the figure. The statue is of white marble, representing him in his robes, as chancellor of the Exchequer; his right arm extended, as when declaiming in the House of Commons. On the right sits the figure of History, with a book, recording his worth, attentively looking, with expressive countenance, to the subject of her pen. On the left is the figure of Anarchy, chained—the sword of Discord, a part of which (the hilt) is only to be seen; and on the base, in front of the principal figure, is this inscription:—

This Monument
Is erected by Parliament
to
WILLIAM PITT,
Son of William, Earl of Chatham,
In testimony of Gratitude for the eminent Public Services,
And of regret for the irreparable loss,
of that
Great and Distinguished Minister.

Concluding with these words—

He died on the 23rd of January, 1806, in the 47th year of
his age.

9. A shocking accident, arising from a want of caution in disposing of fire arms, happened last week at Wainfleet, All Saints. A boy, nine years of age, named Wm. Audis, happening to take up a gun which his grandfather, Mr. Ashlin, had set in a corner without drawing the loading, presented it at Mrs. Ashlin, and in an instant shot her dead, the whole charge of the piece entering her breast. The consternation and grief of the family cannot be described.

The Emperor of Russia and the Order of the Garter.—The paraphernalia necessary for the investiture of his Imperial Majesty have been prepared in the most magnificent style; with a strict adherence, however, to the habiliments and decorations of the Order. They are as follows :—

The shoes of white kid, ornamented with silver lace and roses.

The stockings and pantaloons of white silk, manufactured for the purpose in one.

The jacket or doublet, and trunk, of rich white silver tissue, ornamented with silver lace, in imitation of point lace.

The sword has a gold hilt; the belt and scabbard are covered with rich crimson velvet.

The surcoat of crimson velvet.

A large silver lace rosette for the right knee. The installation garter, richly embroidered, for the left knee.

The superb mantle of garter blue velvet, lined with white lustring. The badge of the Order richly embroidered. The mantle is fastened on the neck with blue and gold rope, with two long rich tassels. The hood of crimson velvet, which is worn on the right shoulder.

The gloves, white kid, trimmed with silver lace.

The Spanish hat of black velvet, with a large plume of ostrich and heron feathers.

Flowing ringlets of hair, with a bunch of white ribbons to tie them.

The splendid gold collar of the Order, with the medal of St. George to hang on the breast; with large bunches of broad white ribbons and rosettes.

The deputation takes with them the statute passed at the late chapter, authorising the election of the emperor of Russia to be a member

of the order, with the great seal of England attached to it, in a gold box.

On Tuesday a general rehearsal took place of the ceremony of the investiture by all those who are to assist in it.

Various causes delayed the departure of the deputation, but, at length, yesterday was the day finally fixed upon. Upon this occasion air Thomas Tyrwhitt launched a new travelling carriage, substantially built, to encounter the bad roads of Germany. He started in it from Carlton-house a little after eleven o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Pullman, as his private secretary; Mr. Grange, of the Treasury, who has resided a number of years in Russia; and Mr. Tupper, a surgeon.

Mr. Townsend, the king of arms, left town about the same time in a new travelling carriage, accompanied by his secretary, and a herald extraordinary.

10. Martin Hogan, a private of the York Rangers, was committed for trial at the next Admiralty sessions, for the murder of lieut. Johnstone, of the 15th regiment. The following are the circumstances attending the perpetration of the deed:—Hogan, with other soldiers belonging to different regiments, were on their passage to the West Indies, in the merchant ship Gunstan, as were also other officers. As is customary, these officers, though belonging to other corps, were commanding the detachments on board. One afternoon, in serving out the grog, Hogan, either had, or thought he had, a short allowance given to him; he remonstrated, and for his unruly manner of doing so was put into

confinement, by having a handcuff put on him, and a sentry placed over him. A short time afterwards, the sentry wanting a drink of water, left him with his musket and ammunition. Hogan immediately seized the musket, and loaded it, and went below to the officers' cabin, hailing them, and desiring to have his grog. He also wished them to promise on their words of honour, as gentlemen, that he should be released, and nothing more be thought of his conduct. For a short time the officers paused, but recollecting the conduct of the man was mutinous, and would have a bad effect on the minds of the other troops on board, lieutenant Johnstone told him to be orderly and to lay down his weapon. On his refusing to do so, lieut. J. advanced from the cabin, with his sword drawn, threatening to cut him down; when, as lieut. Johnstone was ascending the ladder, Hogan fired, and shot him dead. The murderer was immediately secured, and is now sent home for trial. In his confession, he has denied that any person was in the least aware of his intention.

11. A singular and melancholy catastrophe occurred on the Point, Portsmouth. A young lad, named Barker, with another about his own age, was employed in hoisting into a loft a bundle of swords; Barker stood below; the swords were hauled up, and his companion not being strong enough to take them in at the door, let them fall, and one of the swords (impelled by the weight of the bundle) entered a little in front of the shoulder-bone, penetrated the lungs, and struck into his heart. The blood gushed from the wound as from a fountain.

tain; he spoke but twice, merely calling for his sister, and expired in three minutes.

12. This morning at two o'clock a destructive fire happened at the house of Mrs. Morgan, fishmonger, near Vauxhall turnpike. It appears that the family had been ironing, and the fire, which was made on the hearth, there being no stove, caught the wood-work, and the premises were soon in flames. Mrs. Morgan had only time to make her escape by the roof of the house to the Royal Oak tavern. Another female on the first floor escaped, with a child in her arms, by getting on the leads. The fire extended with great rapidity to the cheesemonger's adjoining, which also is quite consumed. Vauxhall chapel, which stood at the back of both, was also included in the conflagration. The proprietor of the Royal Oak tavern was compelled to remove all his furniture, the fire having caught the corner of his premises, but fortunately the arrival of the engines prevented their destruction.

This morning about three o'clock, the neighbourhood of Grosvener-square was thrown into the utmost alarm by the large cabinet manufactory of Messrs. Gillows, George-street, Oxford-street, having caught fire; and so sudden and rapid was the progress of the flames, that in less than an hour the whole was laid in ashes. The fire, for some time, threatened the whole of the west side of George-street, but was prevented from spreading, by prompt and active exertions. Messrs. Gillows were insured; but the journey-men have almost to a man lost their chest of tools, and many of the adjoining inhabitants had their

furniture broken in pieces in the hurry to remove it. The carman of the Westminster engine was killed in Swallow-street, by the engine driving over him when at full speed. This was one of the greatest fires the metropolis has witnessed since the burning of Drury-lane Theatre.

13. An inquest was taken yesterday at the Swan-with-two-necks, Finchley, on the body of Joseph Lemon, a youth seventeen years of age, who was shot by Thomas Moon, a private in the 9th light dragoons, whilst harrowing in a field, on Wednesday evening. It appeared in evidence, that a serjeant and four privates were escorting a deserter from the Savoy to Northampton; and on their arrival near the eight-mile stone from London, Moon and one of his comrades had occasion to stop a little, whilst the party went on. Moon, who was fresh with liquor, seemed to be taking a level into a field, and he discharged his carbine, when the ball went through the body of the deceased. The party went on, but Mr. Collins, the master of the boy, overtook them at Whetstone, and secured Moon, whose piece was unloaded. He was taken before N. Conant, esq. at Finchley, and committed. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Moon.

14. At the Wiltshire assizes, an action was brought by a Mr. Gooden, against the proprietors of a mail-coach, to recover damages for a serious injury sustained by the plaintiff from its being overturned. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff was an outside passenger, that the coach was overturned immediately on quitting the

yard of the Red Lion inn, Salisbury, and that a compound fracture of the plaintiff's leg was the consequence of the accident. It seemed established that there was no gross misconduct, inattention, or want of skill, on the part of the coachman, to call for vindictive damages.—Mr. Justice Gibbs left it to the jury to determine whether the defendants were liable, on account of the apparent heedlessness of the coachman in not leading the horses out of the yard; and it was agreed that if the jury found the defendants liable, the verdict should pass for all such expenses as the plaintiff had reasonably incurred, which were to be ascertained by a reference. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the referee has since assessed the damages at 600*l*.

16. John Britain was tried at the Warwick assizes for the murder of his wife in April last. On the trial of this unhappy man, the principal evidence against him was his own son, who, on the sight of his father, was scarcely able to sustain the shock. His countenance betrayed his horror at the painful part he was called on to act; nor were his feelings confined to himself: judges, counsel, jury and spectators, were alike affected at the scene. After some time had been allowed the witness to recover himself, the judge (sir S. Le Blanc) told him that the task was indeed a painful one; but that it was a duty he owed to his God, his country, and the memory of his deceased mother, to relate to the Court such circumstances of the murder of his deceased parent as were within the compass of his knowledge, recollecting that his

father had broken the chain that binds society together. After repeated encouragement from the counsel, he proceeded in his testimony, with but little interruption, and in the course of it stated the following facts:—

The witness was sleeping, on the morning of the 5th of April, in the same room with his father, mother, and a younger brother; about six o'clock, on being suddenly disturbed by a noise which proceeded from that part of the room where his parents slept, he rose and went to the spot, and there found his father standing in a threatening attitude over the bed in which his mother lay. On examining the bed, he found his mother weltering in her blood, which flowed from a wound she had received from a bar of iron which his father held in his hand. The prisoner was again in the act of raising his hand to strike the deceased, when witness rushed up to him, and wrested the bar from his grasp, exclaiming at the same time, "O, my dear father, have mercy!" and in his endeavours to obtain the murderous weapon, received a violent blow on one of his arms. On his father becoming cooler, witness went again to his mother, and saw that she was much bruised about the head and face, her blood flowing very fast; her speech was gone, and she appeared to be in extreme agony. He wiped the blood from her face with some water, and his father, in a short time, came to the bed and assisted him. Witness left the room to call for the assistance of some neighbour, and then proceeded in search of medical aid. The witness further stated, that he had often

been disturbed in his rest during the last six or seven months previous to the murder, by his father's singular behaviour: as for instance, by his getting out of bed at night, going down stairs and misplacing the furniture, and by his use of strange expressions. He was convinced that his father laboured, at times, under mental derangement, but nothing had occurred of that description within a month previous to the murder.

Some other evidence, in corroboration of the facts above stated, was gone through, when the prisoner was called upon for his defence. He accordingly uttered a long and unconnected address, partaking more of a soliloquy than of any thing else. He seemed to rely on his insanity at the time the fatal deed was committed, and on the act being involuntary and unpremeditated.

The judge, in summing up, stated to the jury, that they had to confine themselves to the question, whether the prisoner was sane at the time of committing the deed, the fact of the deceased having met her death at his hands being indisputable.

The jury in ten minutes returned their verdict—Guilty.

On Friday last he was executed in front of the county gaol, Warwick, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. He declared he had no personal animosity against his wife when he went to bed on the evening preceding the murder; but that on a sudden impulse, and without any provocation, he jumped out of bed, and perpetrated the horrid deed, with a bar of iron, about 21 inches long. After his condemnation he mani-

fested an appearance of calmness and serenity. He has left three children to bewail his shocking end, and the lamentable fate of their mother.

Extract of a Letter from Bodmin, dated August 17:—“An awful visitation, in the case of a sudden death, occurred this day in the church of this town. On the arrival of the judges, sir V. Gibbs, and Mr. Baron Graham, to hear divine service, the clergyman, the rev. Dr. Pomeroy, was not in his place. The captain of the javelein-men was therefore dispatched for him, and he arrived after the judges had been about 12 minutes waiting for him. The chaplain of the sheriff helped him on with his gown: he went into the desk, and opened the book, but he had scarcely turned over two or three leaves, when he fell down and suddenly expired. He was about 64 years of age.”

Some days ago several men were supposed to be lost in a mine, near Wolverhampton, by the falling in of a large quantity of earth. The following letter announces their almost miraculous preservation:—

Wolverhampton, Aug. 17.—“The miners continued their exertions to relieve the sufferers with increased activity; and yesterday morning, at four o'clock, having nearly driven through to the stall in which they were, one of them was heard to call out, “work more to the left,” and, astonishing to relate, by one o'clock at noon, eight of the men, and the boy, were found alive! John Keeling, whose body has not yet been found, was the only one missing; and it is supposed the sand fell upon and instantly buried him. When it became ge-

nerally known that the men were living; many hundreds of persons assembled in the vicinity of the work, and at half-past four in the afternoon, the first man was brought up the shaft of the pit, and when three of the others were brought up, they were conveyed in a coach, accompanied by two medical men, to their respective homes: the others were also afterwards brought out, and conveyed home in a similar manner; and thus, after a dreadful confinement of nearly seven days, without light, without the smallest morsel of food—shut up in the bowels of the earth, with only the droppings of water which fell from the roofings of the cavity in which they were confined, and which they caught in an iron pot, accidentally left in the pit; were these nine human beings providentially preserved from a premature grave! They are likely to do well."

18. On Sunday last a party of five young persons, consisting of the son of Mr. Hales, pin-maker, in the Borough; the son and two daughters of Mr. Bates, saddler, in the Borough, and the nephew of Mr. Hales, went down to Gravesend in a small boat. On their return home, when opposite Erith, the sail of the boat being up, a sudden squall upset the vessel, and four of the party perished, namely, the son of Mr. Hales, and the son and two daughters of Mr. Bates; the fifth was preserved, when almost exhausted, by a barge, which bore down to the spot on seeing the accident.

At the Truro assizes, in an action brought by Mr. Williams, a London merchant, against the proprietors of the mail-coach, between

Exeter and Falmouth, for having had his leg fractured, and some of his ribs broken, in consequence of the overturning of the coach on Polson-bridge, owing to the negligence of the coachman, a special jury gave a verdict of 251*l.* damages.

19. An order in council was signed on the 15th of July, confirming to the inhabitants of the island of Jersey their ancient rights and privileges relating to the election of jurats, and requiring, "in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Royal Court of the island of Jersey do forthwith proceed to the election of new jurats, to supply the present vacancies in the said court; and as any other vacancies shall hereafter happen, that they do proceed, from time to time, to the election of new jurats to supply the same; provided that as well the present as all future elections be made according to the order in council of the 19th of May, 1671, whereby it is directed, that none should be admitted to vote at the election of jurats and constables, except such as contribute to the public taxes and to the provision made for the poor, and are masters of families."

In consequence of the above order, the Royal Court of the island of Jersey assembled at the usual place on Saturday, the 31st of July, when the order of the Prince Regent was read, and an election appointed at the different parishes of the island, for Sunday the 1st day of August following. The election throughout the island was conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner: and on Saturday, the 7th instant, the Court met

again, and proceeded to a scrutiny of the votes given in the different parishes in the island; when it appearing that Charles Le Maistre, Esq. Lord of the Manor of St. Owen's, had a considerable majority of votes, and no objection being made to him by the King's Procureur General, he was immediately sworn in by the Court to the office of jurat, in the room of Francis Janvrin, Esq. deceased.

Near four years since, the house of Mr. Smith, of Bridgewater-square, was broken open, and a quantity of precious stones, consisting of rubies, chrysolites, cornelians, and emeralds, worth upwards of 1,500*l.* were taken away. The strictest search was made at the time for the depredators, but without success; and none of the property was recovered. A few days since, however, some men having been employed to clear out a ditch in the Kent-road, near where the house of Mr. Rolles formerly stood, some children who were looking on, perceiving what they supposed to be pieces of glass amongst the mud thrown out, picked them up. They were found, however, to be pieces of chrysolite; this discovery produced a closer search, when a number of rubies, emeralds, corals, cornelians, and other valuable stones, were found amongst the mud. Goff and Harris, officers belonging to Union-hall, having heard of the circumstance, repaired to the spot, and on seeing the stones, it occurred to them that they were part of Mr. Smith's property; and on some of them being shewn to that gentleman, he was able to swear to their being a part of what he had lost. It

is probable the thieves, after they had taken them, being fearful of offering them for sale, lest they should lead to detection, threw them into the ditch, where they have remained ever since. Some of the stones thus fortunately recovered are of considerable value.

21. At the West India Docks, this evening, about six o'clock, the whole surface of five connected roofs, of a large rum warehouse, each 35 feet in the span, and 140 in length, covering a space of 175 feet by 140, fell with a tremendous crash. The erection was of wrought iron, supported at the extremity of each span by stanchions of the same metal, and covered with very large slates. Most fortunately, the accident occurred two hours after the men had left work, or the consequence might have been dreadful, as nearly 100 men had been employed in the warehouse in the course of the day. Whether this accident may be attributed to the ponderous weight of the slates, the great width of the span without intermediate supports, or to the insecurity of the metal, is uncertain; but it is to be hoped an investigation will determine, whether the recently introduced plan of substituting iron for timber in the construction of roofs, affords equal security.

General Zadera, chief of a French squadron, was lately assassinated by his confidential domestic, Basil Pavinsky, at Elze, in Hanover. He was on his way from France to join the army; and alighted at the postmaster's, where he slept. In the middle of the night, Pavinsky attacked him with his own sabre, and having reduced him to a state of insensibility, cut

his throat. He then rifled him of a gold watch, several diamond rings, and 6000 francs in gold. He did not attempt to escape; but declared next morning, that his master was fatigued and would not rise till mid-day. Late in the afternoon the postmaster's wife, surprised to hear no movement in the chamber, peeped through the key-hole, and saw the General naked and weltering in his blood. Pavinsky, who was in the kitchen regaling himself, was immediately apprehended, and confessed his crime.

This morning, at about 25 minutes past six o'clock, two of the powder-mills at Hounslow blew up with tremendous explosions. The reports, which took place with only a momentary interval between them, were heard for upwards of 20 miles round. At Kensington and Brompton, the shocks resembled those of an earthquake, and the concussion of the air was so extraordinary as to ring small bells hung in gardens in these parts. Three persons, it is said, fell victims to this explosion; the cause of which, as must generally be the case in such events, cannot be ascertained.

22. During divine service, at the dissenting chapel, at Cockey Moor, near Manchester, at which a very great number of persons were assembled to hear a funeral sermon, the gallery, being overloaded, gave way. Fortunately it was observed in time to give a cautionary alarm; and the persons who were in imminent danger, had coolness enough to profit by the advice offered them, viz. to come down quietly and separately, avoiding all hurry and bustle. By these means

they all got down without the least accident.

23. *Execution of Nicholson.*—Nicholson was removed on the 17th instant from the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields; and at the instance of Mr. Bonar, Governor Adkins sent down to Maidstone his principal assistant (Joseph Becket), who had very particular instructions respecting the care and treatment of the prisoner. After sentence of death was passed, Nicholson was placed in the condemned cell, which in the Maidstone gaol is under ground, and the approach to it is dark and dreary, down many steps. In this cell Mr. Bonar had an interview with the prisoner, at half-past five on Monday morning. On his approaching the cell, he found Nicholson on his knees at prayer.

At about twelve o'clock the preparations for the removal of Nicholson being nearly completed, Mr. Bonar, accompanied by his brother, and Mr. Bramston, the Catholic clergyman, had another interview with the wretched man; soon after which, the hurdle or sledge, which was in the shape of a shallow box about six feet by three, was drawn up to the gaol door; at each end was a seat just capable of holding two persons. Nicholson, double-ironed, was first placed in it, with his back to the horses; he was also pinioned with ropes, and round his shoulders was coiled the fatal cord; by his side sat the executioner; opposite to the prisoner the Rev. Mr. Bramston took his seat, and by his side sat one of the Maidstone gaolers with a loaded blunderbuss. Every thing being in readiness, the procession advanced, at a very slow

pace, towards Pennenden-beath, which is distant from Maidstone nearly a mile and a half, on which was erected a temporary new drop, which had a platform raised about seven feet from the ground, and was large enough to contain about a dozen persons. A little before two o'clock the hurdle arrived; and stopped immediately under the gallows, when Mr. Bramston and Nicholson knelt down on it, and remained for some time in prayer. Some time previous to this, Mr. Bonar arrived on the ground in a post-chaise, and took his stand within twelve yards of the fatal spot, with the front windows full on the gallows, and which he kept open during the whole time; but each of the side windows was closed by blinds. So anxious was Mr. Bonar to get from the unfortunate wretch his very dying words, as to whether he had either motive or accomplice, that a person was deputed to ascend the platform after the cord was round the prisoner's neck, and to ask him the following questions:—

Q. "Now that you have not many moments to live, is all that you have stated, namely, that you had no motive that you can tell of, nor had you any accomplice, true?"

—A. "All that I have stated is true."

"Then there is no creature living on earth who had any thing to do with the murder but yourself?"—"No, no one."

"You had no accomplices?"—"None."

"Had you any antipathy to either your master or mistress before you committed the horrid murder?"—"Clasping his hands together as well as his heavy irons would permit

him. "As God is in heaven it was a momentary thought, as I have repeatedly declared before."

The above were the words of this unhappy man: in a few minutes after they were uttered, the bottom of the platform was let fall, and Nicholson was launched into eternity.

He died unusually hard, being greatly convulsed. After hanging an hour, the body was put into a post-chaise, which drove off in the direction for Bromley.

24. An inquest has been held on the body of the Rev. Nicholas Westcombe, who was found murdered on Saturday se'nnight, in a path way, at a short distance from Winchester, leading to the Andover road. It appeared, the deceased had been seen walking upon the road, at nine o'clock in the morning: it was between nine and ten when his body was discovered. A belief prevailed that he had died by apoplexy: but, on a more minute inspection of the body, a violent bruise was discovered under the jaw, which, it was imagined, produced instant death; added to which, a soldier of the 102nd regiment, of the name of Robert Glasse, on the death being mentioned in his hearing, immediately said he had seen the deceased lying near the spot described in the morning, but that he did not attempt to disturb him, because he thought he was asleep. The improbability of the story (it being early in the morning), with some other circumstances, led to his being apprehended. Upon his examination, he was called upon to account for how he disposed of his time during the morning named; which account he gave; but it was after-

wards falsified in many points, and the suspicions of his being the perpetrator of the crime partook of rather a circumstantial form. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and he was committed to the county gaol. He is a man of more knowledge and abilities than are usually found in persons of his station, but of reputed bad character. Mr. Westcombe was rector of Barton Stacey, near Winchester, vicar of Coltingbourne, and one of the minor canons of Winchester cathedral. A watch and some money, which he was known to have about him, were taken from his person.

Perth, Aug. 26.—On Tuesday morning, a number of prisoners escaped from the dépôt, through a mine which they had dug to the bottom of the outer wall, where it faces the South Inch. It is supposed that they had begun to issue from the aperture of this passage about two in the morning; but as they preserved a profound silence, and as the night was very dark, they were not observed by the sentries, till one of them attempting to leap the stream which skirts the north-side of the dépôt, fell into the water with considerable noise. The nearest sentry then fired towards the point from which the sound proceeded, and the adjoining sentries having discharged their muskets in the same direction, an alarm was given, and parties of the guards went in pursuit of the fugitives. Ten of them were soon apprehended, but we understand that thirteen are still missing. They seem to have had no plan for proceeding, after finding themselves at liberty.

Dublin, Aug. 26.—Lord Whitworth entered Dublin Castle this evening, at a quarter past five o'clock. His lordship alighted at the Grand Portal, where he was received by several personages of distinction, and by them conducted to the state apartments. At half-past five his excellency entered the council-chamber, preceded by the different officers of state, and followed by his suite, the Dukes of Dorset, many noblemen, and numerous friends and visitors. On his lordship's entrance, his investiture to the office of Lord-lieutenant of Ireland immediately took place, when the Duke of Richmond resigned into the hands of his successor the high and important trust. The oaths were administered by the lord-chief-justice of the King's Bench.

Friday, Aug. 27.—This morning, at half-past eleven, the Duke of Richmond held an undress levee at the Castle, which was most numerous attended: many of the nobility arriving in town expressly to pay his grace this last tribute of their respect. At an early hour the streets of the metropolis through which his grace was to pass in his way to the Pigeon-house, were lined with soldiery: and at one o'clock his grace took his final departure from Dublin, attended by a crowd of distinguished friends, and followed by the lord-mayor, and various of the nobility, in a long train of carriages. His grace had been preceded a few minutes by the Duchess of Richmond, the Ladies Lennox, and their attendants, accompanied by many female friends.

30. Execution of Luke Heath, at

Gloucester.—Soon after 12 o'clock this criminal was executed at the drop, in front of the county gaol, for the murder of Sarah Harris, at Cow-Honeybourne, four years ago. An amazing concourse of people attended to witness the execution. After attending divine service in the chapel, and spending a considerable time in prayer, he was brought out upon the scaffold, and seemed so completely overcome with terror, that it was with great difficulty he could support himself. He appeared to shrink with horror from the awful scene before him; and, after remaining a very few minutes in this situation, he uttered a short ejaculation, and was launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time, his body was cut down, and sent to the infirmary for dissection. The apparent indifference and want of feeling manifested by this unhappy criminal, both during the progress of his trial, and at the dreadful moment of sentence being passed, have been formerly mentioned: on his return to the prison, however, after condemnation, he evinced due contrition, and made an ample confession of his guilt. The manner of his perpetrating the horrible crime he stated as follows:—He had for some time kept company with the deceased, and, under repeated promises of marriage, had robbed her of her virtue; she was six months advanced in pregnancy. On the night of the murder, he went about twelve o'clock to her father's house, and called her out of bed. She came down stairs dressed, but without shoes. Some words passing between them, he struck her so violently with a

white-thorn stick on the head and temple, that she fell to the ground, crying, "Lord have mercy upon us!" He then, (to use his own words) "with the assistance of the devil!" picked her up, and carried her on his shoulder to the pool of water, into which he threw the body, believing there was then but little life left! He denied making use of the dung-fork spoken of by some of the witnesses, in the perpetration of his diabolical purpose. It would appear, however, that his conscience, notwithstanding his apparent apathy, had been but ill at rest for the first year after the commission of the murder; for, during that period, he had been several times in London, had visited Birmingham, traversed Kent and Northamptonshire, been four months on board a brig belonging to Newcastle, had gone into some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and still was bereft of the power of settling anywhere. After this period, he appears to have acquired a little more tranquillity of mind, having remained about twelve months as a servant in husbandry, at Hawley, in Shropshire; from thence he went to Kidderminster, where he served two years as hostler at the Wharf Inn, and was taken into custody whilst in that situation.

31. An inquisition was taken at Woodbridge barracks, on view of the body of Thomas M'Mahon, a private in the 69th regiment of foot, who died on Sunday se'nnight in consequence of a wound he received in his left groin from a bayonet, on the night preceding, inflicted by one Griffin, a fellow-soldier, who is not more than 19

years of age, and volunteered into the 69th from the Tipperary militia; the deceased was 21 years of age. It appeared in evidence, that on the Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, Griffin and the deceased were in a hut together, with several other soldiers. They drank beer, appeared friendly, and afterwards shook hands with each other; but Griffin abusing a brother of the deceased, they fought, when the deceased gained the advantage of Griffin. The soldiers, Griffin, and the deceased, soon after left the hut; McMahon and Griffin were both quite sober. In the course of half an hour, Griffin again saw the deceased near his own room: some words then passed between them, and Griffin ran away, but immediately returned with a drawn bayonet; the deceased directly said, "he will murder me," and ran across the Barrack-square; Griffin pursued him, and the cry of murder was heard immediately afterwards. Griffin then came up to some soldiers who were standing together, when one of them seeing something glitter in his hand, which (as the night was very dark) he took for a knife, said to Griffin, "sure you have not killed him." Griffin replied, "Yes, and will kill you too, if you give any prate." Griffin left them, and went to bed. He was presently taken by the guard, and upon being accused of the murder, he denied having been out that night; but was asked by the officer for his bayonet, which he (Griffin) pointed out to him, and which was bloody at the point for about two inches upwards, and the blood on it was quite fresh. The deceased was attended by the

surgeons till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when he died; but on that morning, about eleven o'clock (then having his perfect senses) he signed a deposition in their presence, declaring Griffin to have stabbed him. The jury, after an investigation of eight hours, during which time ten witnesses were examined, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Maurice Griffin, who was committed to Ipswich gaol to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

A fire broke out at the house of P. Sykes, Esq. at Harbledon, near Dorchester, Oxon, occasioned by some bed-furniture taking fire in the servant's bed-room. The house was in flames before any alarm prevailed, and from the lateness of the hour, it was with the greatest difficulty the family escaped. James Wheale, a man-servant who slept in the attic, was so much burnt, that he is not expected to live. The interior of the house was destroyed, and the flames communicated to the stabling, barn, and out-houses, the whole of which fell a prey to the devouring element. The barn contained a valuable mow of wheat, just housed, besides which two horses and several pigs were destroyed: but little of the property was insured.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna.—"We have received intelligence of a dreadful calamity having overtaken the largest caravan of the season, on its route from Mecca to Aleppo. The caravan consisted of 2,000 souls, merchants and travellers from the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, pilgrims returning from Mecca, and a numerous train of attendants; the whole escorted by

400 military. The march was in three columns. On the 15th of August last, they entered the great Arabian Desert, in which they journed seven days, and were already approaching its edge. A few hours more would have placed them beyond danger; but on the morning of the 23rd, just as they had struck their tents, and commenced their march, a wind rose from the north-east and blew with tremendous violence. They increased the rapidity of their march to escape the threatening danger; but the fatal Kamsin had set in. On a sudden, dense clouds were observed, whose extremity obscured the horizon, and swept the face of the desert. They approached the columns, and obscured the line of march. Both men and beasts, struck by a sense of common danger, uttered loud cries. The next moment they fell beneath its pestiferous influence lifeless corpses. Of 2000 souls composing the caravan, not more than 20 escaped this calamity; they owed their safety to the swiftness of their dromedaries."

SEPTEMBER.

Extract of a letter from Toplitz.
 Sept. 4.—"General Moreau died yesterday. He was in the act of giving some opinion on military matters, while passing with the Emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery to which two French batteries were answering, one in front and the other in flank, and Lord Cathcart and sir R. Wilson were listening to him, when a ball struck his thigh and almost carried

his leg off, passed through his horse, and shattered his other leg to pieces. He gave a deep groan at first, but immediately after the first agony of pain was over, he spoke with the utmost tranquillity, and called for a segar. They bore him off the field on a litter made of Cossacks' pikes, and carried him to a cottage at a short distance, which, however, was so much exposed to the fire, that they were obliged, after just binding up his wounds, to remove him further off to the emperor's quarters, where one leg was amputated, he smoking the whole time. When the surgeon informed him that he must deprive him of his other, he observed, without shewing any pain or peevishness, but in the calmest manner, that had he known that before his other was cut off, he should have preferred dying. The litter on which they had hitherto conveyed him was covered with nothing but wet straw, and a cloak drenched through with rain, which continued in torrents the whole day. They now placed more cloaks over him, and laid him more comfortably in a good litter, in which he was carried to Dippoldeswalde; but long before his arrival there, he was soaked through and through. He was brought, however, safely to Laun, where he seemed to be going on well, till a long conference, which took place between him and three or four of the allied generals, by which he was completely exhausted. Soon after this he became extremely sick, and hourly grew worse. Through the whole of his sufferings he bore his fate with heroism and grandeur of mind not to be surpassed, and

appeared to those with whom he conversed, to endure but little pain from his extreme composure and calmness. He died at six o'clock yesterday morning."

The following bulletin was shown at St. James's palace:—

Windsor Castle, Sept. 4.

"His majesty has, for some months past, appeared generally tranquil and comfortable, although his disorder remains undiminished."

The venerable oak, generally known by the name of Cybren-yr-Ellyl, near Marmion in Merioneth, fell lately under the weight of age. It appears from Pennant's Tour, that it must have been old even in the days of Owen Glendower, who hid in this tree, the body of the Lancastrian Howel Sale, near 400 years ago.

The arch of the new bridge erecting over the Dee, near Overton, at the joint expense of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, fell down a short time ago, when about two-thirds turned, and the trussed centre which had been erected at a cost of 2,000*l.* was literally crushed to atoms. As the fall took place in the night, fortunately no lives were lost.

7. The sheriff's officer, under an execution against the corporation of the borough of Sudbury, entered the town-hall, and seized and removed their property; consisting of the mayor's gown, with other paraphernalia, scales, weights, stall-stuff, between 200 and 300 buckets, fire-crooks, &c. which it is supposed, will soon be exposed to public sale. The levy under this execution, is for the amount of the taxed costs in a trial, about three years ago, between Mr. Shave and

the corporation, when a verdict with costs was given in favour of the former, establishing his claim to the freedom of the borough, which they disputed.

Cheltenham.—Ascent of a Balloon.—About ten o'clock, the balloon and car were removed from the assembly-rooms, to the yard belonging to the Iron Railway company, at the extremity of the town, on the Gloucester-road.

About 12 o'clock, when the necessary preparations were making for filling the balloon, the wind being extremely boisterous, the poles to which the balloon was to be hoisted, and other temporary preparations, were unfortunately blown down, and the commencement of the filling of the balloon was retarded till half-past one o'clock.

Though the assemblage of spectators was so great, yet few comparatively paid for admission into the yard to see the process of filling; and there is, therefore, reason to suspect, that Mr. Sadler, unless indemnified in some other way, will rather be a loser, than a gainer by the exhibition.

The balloon was made of white and crimson silk, in the shape of a Windsor pear, but not upon such a large scale as at first intended. There was some impediment in the process of filling; but at last, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, the power of the balloon was ascertained, by its being properly adjusted, when it was the general opinion, that it had not power to rise with Mr. Sadler.

After the car had been properly fastened, William Sadler, the son of Mr. Sadler, only between 16 and 17 years of age, entered the car, with all the composure and

firmness which his veteran father possesses. At a quarter before five o'clock, every thing being ascertained to be properly secured, a signal was given, all the ropes were loosened, and the youth ascended with the greatest fortitude, waving a flag in the most exulting manner, the multitude cheering him with repeated huzzas. The balloon rose in the most magnificent style; the atmosphere appeared to favour the ascent, it being extremely calm at the time, and the sky tolerably clear, the wind blowing a gentle breeze to the southwest.

The balloon remained in sight for seven minutes; then became obscured for five minutes, re-appeared, and was seen at the north-east end of the town till half-past five o'clock. Mr. Sadler set off in a carriage to follow the balloon, and his eldest son on horseback. Various reports were brought during the evening and night of the descent. Mr. Sadler and his eldest son returned here this morning about seven o'clock, with an account which they had received, and which they thought could be depended upon, that the descent had taken place within a few miles of Chipping Norton, in safety, and that the youth had returned in a chaise and four to Cheltenham; but were greatly surprised on their arrival not to find him.

At a quarter before two o'clock the intrepid youth arrived, to the great joy of his anxious family. He came in a post-chaise from Oxford, with the balloon in it, and the car at the top.

The report of his aerial voyage is, that for ten minutes he heard the shouts of the people after he had ascended. The greatest difficulty he

experienced was, when he was at the highest elevation. The atmosphere then appeared oppressive, and there was a very thick fall of snow, that beat against the balloon with so much violence, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could open the valve, when he descended over Burford, where he heard the people shouting. He rose again to avoid descending on Wedgwood Forest, being fearful of being entangled among the trees.

He descended with very little difficulty at ten minutes before six, in a field near Chadlington-bridge, a short distance from Chipping Norton. The first man that approached him was armed with a pitchfork, who cried, "Lord, sir, where did you come from?" He was afterwards assisted by the rev. G. D. Davis, and a number of others, who rendered him every service. He proceeded to Oxford, where he slept. Since his arrival here, he has been chaired round the town.

Dublin, Sept. 13.—On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, Mr. Patrick Goulding and his wife were walking on the south circular road, towards Camden-street, when they were called on to stop by an armed footpad, who instantly presented a pistol to Mr. Goulding's breast, and shot him dead. The footpad ran off directly, the alarm was as instantaneous, and the fellow was pursued and taken by some gentlemen who were enjoying the fineness of the evening in that neighbourhood. The man, it appears, is a deserter from the 23rd dragoons, and was armed with a case of pistols belonging to that regiment; his name is Francis Tuite, and he is from Drogheda. On his exa-

ination, he said he did not intend to fire the pistol, but that it went off by accident, though his object was to rob.

14. The Carmarthen Journal gives the following statement, respecting a most horrible parricide.

"It is our painful task this week to record one of the most atrocious and unnatural murders that ever stained the criminal annals of this, or any other country. The following particulars have been stated to us by a friend, as accurate:—Richard Glover, a potter, about seventy years of age, his wife, nearly of the same age, and their son, William, aged forty, lived together in a small cottage, at Rydyblue, in Monmouthshire, near the turnpike-road, leading from Merthyr-Tydfil to Abergavenny. On the morning of Friday the 8th inst. the latter, horrible to relate, started from his sleep, and, seizing a tram cart axletree, killed his aged father, by repeated blows with the same on his head: which being done, he dispatched his mother also, and afterwards repaired to the house of his sister at the distance of about a mile. On his arrival there, he proposed to liquidate a debt he owed her husband, and produced three guineas in gold, which creating both surprise and anxiety in the husband and wife, they of course questioned him as to the source from whence he had procured the same. This shortly produced a full confession of his guilt, and an acknowledgment at the same time of his having taken the cash from his mother's pocket. He was immediately secured, and on the neighbours entering the house of his murdered

parents, a scene too shocking to describe presented itself to them; the old man weltering in his blood on the floor, and his wife nearly expiring on the bed. Medical assistance was immediately called in, but was of no avail. The coroner's jury having sat on the bodies, a verdict of wilful murder was found against the prisoner, who will take his trial at the next assizes for the county of Monmouth. He, like too many of our modern criminals attributed this most sanguinary and revolting act to a sudden and irresistible impulse, produced by a dream, that the devil had appeared to him and commanded him to perpetrate the same."

Three brothers of the name of Quail, of a respectable family in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick, who had each adjoining town parks, had great altercations about the damage done by some of their cattle on the corn-field of the eldest brother; when much anger and a violent scuffle took place. The eldest Mr. Quail was opposed by the two younger brothers, and fell in the scuffle. He afterwards went homewards; but finding himself unwell, got into a house in the skirts of the town, where he lay down on a bed, and soon after died. A coroner's inquest brought in a verdict that he died from excessive passion.

15. A whale of enormous size was towed alongside of a South-sea whaler, lying at the Mother-bank, Portsmouth, where it was cut up in the usual manner for obtaining the largest quantity of oil. This fish was observed, on the preceding Friday, following a shoal of small fish through the Needles

passage, where it soon found itself on a shingle bank, with the tide ebbing; and, consequently, notwithstanding the most violent exertions to get off, remained an easy prize to several fishermen. The supposed value is 500*l*. A similar occurrence never happened before, within the isle of Wight.

16. The Lord Mayor having issued several hundred summonses for bakers, &c. to attend at the Mansion-house yesterday, his lordship took the chair at an early hour. He stated, that, finding the returns of flour had of late been attended with great irregularities, and that more than 300 of the returns were this week made wholly at 90*s*. per sack, whilst many other most respectable bakers had made their respective returns at 80*s*. and 85*s*. per sack, his lordship, whose duty it was to set the assize of bread from the average price of flour, felt himself called upon to summon the parties before him, in order to give them an opportunity to correct such returns, or to enter into such explanation as they themselves must know was required by act of parliament. His lordship observed, that the liberal way of estimating the average value of flour, was to take it at 15*s*. per sack below what was the average of wheat; and as wheat at present was not only generally very good, but averaged at 89*s*. per sack, he should certainly feel it his province to institute, weekly, every legal inquiry, until the price of flour had got down to its proper level. Several bakers were fined 40*s*. each, with a suitable admonition.

Perth, Sept. 16.—On Saturday, about one o'clock, a mine was dis-

covered in the floor of the officers' prison (or No. 6.) at the dépôt. The iron hoops had been cut, and an excavation, of sufficient diameter to admit a man, had been carried 19 feet perpendicularly downwards, and 30 feet horizontally outwards. A detachment of the guard having marched into the prison after this discovery, the men were stoned by the prisoners, among whom the sentries fired three muskets, but without doing any injury. At eleven, on Sunday evening, about forty prisoners were observed by a sentry out of their prison, and strolling about in the airing ground of No. 3. An alarm was immediately given to the guard, who, apprehending a general attempt to escape, rushed towards the place where the prisoners were assembled, and having seized 24, drove the rest back into the prison. Three of the prisoners were wounded in the tumult, and immediately conveyed to the hospital. The 24 who had been seized were lodged in the cachot, where they at present remain, together with eleven retaken fugitives. Next morning, on counting over the prisoners of No. 3, 23 were missing; and as a light had been observed in the necessary, about eight on the preceding evening, that place was examined, and a mine discovered, which communicated with the great sewer of the dépôt. Through this outlet the absentees had escaped. Two of them, we understand, were taken on Monday night, at the bridge of Earn, and three more were brought in this morning. The eight hundred prisoners, who were lately transferred from Pentecik, are, it is said, of a much more turbulent and ungovernable character

than any of the rest; and we fear, that through their influence, the peace and submission of the whole will be so incessantly interrupted as to require some example of intimidating harshness—a stop to all communication between the prisoners and the public, and a general increase of vigilance and severity in the management of the dépôt. The punishments inflicted in the present case have been very lenient, and the market was shut only one day.

Earthquake at Teneriffe.—"On Saturday, the 18th of September, at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m. a more severe earthquake was felt throughout the island of Teneriffe than is within the knowledge of any of the inhabitants; it lasted three-quarters of a minute; no very great damage was done: the houses perceptibly waved, many walls were cracked, buildings twisted, and parts of cielings broken in. Two slight shocks were afterwards felt on the same day, not any on the following, but two very slight ones the next. It evidently went in the direction from the Peak. No volcano was discovered within five days in consequence of it. Chaldon, a small village of Grand Canary, about twelve leagues from Palma, the capital, was destroyed; the inhabitants escaped, about seven or eight hundred of them. At Lagona, the capital of Teneriffe, a steeple of the cathedral fell, also one at Palma, in Grand Canary: two officiating priests were killed, and the bishop severely hurt. A rent remained in the Cathedral of Onatavo, Teneriffe, large enough for a man and horse to ride through. A report is, that a volcano appeared at

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Hiera, one of the small islands. The shock was felt on the water, and, I believe, on all the islands. At Yeo del Aito, Teneriffe, the mast of a large vessel, with rigging attached to it, branded "United States," has been thrown up by the sea.

22. A most atrocious murder was committed at Portsmouth, about four o'clock in the afternoon: the particulars are briefly as follow:—A waterman, named George Brothers, was plied by three persons to take them to Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, to which he agreed, and set sail for that purpose; but before they had started more than five minutes, a scuffle was observed in the boat, and the waterman thrown overboard; he was soon after picked up, covered with stabs and cuts, and quite dead. An alarm being given, the wherry was followed by a boat from the Centaur, and several other boats. The lieutenant of the Centaur's boat, finding that they scarcely gained on the wherry, put two men into each of two other wherries, which were also in chase, conceiving them most likely to succeed in the pursuit, and the result proved he was perfectly correct; for, just at sunset, they ran the wherry alongside, though going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and secured the three men, but not till after a desperate resistance. They were landed amidst the execrations of an almost ungovernable populace, and examined at the Town Hall, when they acknowledged themselves to be prisoners of war, and to have escaped from Forton prison, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It appears that they had been enabled, from selling toys, to purchase

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entire new clothes, by which they eluded the guards at the gate. Brothers has left a wife and two children, and the shock of his untimely end occasioned her to give a premature birth to a third.

The Hants Courier communicates the following additional particulars:—"Three French prisoners, Francois Relif, Jean Marie Danze, and Daniel Du Verge, having effected their escape from Forton dépôt, engaged the wherry of the above-named George Brothers, to take them to Ryde: when off the Block-house (according to their own assertions), they proposed to the boatman to take them to France, promising ample reward, and liberty to return immediately; but he, not to be corrupted by promises or reward, resisted their proposition, and in consequence they stabbed him in sixteen places (three of which were mortal), and threw him overboard. The Frenchmen immediately directed their course to sea, and were promptly pursued by several wherries, in one of which were lieut. Sullock and three seamen of the Centaur, at anchor at Spithead. In consequence of a heavy swell, and bad management, the Frenchmen were overtaken after a run of about 15 miles; one of the men belonging to the Centaur leaped into the wherry among the Frenchmen alone, when at the distance of several feet, armed with nothing but the stretcher, with which he knocked one of them down: they then surrendered. They were taken on board the Centaur for the night, and on being searched, a large sum of money was found about them in silver, and three knives; one of them was very bloody; and

on Thursday morning they were delivered into the hands of the civil power, and landed at the sally-port. They were taken to the borough gaol, where they were again examined. They confessed that Brothers was killed by two of them, but that the third was no further concerned than in lending his knife to the other when the waterman resisted them. More money was here taken from them, one having actually concealed in his pantaloons under his boots thirty-three 5s. 6d. pieces. It appears, that by the manufacture of lace, toys, &c. the prisoners accumulated a sufficient sum of money to procure a suit of genteel clothes each (besides the sums taken from their persons), dressed in which they mingled with the crowd of visitors that were walking in the dépôt, eluding by their metamorphosed appearance the vigilance of the turnkeys and military sentinels.

27. When the last packet from Gottenburgh sailed, a dreadful fire, which had consumed a part of the town, was still raging there. It broke out on Sunday se'nnight, and a great quantity of merchandize and other valuable property had been consumed. About 200 houses, principally of wood, had been burnt down before Monday evening, when the packet left the harbour. Some warehouses, with grain, leather, and colonial produce, became a prey to the flames before the property could be saved.

28. Another of those dreadful calamities, the blasting of a coal-mine, occurred at the Hall-pit, at Fatfield, in the parish of Chester-le-street. Upwards of thirty men and boys were killed.

The following is an account of the singular and melancholy fate of the American ship *Tonquin*, the crew of which were destroyed by the savages, while on a trading voyage on the coast North of the river Columbia, on Vancouver's Island:—

A native ship arrived from New York, after a passage of near seven months, with merchandise and provisions for the Company. It was here we learnt with horror, that the story of the *Tonquin's* having been cut off was but too true. The circumstance has been related in different ways by the natives in the environs of the establishment, but that which carries with it the greatest appearance of truth is as follows:—

That vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast of Columbia river, with a company, including officers, of twenty-three men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the sea-board, when they stopped on Vancouver's Island, at a place called Woody-point, inhabited by a powerful nation, called *Wake-a-niniches*. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandize, and conducted themselves in the most friendly manner during the first day; but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian whom the officers had as interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill-disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day. Captain Jonathan Thorn affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing recommendation of Mr. McKay, that he

ordered seven aloft to loosen the sails. In the mean time, about fifty Indians were permitted to come on board, who exchanged a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives.

Every one, when armed, moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed, that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all hatched in a few minutes.

The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where finding a quantity of loaded arms, they fired on their savage assailers through the sky-lights and companion-way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time, and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her.

Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, on the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long-boat, in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded person, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sun-rise she was surrounded by an immense number of

Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who, from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem forward in boarding.

The wounded man showed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone and wanted their assistance; on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spake to their people, who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony. No sooner were they completely engaged in this, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin, and set fire to the magazine, containing nearly nine thousand pounds of gunpowder, which, in an instant, blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number of wounded, by the explosion, who were in canoes round their ship.

The four men who set off in the long-boat were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale and massacred by the natives.

30. The following are copies of the letters from the emperor of Russia to lord Cathcart and sir C. Stewart, which accompanied the insignia of the honours conferred on them by his imperial majesty, and which reflect lustre, not less on the sovereign who conferred them, than on the conduct of these ministers, who, with the permission of the Prince Regent, have received them:—

“Lieut.-gen. Stewart;—I have witnessed, in common with the

whole army, the indefatigable zeal which you have displayed throughout the campaign, during the course of which, always present in the field of honour, you have, in the most exposed situations, been remarked for your coolness and for your conspicuous valour.

“It is my duty to do honour to such brilliant qualities; and I consider that I give you a proof of the estimation in which I hold them, when I send you the insignia of the Order of St. George of the 4th class.

“You know that this distinction belongs alone to military merit. It will recall to your recollection the memorable day of Cûlm, where you bled in the cause; and all the brave men who there fought will rejoice to see you the bearer of a decoration which is to record that you were at once the partaker of their danger and of their glory.

“Accept, with these especial testimonies of my esteem, the assurance of my regard.

(Signed) “ALEXANDER.”

“*Toplitz, 15 (27) Sept. 1813.*

“Mr. Ambassador, viscount Cathcart;—In sending you the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew and those of St. George of the 4th class, I discharge a debt which I have ever felt a pleasure in acknowledging. Having you always at my side in the field of honour; seeing you always animated with the most ardent zeal for the cause which we support; I have daily wished to render justice to the elevated and pure sentiments of the negotiator; to the coolness and brilliant valour of the general; and, I conceive, that I cannot give you a more distinguished proof of my esteem and consideration, than by

joining to the orders of the empire the Military Order of St. George. You will accept at the same time the assurances of my unalterable sentiments.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."
"Toplitz, Sept. 15 (27), 1813."

Shadwell.—An investigation at the above office into the late dangerous riot among the Chinese Lascars, in which three men were killed, and about seventeen wounded, terminated this day with the commitment of some of the ring-leaders. The following is an abstract of the most material evidence:—

Abraham Gola, superintendent of natives of India, stated, that in a place called King David's Fort, there are about 500 Chinese in the barracks belonging to the East India Company. Of these there are two sects, one called the Chenies, the other, the Chin Choo. On visiting their barracks about eight o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. he found them in a state of hostility; one sect fighting the other with knives and implements of every description. He immediately directed the gates to be shut to prevent the offenders from escaping. He then sent for and procured the assistance of several of the police officers, on seeing whom approach, the contest in a great measure subsided. The officers immediately proceeded to disarm them of their weapons, which, by this time they attempted to conceal. On searching their chests and hammocks, all their knives, &c. were taken away. One man was found dead, with his bowels ripped open. Seven were carried to the London Hospital, severely wounded; two of whom are since

dead. The Chenies overcame the Chin Choo by superiority of numbers. The witness was informed that a cutler on Tower-hill was employed to make instruments for the Chinese. He found his name was Cramer: he acknowledged that he had recently sold two sets of large knives to them, and had been commissioned to make them, a further supply, which his workmen were then executing. These the witness saw: they were large knives, with wooden handles, the blade about the size of a common cutlass. Cramer being apprised of their intended use, promised they should not be delivered. Several of the Lascars were afterwards

stopped at the Barrack-gate, in the act of bringing such instruments with them, which they delivered up, not without some struggle, and an attempt to use them against the officers for making the seizure.

The origin of this affair appears to be thus, by the evidence of the parties:—A Chenies being at play with a Chin Choo, they quarrelled about 1s. 6d. which one had lost and refused to pay: they came to blows, and on a subsequent day they renewed the combat with knives. Too Sugar, a Chin-Choo, now in the hospital, is alleged to have begun the contest, by calling to his sect to come and fight the Chenies. Hence it appears each sect caught the contagion of quarrel from these two, when the encounter became general.

Of those in custody, three have been discharged for want of evidence. The following are to take their trial, viz. Appui, Appong, Chong, and Peu.

Dreadful Inundations in Germany.—(From the Austrian Ob-

river.)—"We receive from all parts the most distressing accounts of the effects of the late inundations in Hungary, Austria, Silesia, and Poland. None of these recitals, however, excite more painful feelings than an account transmitted from Trentschin. The river Waag, which runs through that country, was, in the beginning of September, raised six feet above its usual height by the great rains which had fallen some days preceding. The banks immediately gave way, and the lands were inundated. A high mountain which was undermined by the flood, suddenly fell into the channel of the river, and gave it an impetus which nothing could resist. From Zailina to Szered, upwards of sixty villages, with all their houses, flocks, and standing crops, were washed away. The calamity having occurred during the day, many of the inhabitants had time to save themselves; but, nevertheless, more than twelve hundred persons perished, besides many thousand cattle, sheep and horses. All the bridges upon the Waag were destroyed: so that in particular situations, five days elapsed before assistance could be given to the survivors of this dreadful calamity. All the towns in the neighbourhood of the Waag have been damaged. At Neustadt, about thirty houses were overturned. At this time one-half of the extensive district of Trentschin is laid waste.

"Letters from Belgrade mention that there had been an inundation of the Danube in the neighbourhood of Widden, during the night of the 14th of September. A small Turkish corps of 2,000 men had occupied one of the islands, and

thrown up fortifications thereon. They formed part of the force which was blockading the Servian fortress. In the middle of the night, while buried in a profound sleep, they were surprised by the waters, and met with instant death. Not one person escaped. Even the island itself sunk and disappeared.

"In the middle of August, the Drave flooded the country in the neighbourhood of Orsatch. By the conjoint influence of the rains and a high wind, the waters of the river were raised to a tremendous height. They swept away six villages and the suburbs of a town. In the latter, a minister of the church, while intent upon celebrating divine service, was, with his congregation of about 240 persons, buried beneath the ruins of the building.

"From Silesia we have accounts equally distressing as the above. The rivers in that country swelled by the heavy rains during three days and nights became torrents. They swept away houses, cattle, and the standing crops. Nothing escaped. Of the inhabitants above 6,000 have perished. Even the operations of the contending armies were impeded; but it will be some consolation to every patriotic German to learn, that the ruin of the French under Macdonald was accelerated by these floods: that they at once arrested his progress, and cut off his retreat; and that by presenting the alternative of death or imprisonment to his best troops, they paved the way to the entire liberation of Prussian Silesia from the cruelties and exactions of the enemy.

"The travellers who have arrived from Poland, declare that the

hopes of the husbandmen have, in particular districts, been blasted, by the Vistula rising ten feet. Houses and cattle have likewise been destroyed; and 4,000 lives lost. "Never," say they, "did the harvest promise to be more abundant, or of better quality, had the Divine will permitted them to reap it. It has proved otherwise. And when we reflect upon the state of that country, during the present year, with what it was the preceding, when exhausted by the march of numerous armies, have we not abundant cause of consolation? We have, and let us not forget it."

OCTOBER.

1. The commissioners of public records continue their labours to methodize, register, and publish the public records of the realm. In the course of their researches many important documents have been discovered which had been supposed to be no longer in existence, or had been lost in the confused heaps of unarranged materials. Amongst the charters of the liberties of England, the *Carta de Foresta*, 2 Hen. III. concerning which sir William Blackstone supposed that "the original and all the authentic records were lost," has been found at Durham. In the Tower there has been formed a voluminous collection of letters missive from the kings of England, many of them in their own handwriting, beginning with Henry III. and extending to the reign of Richard III.

The excavations among the ruins of Pompeia continue to be pro-

secuted with much industry. An extent of about 500 feet of the town wall has been completely cleared. It is from 18 to 20 feet high, 12 thick, and fortified at short distances with square towers. In the main street, passing in front of the temple of Isis, has been discovered the portico of the theatre. Near the same spot, 10 feet below the level of the street, was found a human skeleton, and immediately beneath it a large collection of gold and silver medals, in the finest preservation, chiefly of the reign of Domitian.

2. A dreadful fire broke out at half-past eleven o'clock at night in the extensive farm-yard belonging to Mr. T. Biggs, at Orpington, in the county of Kent, about four miles from Chislehurst. The flames were first discovered by the night-patrole on the road, issuing from several ricks of hay. The watchman immediately gave an alarm, and fortunately succeeded in awakening the family of Mr. B. and rescuing them from their perilous situation. The flames soon afterwards caught the barns, where large quantities of hay, straw, &c. were deposited, besides several other adjoining buildings; and at one time, the whole yard, containing 16 ricks of hay, straw, corn, &c. was in one continual blaze. The loss is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l*. No lives were lost.

Winchester. — On opening a vault, last week, in the middle aisle of the west transept of the cathedral, for the interment of the late Miss Poulter, a stone coffin was discovered immediately under the surface of the pavement, supposed to contain the remains either of a prelate or mitred abbot. A ring of

pure gold, with an smethyst, about the size and shape of a turkey's eye, set therein, and part of a crosier, much decayed, were found in the coffin, but few vestiges of the body remained. The ring was in good preservation, and greatly resembles that on the left-hand of the effigy of William of Wykham, as represented on the beautiful altar-tomb in the same cathedral. The crook and ferrule of the crosier were of metal, and the shaft of wood quite plain. This affords internal evidence of its being of a much earlier date than that of Wykham, which was composed of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, and is now preserved in the chapel of New College, Oxford.

4. The Queen not having been present at the consecration of a bishop, had expressed her wish to be present at that of Dr. Howley. Yesterday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, her Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, arrived at Lambeth Palace, where they were received by the archbishop of Canterbury, who conducted them into the drawing-room, where Dr. Howley, the bishop of London elect, the bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, and Salisbury, the vicar-general, in their full robes, and a number of other distinguished characters paid their respects to them; after which they proceeded to his grace's chapel. The Queen and Princesses were conducted into Mrs. Sutton's family gallery. No person was admitted into the body of the chapel except those engaged in the ceremony: among them were the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of Salisbury, Gloucester, and Oxford, in their full robes. Dr. Howley, the bi-

shop of London elect, took his seat the last, on the right of the altar. The morning service was read by one of the archbishop's chaplains. The bishop of Gloucester read the Epistle; the bishop of Oxford the Gospel; the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, late master of Winchester, who took a general view of the established church, from the period of the Reformation, and dwelt upon the Divine institution and expediency of the episcopal order. After the sermon, the archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his two chaplains, proceeded to the altar, to read the Communion Service.

Mr. Jenner, the registrar of the province, read the mandate from the Prince Regent, in the name of the King, for the consecration. Dr. Howley retired to an anti-room, and put on his rochet, having been previously only in doctor's robes; he was then introduced by the bishops of Oxford and Gloucester to the archbishop at the altar, where several ceremonies were performed, and then retired to the anti-room, where he was invested with his full episcopal robes. He was then introduced again to the altar, and the usual questions were put to him by the archbishop. The imposition of hands by the archbishop and the other bishops present, concluded the ceremony.

The sacrament was then administered to him by the archbishop, in which all the others present participated.

7. A solemn funeral service was performed at the French chapel, in memory of general Moreau. The room hung in black, and filled with persons dressed in the same mournful costume, presented

an affecting spectacle, of which the most interesting and distressing part was the appearance of Madame Moreau, supported by two ladies. The French princes were there to do homage to the memory of a man who has fallen in so good a cause, and a great number of old French officers were also present.

Fire.—About one o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the office of Mr. Phillips, an attorney in East-street, Red-lion-square, which for some time threatened destruction to the surrounding houses. The office, which was situated in a back yard, burned with great fury for nearly an hour, when several engines arrived, which being well supplied with water, succeeded in saving the dwelling-house, and the surrounding houses. The office, with most of its contents, fell a prey to the flames; but several deeds, and other papers, were preserved through the activity of the firemen. The accident happened, it is said, through the negligence of one of the clerks leaving a lighted candle on the desk, the snuff of which fell amongst some papers.

16. This night, after the Glasgow mail had changed horses at Polmont, the guard and coachman being both intoxicated, the latter having dropt the reins, in endeavouring to recover them fell from his seat, and the coach going over his head, he was killed on the spot. Meanwhile the horses being at full speed, the guard was so perfectly incapacitated that he could make no effort to stop them, and they continued at the gallop along Linlithgow-bridge, till they came to the Post-office in that

town, where they stopped, without the slightest injury.

17. This morning, about two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at No. 165, High-street, Shadwell. The flames were first discovered from without, and before the alarm was communicated to those within, the lower part of the house was in one entire blaze, and fast communicating with the upper floor. Several respectable females lodged in the first and second floors. One of them jumped out at the first-floor window without being much hurt, and another from the second floor with a child in her arms, who had her thigh broke, though the child was preserved. The mother was carried to the London Hospital with but little hopes of recovery. The premises in question were completely burnt to the ground, and the houses adjoining on each side materially injured.

20. Letters received from the United States mention, that, in June and July, the river Mississippi had risen higher than it had been known for 30 years. The consequences had been dreadful. The water had burst the mounds, and inundated the country on the west side to the distance of 65 miles. The beautiful and highly cultivated land contiguous to Red river was an ocean. The inhabitants had fled to the heights, where they and their slaves were encamped; but vast crops, plantations of sugar-canes, with an immense number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and deer, were swept away. Mr. Winthrop Sargent has lost 500 head of cattle; many other proprietors of land from 3 to 400. The loss of neat cattle

alone was estimated at 22,000 head. Every little spot of bare ground was crowded with animals. It was not uncommon to find herds of deers intermixed with wolves, and both, from a sense of danger, equally domesticated. The waters, at the latest date, had not lowered more than two feet. The miasmata arising from the stagnant waters, putrid carcases, &c. were become so strong, that a pestilence was anticipated. The total loss of property is variously estimated; the lowest is eight millions of dollars; the highest twenty-two.

21. The Waterford Chronicle communicates the following deplorable occurrence:—"Between five and six o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, as three soldiers of the Wicklow militia, in company with a female, were walking on the road to the Wilderness, adjoining Clonmell, they were attacked by some men, apparently country people, who knocked them down. Two of the soldiers made their escape, but the third was murdered upon the spot. His body was conveyed into Clonmell, and three wounds were found on it, one on the head, and two on the neck, the latter of which had the appearance of being inflicted with a water's dressing knife. On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, the greater part of the Wicklow regiment rushed out of the barracks, and dispersed in various directions through the town, menacing with destruction every person they met. A large party of them proceeded to the place where the murder was committed, and set fire to two cabins, which were

totally consumed. It was reported, that an old woman, who was in one of them, was wounded in endeavouring to escape from the flames. We have not learned whether any mischief was committed in the streets. General Lee, on hearing of the disturbance, immediately ordered the drums to beat to arms, doubled the picquets, and, with the assistance of the officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost to restore order, succeeded in securing tranquillity."

25. The neighbourhood of Great Peter-street, Westminster, was thrown into much alarm by an explosion of gas, which shook the surrounding houses. It appeared, that a pipe unexpectedly burst in the premises of the Gas Light and Coke Company, in consequence of which much gas had oozed out and filled the apartment; but not calculating on this, one of the men took a candle and proceeded to the spot, to ascertain what was the matter. The moment the candle was introduced, the whole of the gas that had escaped from the pipe burst into a flame, with a dreadful explosion, as if fire had been communicated to a heap of gunpowder. By it this man was much injured, as well as two or three more of the workmen: but the speedy arrival of the fire-engines, and the exertions within the manufactory, soon got the fire under control.

26. An alarming fire broke out at Messrs. Dickinson and Co's paper manufactory, at Nash Mill, Herts, about six o'clock in the evening, which in a short time entirely consumed some capacious buildings, containing large quan-

ties of paper, rags, &c. Mr. Dickinson's machinery for making paper being in detached buildings, was fortunately preserved, as was the dwelling-house, by the exertions of the neighbours, and by the favourable direction of the wind. Though several accidents happened, no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at 7 or 8,000*l*.

27. A melancholy accident happened in one of the stone-quarries of Swanage, Dorsetshire. Two men, of the names of Samuel Phippard and James Summers, went to the quarry in the morning to work, as usual; and at the hour of dinner, a boy that was accustomed to inform them of the time, went in, and seeing no light, nor hearing any one answer to his call, returned and procured a light for himself, when, upon his re-entering, the first object that presented itself, was Phippard dead, with his head and one hand jammed between one of the pillars of the quarry and a huge block of stone that had fallen from the ceiling. At that time the boy heard Summers, from under a quantity of stone and rubbish, exclaim, "Is that a light from heaven?" The boy was struck almost senseless with fright, and instantly ran out to procure assistance. On some of the neighbours entering, they found Phippard as before described, and Summers confined under two large blocks of stone, that had formed a kind of arch over him. The poor fellow was soon released from his awful situation, with two of his fingers nearly severed from his hand, and one of his legs broke. He recovered his senses in a short time, but died after about 36 hours. He

said, that at the time of the quarry falling in, they both tried to escape, though in different directions, but neither was successful; and when he was under the stones, he called several times to Phippard, but not receiving any answer he concluded he was dead. Phippard has left a wife and a very large family, and Summers a wife and three children, to lament their untimely end.

31. A dreadful fire broke out on Sunday morning last, between three and four o'clock, at the extensive premises called Bank Mill, near the Crescent, Salford, Manchester, part of which was used as a cotton manufactory, and the remainder as a legwood mill. The flames raged with irresistible fury, and the building was entirely consumed. The damage is estimated at 30,000*l*, a considerable portion of which is uninsured.

NOVEMBER.

1. The French, in their invasion of Russia, were, according to an official report since published, accompanied by 1,195 pieces of ordnance: of these, a considerable number was, rather reluctantly, ceded by them to the Russians; and a much greater proportion was dropped, *en passant*, between Moscow and the Niemen; so that, according to another official return 1,131 remained in the possession of the Russians on Christmas eve, 1812. The use to be made of this massy relic of the French invasion, is pointed out by an imperial decree of the Emperor Alexander. The captured cannon are to be employed in the con-

struction of two colossal pillars, the one at Moscow, and the other at St. Petersburg. The plan of the monument has been given in by the artist charged with the structure, and finally approved of by the Russian government. The cannons are placed vertically beside each other, in eight distinct tiers; those of the heaviest calibre stand lowest, and thus the size of every range diminishes as it rises towards the top, where cannon of the smallest size are employed. A ring of Russian marble forms the separation between each tier. The two circular ranges, one at top and the other at bottom, are composed of mortars and howitzers horizontally placed, so as to present the mouths towards the exterior surface. In imitation of the Roman rostral column, two cannons with brass wheels project from each tier in alternate situations: these are, in the drawing, sideways in one tier, and facing the eye in the next above it. The diameter of the lower circular range of mortars and howitzers is to be 17 feet, the horizontal sides of the granite square forming the plinth, 28, and the whole height of the column, 84 feet.

Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Nottingham, on Monday last, for the 28th time. The concourse of people was of course extremely great, and the Canal Company's Wharf was the place chosen for the exhibition. Every preparation being made, he ascended in a fine style, at forty minutes past two o'clock, amidst the shouts of an incalculable number of spectators. The atmosphere favoured the splendid scene; the sky being remarkably clear; the wind blowing a

gentle breeze from the west. Mr. Sadler was seen waving his flag at a very great altitude; and the balloon was visible to the naked eye 37 minutes after its ascent; when it entered a thick body of distant clouds, and became entirely obscured. Next day Mr. Sadler returned to Nottingham about twelve o'clock, where his arrival was welcomed with repeated cheers. The aeronaut descended at Petworth, a village about three miles to the left of Stamford. Lord Lonsdale's hunting party was returning from the chase at the time. The huntsman and whipper-in first observed the signals of the aeronaut, and afforded him every assistance when he landed. Thus terminated Mr. Sadler's 28th ascent in the aerial regions, making a voyage of 44 miles in 59 minutes, without experiencing the least obstruction at the time, or sustaining any injury or much difficulty in his descent.

4. The procession of the prince regent to open the session of parliament, was conducted with a considerable degree of splendour. In the forenoon a guard of honour, accompanied by a full band, marched to the entrance of the parliament-house. About the same time the lord chamberlain, and Mr. Quarme, the deputy usher of the black rod, with their attendants, according to ancient custom since the gunpowder-plot, examined the cellars and apartments adjoining the house.

The Prince Regent set out from St. James's Palace, in his state-carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, precisely at half-past one, accompanied by the duke of Montrose, and lord Boston, the lord in waiting. The

procession was led by several other carriages, in which were his royal highness's attendants, and was closed by several parties of horse and foot-guards.

The concourse of people assembled in the park and in the streets was greater than has been usual on similar occasions, influenced, probably, by the fineness of the day, and the universal satisfaction produced by the brilliant successes of our arms and those of our allies. The whole was conducted with the greatest decorum; and the Prince Regent, after having opened the session of parliament, returned to St. James's in the same order in which he had proceeded from thence.

5. An inquisition was taken at Solihull, Warwickshire, on the body of Mary Bate, who was found murdered on the Wednesday preceding. The circumstances of the case are shortly these:—The deceased, her husband, and the two brothers of the deceased, the one aged about 18 and the other 19 years, resided in a cottage, near Solihull Lodge. The two brothers on the morning of the day the murder was committed, rose about a quarter before six o'clock, and went to work; the husband, John Bate, went to work in half an hour afterwards. About six o'clock in the evening, the brothers returned, and not finding the deceased, as they thought, in the house, they waited near it for the return of the husband, who came in a short time, and having struck a light, went up stairs, and immediately exclaimed his wife was murdered. The alarm was given, but nothing was discovered to lead to a supposition of any person having en-

tered the house. Strong suspicion arose, that the husband had committed the murder, in consequence of the contradictory accounts he gave to different persons; of some money he pretended to have left in the house; which not proving true, and some blood having been found on his waistcoat and shirt, together with other suspicious circumstances, induced the jury to find a verdict of wilful murder against him; and he was committed to Warwick-gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes. The head of the deceased was literally dashed to pieces, and it appeared to have been done with an axe, as she lay asleep in bed; but no instrument of that description could be found with blood on it.

6. *Waterford*.—The following particulars of the murder of Francis Smyth, esq. who was killed in his own parlour, at Balinaclash, in this county, have been furnished by a gentleman who was present at the inquest. On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a servant-man, who was outside nailing a board over a broken pane in the parlour window, observed three men in close consultation in a field at some distance towards Ballylaneen. The servant conceived suspicions, and, as they came towards the house, he cautioned the foremost that his master was armed; the fellow opened his breast, shewed his pistol, and bid the man take care of himself: they then pushed him into the parlour, and knocked him down. Mr. Smyth asked what they were about, and was it whiskey they wanted; they replied, No: sat down, and ordered the servant out. The man went to the kitchen, where the

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liam Glover, who was lately committed to Monmouth-gaol, for the shocking murder of his father and mother, destroyed himself in that prison. He was confined during the day in a room with two other prisoners, to whom the turnkey, as usual, delivered their portion of bread and cheese for breakfast, and gave to one of them, as usual, a knife to divide it, which was to be returned after breakfast. This man cut and gave Glover his portion, and then sat down on a bench before the fire to toast his cheese, placing the knife under him, which he sat upon. Glover, seeing the knife, pushed the man forward upon the fire, snatched it up, and with a violent stroke cut his own throat. The other prisoner immediately seized the hand which held the knife, when he raised the other to his neck, and tearing the wound with great violence, became most dreadfully agitated, and shortly after sunk from the loss of blood, and expired. The Gloucester Journal, from whence the above is extracted, adds, that horrible as the latter deeds of this wretch were, he had, within the last twelve-months, given his parents 100*l.* the whole earnings of his life, to set them up in a small pottery: his master, also, it is said, gave a good character of him: whether, therefore, he was afflicted with occasional lunacy, or the victim of violent gusts of passion, cannot now be ascertained.

19. In the forenoon, John Gibson, a sailor, in Hawick, was brought to Jedburgh, in custody of a sheriff's-officer, accused of murdering his wife. Early in the morning of the above day, a person who lodges in the same house

where Gibson and his family lived, was awakened by an unusual noise; upon which he jumped out of bed, and went into Gibson's room, the door of which was open, to learn the cause. He found Gibson standing on the floor, in his shirt, and observed, by the light of a lamp which was burning on the table, the shocking spectacle of his wife, lying, apparently lifeless, in front of the bed, with her throat cut, and the floor covered with her blood. It was found, on examination, that the arteries and veins on one side of her neck were completely cut through, by which she had quickly bled to death. The unhappy woman had several children by her husband, and it is not known that they ever lived together on ill terms. He did not deny his guilt to those who secured him, nor did he attempt to resist; and it seems he was led to commit the atrocious act by the effects of jealousy, which he had of late harboured against the deceased.

25. His serene highness the prince of Orange embarked from Deal for Holland, on board his majesty's ship *Warrior*, of 74 guns, commanded by captain lord viscount Torrington. His serene highness was accompanied by the earl of Clancarty, and followed by the respective suites of his serene highness and that nobleman.

On his arrival at Deal, his serene highness was received by a guard of honour, and waited upon by vice-admiral Foley, commander in chief, and the captains of his majesty's navy, then at Deal. The vice-admiral's barge, with an Orange flag flying, conveyed his serene highness to the *Warrior*; and on his embarking in the barge, the flag-ship of the commander-in-

chief fired a salute of twenty-one guns. On his serene highness's going on board the *Warrior*, the Orange-flag was hoisted at the main-top-mast-head, and immediately saluted with twenty-one guns by each of his majesty's ships, and by those of his majesty the emperor of Russia then lying in the Downs.

29. Returns of all the Dutch prisoners of war in this country have been ordered to be made out, preparatory to their being sent home to assist their countrymen in maintaining their newly-acquired independence. Their number, it is said, exceeds 10,000.

30. *Prince Poniatowski*.—Colonels Kieki, adjutant of the late prince Poniatowski, and Herakowski, adjutant of the general of Division Krasinski, who arrived at Warsaw on the 8th of November, have given the following particulars respecting the death of the prince:—On the 19th of October, when the French army was retreating, the emperor assigned part of the suburbs of Leipsic, next to the Borna road, to prince Poniatowski. This post he was to defend with a body of not more than 2,000 Polish infantry. Perceiving that the French columns on his left flank were hastily retreating before a superior force, and that there was no possibility of getting across the bridge, incessantly crowded as it was with artillery and carriages, he drew his sabre, and turning to the officers immediately about him—"Gentlemen," said he, "'tis better to fall with honour," and at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers, and the officers attending him, he fell furiously upon the advancing columns. He had been wounded both on the 14th and 16th; on this occasion he received a musket

ball in his left arm. With the words above-mentioned, he sprang forward, but found the suburbs already filled with allied troops, who hastened up to make him prisoner. He cut his way through them, however, was again wounded through his cross, threw himself into the Pleisse, and with the assistance of the surrounding officers, reached the opposite shore in safety. The horse which he rode was left behind in this river, and the prince, greatly exhausted, mounted another which was brought him. He then proceeded to the river Elster, but it was already lined with Prussian and Saxon riflemen; and seeing them advancing upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river and sunk, together with his horse. Several officers who precipitated themselves in the water after the prince, were likewise drowned, and others taken prisoners on the bank or in the river. The prince was nephew to Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland.

His funeral obsequies were performed on the 19th of November, in the church of the Holy Cross at Warsaw, in the presence of the most distinguished Russian and Polish families in that city.

A fatal occurrence took place about one o'clock, in the counting-house of Messrs. Haigh and Son, Manchester warehousemen, Aldermanbury. It appears that about twelve months ago, a nephew, who was also his clerk, showed symptoms of mental derangement, and gradually becoming worse, his uncle at length was obliged to send him to St. Luke's, from whence he on Monday night contrived to make his escape, and at eight yesterday morning made his appearance at the counting-house, in

Aldermanbury. He was then informed that Mr. Haigh was from home, upon which he went away, and called again about eleven, when Mr. Haigh instantly dispatched a messenger to St. Luke's. Two persons from thence soon after attended, but the young man having by this time become very outrageous, they declined taking hold of him without further assistance. Mr. Presto, the constable of the night for the ward of Cripple-gate Within, was sent for, and on his arrival the unhappy maniac mounted upon a small desk or upper counting-house which stands on the floor of the warehouse, and swore he would not be taken. Mr. Presto, more daring, or less prudent, than the keepers of St. Luke's, rushed up the two steps that led to the place where the lunatic had placed himself, and received the contents of a pistol in his head. The ball entered by the temple, and the unfortunate man died in less than two minutes. On the lunatic being seized, another loaded pistol was found in his pocket, besides a quantity of powder, nine bullets, and a bullet mould. He was instantly taken back to St. Luke's. On this circumstance being mentioned to the alderman of the ward (Wood), he considered it improper to suffer a man who had committed murder in the city of London, whether sane or insane, to be sent out of it until the affair was investigated; but the alderman having no power to demand his person from the keeper of the hospital, he wrote a note requesting that the lunatic might be brought back to the city; with this the keeper of St. Luke's complied, and last night he was

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committed to the Compter by Mr. Alderman Wood, for further examination.

This unfortunate person was afterwards tried at the Old Bailey, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The *Thais*, Captain Schobell lately arrived at Portsmouth, sailed from Sierra Leone on the 4th of August, and from Acra, on the Leeward coast, on the 3rd of September. Prior to her quitting the coast, the *Favourite* and *Albicare* had arrived. The *Thais* was eighteen months on the coast. Though, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, and the improvement of Africa, the slave-trade is still carried on extensively under the Portuguese and Spanish flags (the continuance of which will materially depend upon cases of appeal, which are forthcoming for decision in the High Court of Admiralty), yet we have the satisfaction to learn, that in June last the *Thais* destroyed the last remaining factory for this traffic (at Massaredo), supported by British subjects. The proprietors of this establishment, John Bostock and Thomas M'Quin, were brought home in the *Thais*, sentenced, under the late Slave-trade Felony Act, to be transported for fourteen years. The *Thais* landed forty of her crew, commanded by Lieut. Wilkins, to accomplish this act of humanity. The factors resisted, killed one man, and another was drowned when advancing to the assault. There were about 230 slaves in the factory, who were released. The *Thais* captured several vessels on the coast with slaves on board; they were under Portuguese and Spanish flags. One of the vessels presented another instance of the

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horrors of this trade; she was a smack of 183 tons burthen, bound to the Brazils, with 375 slaves on board; and, it appeared, when the Thais took possession, that three of them had died from actual suffocation.

DECEMBER.

3. The Prince Regent gave a most splendid dinner to the gentlemen of the deputation sent by the Emperor of Russia to convey the orders of Russian knighthood to his Royal Highness.

The members of the deputation were met at the Great Hall by the yeomen of the guard, the pages, and livery servants, and from thence conducted to the state rooms, where they were received by the Prince Regent, surrounded by his royal brothers, the dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge, and the principal officers of state. They sat down to dinner at seven o'clock; and among the distinguished foreigners present, were the Count and Countess of Lieven, Count Woronzow, Count Orloff, General Balascheff, Prince Sapieha, Baron and Baroness Nicolay, Count Potocki, Marquis de la Maisonfort, General Sablukoff, Mr. Sass, Mr. Pagenpohl, &c. There were also present, Lord and Lady Liverpool, Lord and Lady Castlereagh, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Melbourne, Earl of Harrington, Lord St. Helen's, Sir William Keppel, &c.

The dinner consisted of three courses, served up with the most sumptuous magnificence. The table was of an oval form, of the

dimensions of sixteen feet by 37. The Prince's gold and two silver services of plate were displayed on the occasion. In the centre of the table was a superb temple, in the middle of a circular plateau, suitable to the form of the table; it was decorated with basso relievos, surmounted by Genii, supporting laurel leaves, emblematical of victory; and in the border were portraits of the King, Queen, and Prince Regent, patronising the arts. In addition to the Liverpool service of glass, a new service was exhibited on the occasion.

5. The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, Dec. 4.

“ The king's disorder continues undiminished: but his Majesty's bodily health is good, and he has passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort.”

6. At the Manor-court, at Wakefield, a trial took place which contributed much to elucidate the cause of the great failure in the crop of onions in that neighbourhood. A dealer in onion-seed had stocked the whole country with seed imported from Holland, and stated to be of a superior quality, but which had been sea-dipped, and consequently rendered not worth a farthing. The payment of a balance due for some of this infamous trash was resisted, and after a trial which lasted some hours, and in which many respectable witnesses gave evidence to the worthlessness of this seed, the plaintiff was cast with costs, to the satisfaction of a numerous court, and particularly of the gardeners, of whom numbers were present. It appeared on this trial that most of the growers of onions in the whole

district from Selby to Holmfirth had been duped.

7. During the night a murder was committed in the house of the Misses Gompertz, under the following circumstances:—It appears that three ladies of that name reside nearly opposite to the principal entrance to Vauxhall-gardens; that their household consisted of three female servants and a footman; and a gentleman, their cousin, also resided in the house. The man servant's usual practice was, every night, to fire off a musket at eleven o'clock, and to reload it. He slept in the kitchen, where this musket was always kept. At about four o'clock on Tuesday morning, one of the Misses Gompertz heard the report of a gun, and instantly rung the bell which communicated to the kitchen, but received no answer. On this she awoke her cousin and sisters, and the female servants, and they went down stairs, and found the kitchen-door fast: they knocked, but receiving no answer, they at length broke it open, and found the man servant lying dead by the window. On further inspection, it appeared that the house had been attempted by robbers, who had, by great force with an iron crow, pulled down the window-shutters, and afterwards taken out a pane of glass, which lay on the ground unbroken. It is supposed they were at this time heard by the footman, who in opposing their entrance was fired upon, and killed on the spot; the musket was taken away by the robbers, but found the next morning in a field adjoining the house. It was in a foul state, as if recently fired; but we understand one of the female servants

says, that the deceased was not able to load it the preceding night for want of powder, which he did not discover until after he had discharged it as usual. The man-servant's livery coat was also found on the outside the house next morning.

11. This evening a boat belonging to the Mutine brig, came ashore at Dover, with the pilot. The vessel being under orders for Portsmouth, to be paid, several of the officers and people, who had been left ashore at Deal, came round by land for the purpose of joining her, and, taking advantage of the boat being ashore, the whole of them (13 in number) left Dover harbour to proceed to the brig; but, whether from the darkness of the night, or some other cause, the boat did not reach the vessel, but was driven on the rocks at Cop Point, Folkestone, and, it is reported, that the purser, surgeon, and seven seamen, were drowned; two lieutenants and five seamen saved themselves by clinging to the rocks.

14. On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Jones and Co. timber-merchants, King-street, Southwark, which raged with the greatest fury, and, owing to the wind blowing strong from the north-east, and there being a very scanty supply of water, it spread with rapidity, threatening destruction, for some time, to nearly the whole neighbourhood. The principal part of the stock of Messrs. Jones and Co. was consumed. A varnish manufactory also fell a prey to the flames, and fourteen adjoining houses, built of lath and plaster, were totally de-

stroyed, besides a number of others materially damaged. The distress occasioned by this accident is very great, as a number of the inhabitants have lost nearly the whole of their property. No lives were lost, but one man was dreadfully hurt.

15. A furious multitude, armed with pikes, guns, and other weapons, assembled near Crossmolina, to rescue cattle impounded for rent. It appears they also came determined to murder a person named Mackey, a yeoman, to whose care and keeping the cattle were intrusted. After having fired some shots through the house, he rushed out, and firing through the gang without ball, hoped they would disperse; but perceiving them endeavouring to surround him, he loaded with ball, and again levelled, when two of the party fell, mortally wounded. This had the effect of terrifying the rest, who made off in different directions. Apprehending no further danger, Mackey, in returning to his dwelling, was encountered by one of them, who struck him on the head with a French musket; with him he grappled, giving him two or three stabs with a bayonet before he got disengaged; he, however, succeeded in forcing the musket from him, which he brought safe to Crossmolina.—*Mayo Constitution.*

20. *Loss of the Tweed sloop of war, Capt. Mather.*—The Tweed sailed from Portsmouth at the latter end of September, with a few vessels for Newfoundland; and after a most boisterous and unpleasant passage, arrived upon the coast on the 5th of November, but amidst very thick fogs, which pre-

vailed for several days, and prevented the most accurate observer from ascertaining the precise situation of the ship. At six o'clock in the morning, while it was supposed they were yet at a distance from land, she struck on a rock in Shoal-bay. Many of the crew instantly jumped upon the rock; but the greater part indulging hopes that by exertion she might be got off, remained in her. These hopes, however, it soon appeared, were not to be realised, for the ship drifted further on, and in such a situation that threatened to cut off all chance of escape from destruction. A cable was, therefore, conveyed to the people upon the rock, and as each man fastened one end of it round his body, he was dragged through the water upon the rock. Many, however, dreading the danger of this only remaining alternative, from a fear of being dashed against the rugged protuberances of the rock, staid in the ship until she went to pieces. Captain Mather was among the last of the persons saved. Of those who were thus saved, several died of fatigue, or lost their way afterwards in the woods.

Hanover, Dec. 20. — Yesterday being the 19th, the long expected and wished-for duke of Cambridge arrived here at three o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by count Munster. Two leagues from the town, he was received by about 30 peasants on horseback, and escorted by them till within a league of the city, where he was received by the cavalry of the Burgher Union, who had new accoutrements, and escorted him to the city. At his approach all the bells were rung, and

several discharges of artillery announced this happy event. A short distance from the city gates, the keys of them were delivered to him by the magistracy. The Company of Brewers were likewise a little way before the walls, with a triumphal car, handsomely decorated; and, at their request, the duke and count Munster ascended it, and they were in this manner drawn, by 30 brewers, through the town to the palace, with great rejoicings.

From the gates, and a long way into the city, the infantry of the Burgher Union were drawn up in two ranks in parade, with their colours, and saluted his Royal Highness on passing, accompanied with loud and reiterated shouts of huzza: several bands of music were stationed at different places on the way to the palace. He was there received by upwards of 30 young maidens, by whom he was crowned with flowers; several speeches were likewise delivered, and an ode sung in honour of him. After which the whole of the Burgher corps, both cavalry and infantry, marched by the Duke's palace, with colours flying, and music. In the evening, the whole city was tastefully illuminated. His Royal Highness rode through the city, accompanied by a large train of followers, and noticed every thing.

24. An extraordinary instance of sleep-walking happened on Christmas-eve in the family of Mr. Bell, apothecary, at Stamford. About nine o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Bell went to sup at a friend's house, having previously sent their servant-girl to bed. Soon after ten, Miss Bell and her brother, who

were at home sitting up for their father and mother, heard a tapping at the front door, and upon asking who was there, were answered in a faint voice, "It is I, Mary is at the door." Knowing that she had been in bed more than an hour, they at first doubted the fact; but at length, at her piteous entreaties, they opened the door, and let in Mary with nothing on but her shift. The case upon inquiry and examination appeared to be, that she had walked in her sleep from her own room to her master's chamber, where she had thrown up a sash window, and let herself down ten feet into the street. She had then walked some distance up the street to a conduit, and taken hold of the pump-handle, the coldness of which awaked her. She received no other harm from her descent than a sprained ankle, but was ill for some time after from fright and cold.

"Ere we had ceased to announce (says the Newcastle paper) the receipt of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful accident which took place at the Felling colliery, about eighteen months ago, the melancholy task has again devolved upon us, of recording another disaster, almost equally calamitous. Last Friday morning, about two o'clock, the foul air in the same colliery, by some means, took fire, causing destruction to nearly every living creature within the range of its explosion. Nine men, thirteen boys, and twelve horses, fell victims to the fury of the blast, and eight more pitmen were severely scorched, though likely to recover. By this heart-rending occurrence, eight widows and eighteen fatherless

children are become the deserving objects of public benevolence.

"On Friday last, at Jarrow colliery, a large stone fell on two pitmen while at work, and crushed them to death; both left families. A similar accident happened on Tuesday, in a pit belonging to Mr. Burdon, of Hartford. A man named Nicholson, upon whom a large stone fell while ascending the pit, had his head literally cleft in two, and died instantly; while another, in the same loop, had his thigh dreadfully lacerated, but, notwithstanding, kept his hold both of the rope and the dead man till they reached the top. Two men at the bottom of the pit were also much injured."

This day at twelve o'clock, being the time appointed for the private confirmation of her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, agreeably to the forms of the Church of England, her Majesty, the Prince Regent, and the whole of the royal family at Windsor, attended at the appointed time, in the private chapel, when the ceremony was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the archbishop of York, the bishop of Salisbury, the dean of Windsor, &c.

26. A German *jeu d'esprit*, after advertising a reward for the capture of Jerome Buonaparte, gives the following description of the fugitive;—"Jerome, aged 29 years, of low stature, an awkward figure, diseased and debilitated by excesses, sallow complexion, blear and hollow-eyed, downcast look, middle-sized nose, and pointed prominent chin, and particularly remarkable for the harshness of his voice, and indistinctness of his speech. At the time of his absconding he wore a white coat with blue collar and

cuffs, and epaulets of false gold, a short white waistcoat, and buckskin breeches; large old cocked hat, and newly-galoshed boots with sherry-yellow-tassels."

27. *Mission of Viscount Castlereagh*.—His lordship's departure for the continent took place this day. At the cabinet council held on Sunday, his full powers and instructions were finally agreed upon, and afterwards submitted to the Prince Regent. The noble lord waited upon the Prince this morning, and took leave of his Royal Highness. He was also busily engaged in the course of the day with the earl of Liverpool, earl Bathurst, and Mr. Hamilton, under secretary for the foreign department. The arrangements necessary to be made were so numerous, that the parties were not in readiness for departure till half-past seven o'clock. It was then announced, that the noble lord would be accompanied by lady Castlereagh; lady Emma Mount Edgcomb, as a companion to her ladyship; Mrs. Robinson; Mr. F. Robinson, and Mr. Planta, of the foreign office, as secretaries; Mr. Ward, a young gentleman, a relative of lord Castlereagh; Mr. Richmond, a special messenger; Messrs. Ruff and Williams, King's messengers, and Krouse, messenger to Mr. Planta. Four carriages were in attendance at the door of his lordship's house, in King-street, St. James's, to receive the persons attached to this distinguished mission: there being, besides, a large establishment of servants. Lord and lady Castlereagh having taken a very affectionate leave of their private friends, the different parties left the house, and entered the carriages. A large concourse of

people were collected on the occasion, and expressed loud demonstrations of joy.

John Allen, formerly a seaman, and lately employed at a signal post near the Land's End, Cornwall, was, on Sunday se'nnight last, found murdered in a field, near the road leading to the Land's End, from Penzance. The body was first discovered by two servants belonging to lord De Dunstanville, and Rose Price, esq. who instantly returned to Kenegie, (the seat of the latter gentleman) to give information of the circumstance, when lord De Dunstanville and Mr. Price accompanied them in quest of the body. The deceased was lying near a hedge: and a great quantity of blood was observable in the field, from the entrance from the road to the spot where the body was found. It appears, that the unfortunate man had, on the preceding Wednesday, formed a hasty acquaintance with a man whom he met in a public-house, a recruit belonging to a party of the artillery, now at Penzance. Allen remained in that town, in the greatest intimacy with his new acquaintance, till late on Saturday night, when he left it to return to his station, and was accompanied by the recruit. On the latter being apprehended on suspicion of the murder, a purse and handkerchief, belonging to the deceased, were found upon him, and of which he could give no account. Several other circumstances, highly unfavourable to the prisoner, having also been disclosed during the sitting of the coroner's jury, they brought in a verdict of wilful murder against him, and he has since been committed to Bodmin

gaol. He has not denied being accessory to the murder, but says that he will criminate several more. He is an Irishman, and has but lately come to this country.

31. A short time since, as some labourers were grubbing up a hedge that divided a corn-field, near Bletchingly, in Surrey, the property of ——— Perkins, esq. they dug down to a pile of brick-work, within a foot or two of the surface, the regularity of which, after they had destroyed a small portion of it, attracted their attention, and led them to communicate the circumstance to their employer, who ordered the men to pursue it even to its foundation; this they did accordingly, and having extended their labour to the depth of about six feet, exposed to view the ancient remains of a Roman bath, of an oblong form, with two circular ends, and in size about 14 by 20 feet; but its pavement having been destroyed, it has none of those beauties which distinguish the baths that are now exhibited at Bignor; Mr. Perkins has, nevertheless, carefully preserved it, and is prosecuting his research, in expectation of making similar discoveries. The arch through which the water was conveyed into the bath, from a neighbouring stream, is quite perfect. Fragments of richly ornamented Roman tiles, of which it is now supposed the pavement was formed, have been, and still are, frequently thrown up by the plough in the above field.

The density of the atmosphere during the day, and the heavy fog at night, which prevailed for the whole of the last week in London, and many miles round, has been very remarkable, and has occa-

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sioned several accidents. On Monday night, the mails, and other coaches, were delayed unusually long. The Glasgow coach, which should reach Stamford by eight, did not arrive on Tuesday, until two in the afternoon, and the York and Edinburgh not until four. Many of the coaches were overturned; the York mail twice, near Ware, notwithstanding the guard and passengers walked to keep it in the road. The Maidenhead coach, on its return from town the same evening, missed the road, and was overturned. Lord Hawarden was among the passengers, and received an injury by the accident. A girl named Griffiths, daughter of a publican in Deptford, on her return to London, missed the rising

path leading to the bridge over the Surrey canal, and fell into the canal and was drowned. On Tuesday night, a watchman in the parish of Marylebone fell down an area, while crying the hour, and was found the next morning with his neck broken; and on Thursday night a serjeant belonging to the West Kent Militia, garrisoned in the Tower, fell into the river from the wharf, and was drowned. There has been no instance of such a fog as this week pervaded the metropolis, extending many miles round, since the earthquake at Lisbon, in November 1755. On Saturday afternoon the obscurity was greater than it had been at all during the day-time, since its commencement.

BIRTHS.

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January.

Lady Mordaunt, a daughter.
The lady of sir G. Bowyer, bart.
a son.
The wife of W. Dickinson, esq.
M. P. a son.
The wife of major-gen. Graham,
a son.
Madame Lucien Buonaparte, a
son.
The hon. Mrs. Vaughan, a
daughter.
The wife of Charles Forbes,
esq. M. P. a son.
The right hon. lady Caroline
Anne Macdonald, a daughter.
Lady Cloncurry, a daughter.
The marchioness of Bath, a son.
The wife of the hon. E. I.
Turnour, a son.
The wife of the hon. Archibald
Macdonald, a son.
The lady of baron de Nicolay, a
daughter.
Marchioness of Queensberry, a
daughter.
Countess of Chichester, a daugh-
ter.
Countess Grey, a son.

February.

The right hon. lady Sarah
Murray, a daughter.
Lady Mary Long, a daughter.
Right hon. lady Augusta Cot-
ton, a daughter.
The right hon. Lady Isabella
Anne Brydges, a daughter.
Viscountess Pollington, a daugh-
ter.
The wife of T. P. Courtenay,
esq. M. P. a son.
The wife of W. E. Tomline,
esq. M. P. a son.

Countess of Pembroke, a daugh-
ter.

March.

Hon. Mrs. Blackwood, a daugh-
ter.
Countess of Northesk, a son.
Lady Charlotte Gould, a daugh-
ter.

April.

The lady of sir W. Blackett,
bart. a son.
Lady Walpole, a son.
Lady Catharine Forrester, a
son.
The wife of Thomas Trench
Berney, esq. sheriff of Norfolk, a
son and heir.
The wife of major-gen. Rey-
nolds, a son.
The hon. Mrs. St. John, a
daughter.
The lady of sir J. Wyldbore
Smith, bart. a son.
The countess of Shaftesbury, a
son.
The wife of the hon. D. M.
Erskine, a daughter.
The lady of sir Richard Corbett,
bart. a son and heir.
The lady of vice-admiral sir
R. Strachan, a son and heir.

May.

The wife of John Smith, esq.
M. P. a daughter.
Lady Louvaine, a daughter.
The lady of the knight of Glin,
a son and heir.
Lady Isabella Blatchford, a
daughter.
The lady of sir J. Burke, a son
and heir.
The wife of colonel Hughes,
M. P. a son.

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The countess of Moray, a daughter.

The wife of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M. P. a daughter.

June.

The lady of the hon. and rev. Hugh Percy, a son.

The lady of sir Henry Rivers, a daughter.

Countess of Enniskillen, a son.

The lady of sir Matthew Blakiston, a daughter.

Right hon. lady Forbes, a daughter.

Lady Owen, a daughter.

Lady Caroline Capel, a son.

July.

The right hon. lady Anne Wardlaw, a son.

The lady of the hon. J. Thornton Lealie Melville, a daughter.

Lady Eyre, a daughter.

Lady St. John, a son.

The wife of the hon. Edward Harbord, a son and heir.

The wife of the hon. capt. Gardner, a daughter.

The lady of sir Oswald Mosely, a daughter.

The hon. Mrs. Wellington, a son and heir.

Lady Harriet Bagot, a son.

Viscountess Hamilton, a son.

Lady Charlotte Hood, a daughter.

The wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M. P. a son and heir.

The wife of the hon. T. Plummer, vice-chancellor, a son.

The hon. Mrs. Brooks, a daughter.

August.

Viscount Fitzharris, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a son.

Hon. Mrs. Vanneck, a son and heir.

The lady of Sir Robert Graham, bart. a son and heir.

The duchess of Rutland, a son and heir.

Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a daughter.

Lady Arthur Somerset, a son.

Viscountess Glentworth, a son.

The lady of the hon. Alex. Murray, Nassau, New Providence, a son.

September.

Viscountess Grimstone, a son.

Lady Mary Deerhurst, a son.

The lady of sir Arscott Curry Molesworth, bart. a son and daughter.

The wife of the hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, a son.

Viscountess Mountjoy, a son.

Right hon. lady Brownlow, a son.

The wife of Henry C. Compton, esq. of Manor-house, Lyndhurst, a son and heir.

October.

The Duchess of Bedford, a son.

Mrs. Tylney Long Pole Wellesley, a son and heir.

The wife of E. J. Lyttleton, esq. a daughter.

The lady of sir James Lake, bart. a daughter.

The lady of sir Howard Douglas, bart. a son.

The wife of Thomas Whitmore, esq. M. P. a son.

Lady Milton, a daughter.

November.

The wife of the hon. col. Dillon, a son.

Lady Harriot Drummond, a daughter.

The wife of lieut.-gen. Champagne, a son.

The wife of R. Williams, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The wife of captain Vise, M. P. a son.

The lady of sir T. Baring, M. P. a daughter.

The wife of W. D. Lowndes, esq. M. P. a son.

The wife of major-gen. Molyneux, a son.

Lady Frances Ley, a daughter.
Viscountess Bernard, a daughter.

The wife of J. Alexander, esq. M. P. a daughter.

The lady of sir T. Lighton, a son and heir.

The Countess of Rosse, a daughter.

The hon. Mrs. Leighton, a daughter.

The wife of the hon. H. Butler, a daughter.

The wife of col. G. Grant, M. P. a daughter.

Lady Levinge, a son.

Lady E. M'Chintock, a daughter.

December.

Duchess of Newcastle, twin sons.

Viscountess Hawarden, a daughter.

The wife of Matthew White, esq. M. P. a son.

Viscountess Jocelyn, a daughter.

The wife of Alderman Atkins, M. P. a daughter.

The lady of sir J. T. Stanley, a daughter.

Viscountess Powerscourt, a daughter.

The lady of sir J. Shelley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

January.

P. D. Pounceford Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor Bucks, to lady Alicia Lambert, youngest daughter of the earl of Cavan.

Lord viscount Jocelyn, to the hon. Maria Stapleton, daughter of lord le Despenser.

John H. Tremayne, esq. M. P. to Caroline Matilda, daughter of sir W. Lemon, bart.

Thomas Gunning, esq. Woodbridge, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of lieut. gen. Fuller.

Rev. T. Whateley, to Isabella Sophia, second daughter of sir W. Welles Pepys, bart.

Thomas Welmar, esq. of Poundisford-park, Somerset, to Charlotte-Margaret, daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, esq. Rutland.

The son of lord Charleville to the daughter of John Ellis, esq. Isle of Wight.

February.

Viscount Neville, to Miss Mary Anne Bruce Elcock.

Viscount Powerscourt, to lady Frances Jocelyn, eldest daughter of the earl of Roden.

Lieut.-col. Wilks, governor of St. Helena, to Miss D. Taubman, of Bath.

James Alexander, esq. M. P. to the hon. Mrs. Bruce.

Lord Blantyre, to Fanny, second daughter of the hon. John Rodney.

Thomas Somers Cocks, esq. to Agneta, daughter of the right hon. R. Pole Carew, Cornwall.

March.

The hon. W. H. Lyttleton, M. P. to lady Sarah, eldest daughter of earl Spencer.

Viscount Gage, to Miss Foley, eldest daughter of the hon. E. Foley.

Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, county of Warwick, to lady Harriet-Anne, daughter of the late marquis Townsend.

Lieut.-colonel D. Rattray, to Marian, daughter of lieut.-general Hamilton of Orbiston.

Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq. to Maria, daughter of the hon. B. Bouv  rie.

April.

Sir Morris Ximenes, to Mrs. Cotsford.

The right hon. sir W. Scott, to the marchioness of Sligo.

A. Pell, serjeant-at-law, to the hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda, third daughter of the late lord St. John Bletsoe.

May.

The hon. and rev. H. D. Erskine, to lady Harriet Dawson.

Right hon. lord James Townshend, to Elizabeth, daughter of P. Wallis, esq.

W. F. Linsingen (only son of

lieut.-gen. baron Linsingen) to the daughter of E. Studd, esq.

Henry de Humboldt (only son of baron von Humboldt) to Charlotte, daughter of J. Carter, esq.

Rear-admiral sir J. Sidney Yorke, to the marchioness of Clanricarde.

C. Crickett, esq. M. P. to the daughter of C. H. Kortwright, esq.

June.

Right hon. W. Dundas, to Miss Stuart Wortley, daughter of the hon. Stuart Wortley Mackenzie.

Sir L. Worsley Holmes, bart. M. P. to Anne, daughter of J. Delgarno, esq.

Sir Thomas Stepney, bart. to Mrs. Russel Manners.

The earl of Delaware, to lady Eliz. Sackville, youngest daughter of the late duke of Dorset.

Lord Frederick Beauclerk, to Charlotte, daughter of viscount Dillon.

Gerald Fitzgerald, esq. to Catharine, daughter of the late right hon. sir Lucius O'Brien, bart.

Lord W. G. Henry Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of major-general Molyneux.

Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. to Miss Askew.

July.

Sir David H. Blair, bart. to the second daughter of E. H. Mackenzie, esq.

Hart. Davis, esq. M. P. to Charlotte, daughter of the late general Dundas.

Sir Charles Colville, to Miss Bonel.

James Dundas, esq. to the hon. Mary Tufton, daughter of the late viscount Duncan.

The earl of Darlington, to Miss Eliz. Russel, of Newton-house, county of York.

Francis Forester, esq. to lady Louisa Vane, eldest daughter of the earl of Darlington.

The hon. F. C. Annesley, to Mary, daughter of W. Radcliffe, esq.

August.

The hon. Edw. Stourton, to Maria, only daughter of James Lane Fox, esq.

Right hon. James Hay, to the daughter of J. Forbes, esq.

Sir Charles Knightly, bart. to the daughter of the late Felton Hervey, esq.

Sir William Hillary, bart. to Amelia, daughter to the late P. Tobin, esq.

September.

Lord Nugent, to the daughter of the hon. gen. Paulett.

The hon. R. Quin, to Emily, sister of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart.

James-Joseph Hope Vere, esq. to lady Elizabeth Hay, 4th daughter of the marquis of Tweedale.

Robert William Newman, esq. M. P. to Mary Jane, daughter of Richard Denne, esq.

H. W. Williams Wynn, esq. to the hon. Hester Smith, sixth daughter of lord Carrington.

October.

Capt. Clifford, R. N. to Elizabeth, second daughter of lord John Townshend.

C. Trelawney, esq. only son of Sir C. Trelawney, bart. to Anne-

Fanny, only daughter of lord Belfast.

Rear-admiral lord Henry Paulet, to Maria, youngest daughter of E. Ravenscroft, esq.

November.

Hon. Thomas Eden, to Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Horseman, esq.

Edward lord Thurlow, to Mary Catharine, daughter of James Bolton, esq.

Rear-admiral Frank Frank, esq. to the eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, esq.

Lord Berrendale (son of the earl of Caithness) to the youngest daughter of the rev. W. Leigh, late dean of Hereford.

December.

Hon. Edw. Law, M. P. (eldest son of lord Ellenborough) to lady Octavia Stewart, daughter of the earl of Londonderry.

The marquis of Huntley, to the only daughter of A. Brodie, esq.

Sir Orford Gordon, bart. to Frances, third daughter of major-gen. Browne.

Lord Ruthven, to the daughter of W. Campbell, esq.

PROMOTIONS.

January.

General Floyd, governor of Gravesend and Tilbury.

George Foy, esq. consul at Stockholm.

Lieutenant-gen. Frederic Maitland, lieutenant-governor of Dominica.

February.

William A'Court, esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Barbary States.

David Money Penny, esq. a lord of session and of justiciary in Scotland.

W. Laird, esq. consul at Malaga.

Richard Chandos, marquis of Buckingham, lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

Major-general Sir Ch. Shipley, governor of Grenada.

Major-general G. W. Ramsey, governor of St. Croix.

March.

Lord Whitworth, a lord of his majesty's bedchamber.

Viscount Lake, ditto.

Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland.

April.

Sir Thomas Plumer, vice-chancellor of England.

Francis lord Napier, high commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Lord viscount Sidmouth, high steward of Westminster.

Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D. dean of Exeter.

Rev. Geo. Murray, bishop of Sodor and Man.

Henry Richmond, esq. a commissioner of the Customs.

May.

Archibald Campbell, esq. a lord of justiciary in Scotland.

David Cathcart, esq. a lord of session in Scotland.

Sir William Garrow, attorney-general.

Robert Dallas, esq. solicitor-general.

Richard Richards, esq. chief justice of Chester.

Viscount Melville, admiral Dommett, sir J. S. Yorke, right hon. W. Dundas, sir G. Warrender, J. Osborn, esq. and lord H. Paulet, commissioners of the admiralty.

Major-gen. the hon. sir Charles Stewart, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

Geo. Jackson, esq. secretary of legation at the court of Prussia.

Sir T. Plumer, a privy counsellor.

June.

Lord Whitworth, a viscount, and lord lieutenant of Ireland.

James earl of Fife, lieutenant and sheriff-principal of the shire of Banff.

Geo. Ross, esq. one of the commissaries of Edinburgh.

Right hon. T. Maitland, governor and commander-in-chief of Malta.

Rev. Robert Fowler, D. D. bishop of Ossory.

Rev. James Saurin, archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. — Magee, dean of Cork.

Henry Dampier, esq. a puisne judge of the court of King's Bench.

July.

W. Pearce, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty.

Andrew Snape Douglas, esq.

secretary of legation to the court of Palermo.

Marquis of Wellington, field-marshal.

Earl of Delaware and lord Gower, lords of his majesty's bed-chamber.

August.

The rev. Wm. Howley, D.D. bishop of London.

J. Catherow, esq. Somerset herald.

Rev. Dr. Bourke, bishop of Waterford.

September.

Earl of Aberdeen, minister plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna. Hon. Frederick Lambe, secretary to the embassy.

Frederick Wise, esq. consul-general in Sweden.

Lieut.-gen. earl of Dalhousie, lieut.-gen. hon. W. Stewart, major-gen. G. Murray, major-gen. hon. E. M. Pakenham, extra-knights of the Bath.

D. Douglas, esq. a lord of session, Scotland.

Sir Rupert George, bart. James Bowen, esq. hon. John Douglas, John Harness, M. D. hon. Courtney Boyle, and John Forbes, esq. commissioners of transports.

Admiral sir Thomas Duckworth, gen. George Hewett, esq. lieut.-gen. Hildebrand Oakes, esq. lieut.-gen. Thomas Hislop, esq. Josias Rowley, esq. R. N. Philip-Bowes-Vere Broke, esq. R. N. Richard Puleston of Emral, esq. Joseph Radcliffe of Milns-bridge-house, esq. John Beckett of Leeds, esq. Horace David Cholwell St. Paul, of Ewart Park, esq. Richard Bo-

rough, of Baseldon Park, esq. James Duff, esq. rev. Samuel Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth Park, Nathaniel William Wraxall, esq. Geo. W. Denys, of Stratford Place, esq. Samuel Young, of Formosa Place, esq. Frederick Gustavus Fowke, of Sowerby, esq. made baronets.

Rev. T. Carter, dean of Tuam.

October.

Viscount Melville, rear-admiral sir J. S. Yorke, right hon. W. Dundas, rear-adm. G. J. Hope, sir G. Warrender, John Osborne, esq. rear-adm. lord Henry Paget, commissioners of the Admiralty.

November.

Sir Archibald Macdonald, a baronet.

Right hon. Charles Long, and right hon. Frederick John Robinson, receivers and paymasters-general of the forces.

Lieut.-gen. lord Charles Henry Somerset, governor and commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

Savage Yeames, esq. consul-gen. at the Russian ports in the Black Sea.

Robert Southey, esq. poet laureat.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, chief baron of the Exchequer.

Sir J. Dallas, judge of the Common Pleas.

Earl of Liverpool, right hon. N. Vansittart, right hon. W. Fitzgerald, B. Paget, and J. Brogden, esqrs. and viscount Lowther, commissioners of the treasury.

Their royal highnesses the dukes

of Cumberland and Cambridge, field-m Marshals.

December.

John Hunter, esq. consul-gen. in Spain.

Earl of Clancarty, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the prince of Orange.

Robert Gordon, esq. secretary to the embassy.

Major-gen. Barnes, lieut.-gen. of the Leeward Islands.

G. Warre, esq. consul for Biscay and Guipuscoa.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, solicitor-general.

Rev. Edward Nares, Regius professor of modern history, Oxford.

Rev. W. Van Mildert, D. D. Regius professor of Divinity, Oxford.

ADMIRALTY PROMOTIONS.

Admirals of the white, Richard Rodney Bligh, esq. Alexander Græme, esq. to be admirals of the red.

Admirals of the blue, Arthur Kemp, esq. sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. and sir R. Calder, esq. admirals of the white:

Vice-admirals of the red, Robert M'Doual, esq. Billy Douglas, esq. John Wickey, esq. John Fish, esq. John Knight, esq. Edward Thornborough, esq. to be admirals of the blue.

Vice-admirals of the white,

William Dommet, esq. William Wolseley, esq. John Manley, esq. George Murray, esq. hon. sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. John Markham, vice-admirals of the red.

Vice-admirals of the blue, Nathan Brunton, esq. John Schanck, esq. hon. Michael de Courcy Philip D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, and John Hunter, esq. to be vice-admirals of the red.

Rear-admirals of the red, Charles Tyler, esq. Robert Watson, esq. right hon. Alan Gardner, Manly Dixon, esq. George Losack, esq. William Mitchell, esq. and sir Thomas Bertie, to be vice-admirals of the blue.

Rear-admirals of the white, sir Charles Hamilton, bart. hon. Hen. Curzon, Wm. Bligh, esq. Lawrence W. Halstead, esq. Edw. Oliver Osborne, esq. sir Harry Neale, bart. sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, knt. hon. Arthur Kaye Legge, to be rear-admirals of the red.

Captains Philip Wilkinson, esq. hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming, Vinicombe Penrose, esq. William Hotham, esq. George Hopewell Stephens, esq. Pulteney Malcolm, esq. William Nowell, esq. James Bisset, esq. John Clements, esq. sir John Gore, knt. John Harvey, esq. to be rear-admirals of the blue.

Hon. Hen. Hotham, George Burnton, esq. sir Josias Rowley, bart. Edward Codrington, esq. colonels of marines.

DEATHS in the Year 1813.

January.

At Wilna, Dec. 20th, 1812, George Carpenter, earl of Tyrone. His lordship served with the Russian army under admiral Tchitchagoff, and was witness to the dreadful scenes of the French retreat from Moscow. Being exposed to much cold and fatigue in the pursuit from the Berezyna to Wilna, a pulmonic complaint which had already made considerable progress was so much aggravated that he was carried off in a short time. He was much esteemed in his military capacity, and marshal prince Kutusoff caused all due honours to be paid to his remains, and ordered a monument to be erected to his memory in the church of the reformed religion.

Dec. 30. John Payne, esq. chief clerk of the Navy office, in his 33rd year, an able, intelligent and uncorrupt servant of the public.

Lately, Grace countess of Clanbrassil, widow of the last earl.

The lady of sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart.

J. Solomon, esq. a Jew, distinguished for his benevolence and extensive charities.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, the hon. Fraser Tytler, lord Woodhouselee, one of the judges of the Court of Session, and of the High Court of Justiciary.

8. The countess of Aylesbury, aged 60, daughter of the late earl of Moira.

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9. Major-general Agnew.

20. The hon. Augusta, wife of Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, and daughter of the late lord St. John of Blestoe.

Isaac Schomberg, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

Anna Eliza duchess of Chandos, relict of James, the last duke of Chandos.

21. Smith Child, esq. admiral of the blue, aged 83.

At Weimar, in advanced age, Christopher Martin Wieland, a very celebrated writer, termed the Voltaire of Germany, on account of the quantity and variety of his writings, and in some measure of their character, though, with less wit, he had more learning than that author. He may be regarded as at the head of that constellation of eminent persons who of late years have contributed so much to the literary fame of Germany. After the battle of Jena, near the scene of which he resided, Wieland was protected by a special order of Napoleon, who afterwards partook of a frugal repast at the retreat of the philosopher, and is said to have held a long conversation with him on the horrors of war, and on projects for a perpetual peace — that chimera of well-meaning speculators.

26. Lady Hellen Stewart, fourth daughter of the earl of Galloway.

Ann, lady of sir Bouchier Wrey, aged 54.

Francis Augustus lord Heath-

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field, a general and colonel of the 1st dragoon guards, aged 63.

W. Hussey, M. P. for Salisbury, aged 87. He had represented that city in twelve parliaments.

29. In Kensington palace, Robert viscount Molesworth, in his 84th year.

The countess of Portarlington, 5th daughter of John, third earl of Bute.

In Spain, major-gen. Hulse.

At Carthagens, general Andrew Ross, aid-de-camp to the king.

In Ireland, the hon. Edw. Ward, only brother of viscount Bangor.

In Portugal, the hon. Francis Bernard, third son of the earl of Bandon.

February.

3. The hon. Caroline Powys, daughter of the late lord Lilford.

5. Edward Hartopp, esq. of Dalby-house, Leicestershire, highly esteemed for his benevolence and probity.

11. Geo. Grenville Nugent Temple, marquis of Buckingham, &c. &c. knight of the garter, lord lieutenant and custos rotul. of the county of Bucks, high steward of Buckingham and Westminster, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, &c. His lordship was born in June 1753, succeeded to the title of earl Temple in 1779, and was created marquis of Buckingham in 1784. He was twice lord lieutenant of Ireland. He married, in 1775, Mary, the eldest daughter and heiress of Robert earl Nugent of Ireland, and has left two sons, Richard earl Temple, and lord George Grenville Nugent Temple.

12. The hon. Harriet Calthorpe, daughter of the late Lord Calthorpe.

Sir Alex. Kinloch, bart. of Gilmerton.

14. Gen. James Ogilvie, col. of the 32nd infantry, in his 73rd year.

The lady of sir John Wentworth, bart.

16. At Dublin, the hon. lady Wynne, relict of the right hon. Owen Wynne of Sligo, aged 88.

17. Thomas Ramsden, esq. Surgeon to Christ's and the Foundling Hospitals.

21. Lady Mary Bowlby, second daughter of Geo. Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, in her 97th year.

At Petersburg, W. Bentinck, esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

22. Richard Ramsbottom, esq. M. P. for Windsor.

25. James Parkinson, esq. aged 83, late proprietor of the Museum, formerly sir Ashton Lever's. He was brought up to the business of a law-stationer, and was distinguished as an excellent accountant, and a skilful and upright man of business. Having gained the museum above-mentioned as a prize in the lottery, he long attempted to part with it at less than half the estimated value; and at length took it into his own hands, and exhibited it in a building erected for the purpose over Blackfriars-bridge. He also rendered himself an able naturalist, and greatly added to its value. Not being adequately encouraged by the public, he disposed of the greater part of its contents by auction in 1806.

26. Eliz. baroness St. George, in her 81st year.

27. The hon. Cosmo Gordon. In Orange-county, America, gen. J. Clinton, aged 76, who held a distinguished command in the Revolution war.

March.

2. The Rt. hon. Thomas Dawson, viscount Cremorne, in his 88th year. His lordship was for many years a representative in the Irish parliament for the county of Monaghan, and bore an excellent character in all the relations of life. He has left no issue.

5. Anne Countess Dowager of Chichester, relict of the late, and mother to the present earl of Chichester in her 79th year.

Catharine-Eliz. countess of Carnarvon.

8. The hon. Eliz. Flower, eldest daughter of Henry Visc. Ashbrook.

Lady Boyd, widow of sir J. B. of Danson, Kent.

11. J. Garnet, D. D. Dean of Exeter.

12. Mrs. Law, relict of Dr. Law, bishop of Elphin.

13. Edward Long, esq. author of a History of Jamaica, &c. aged 79.

15. Sir Henry Vavasour, bart. of Melbourne-hall, aged 71.

23. Her Royal Highness Augusta duchess of Brunswick, relict of Charles William-Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, and last surviving sister of his Majesty, in her 76th year. She married in 1764, and had three sons and three daughters, one of the latter of whom is the present Princess of Wales.

24. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, a much respected clergyman of the evangelical class, and author of several theological publications.

26. Lady Augusta Phipps, daughter of the earl of Mulgrave.

27. Lady Emma Bennet, third daughter of the earl of Tankerville.

28. At Wimbleton, the Princess of Condé, aged 75.

The lady of sir Edward Hulse, bart.

30. Elizabeth Duchess Dowager of Chandos, aged 82. She was the widow of Henry second duke of Chandos.

Lady Charlotte Maitland, youngest daughter of the earl of Lauderdale.

April.

2. Andrew Marshall, M. D. aged 71, some years a lecturer on anatomy in London. He was a native of Fifeshire, and went through several vicissitudes in life, being once a preacher among the sect-dens, and afterwards in various situations as a classical teacher. He travelled with lord Balgonie, after which, applying to medical studies, he was appointed surgeon to the 81st, or Glasgow regiment. He finally settled in London, where he practised first as a surgeon, and then as a physician. He was a person of a strong mind and singular character, and possessed a considerable share of learning.

7. Near Paris, aged 98, M. Barbou Champour, well known to the literary world by his elegant editions of the Latin classics.

11. The right hon. Lady Harwood.

16. Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. aged 67, representative of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in eight successive parliaments.

At Turvey-House, co. Dublin, Nicholas Barnewall, lord Trimelstown, and count Barnewall,

in France previous to the revolution, in his 85th year.

20. Major-general sir Barry Close. This eminent officer was forty-two years in the service of the East India Company; he went abroad when very young, but the commencement of his career was marked by the same ardent passion for knowledge, and entire devotion to his duty, that distinguished his riper years. There never perhaps existed a man who was more wholly public; and this habit of his mind was indeed so strong, that he could hardly tolerate in others any feelings that had a tendency to withdraw them from the performance of public duties.

In every situation in which general Close was placed during his progress through the service to which he belonged, he was pointed to as a model for others to form themselves upon. He held for many years the station of adjutant-general of the army of Fort St. George, and acquired in it very high military reputation. At the last siege of Seringapatam, his conduct was the admiration of all ranks;—his established character obtained on that memorable occasion the entire confidence of the commander-in-chief (general Harris), and that confidence gave a scope to his efforts, which entitled him to a very distinguished share in all the glory which attended that brilliant and important achievement. When the house of Hyder was overthrown, and British justice restored the imprisoned heir of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore to the throne of his fathers, the governor-general (marquis Wellesley) appointed sir Barry Close resident at

the court of the young prince, and confided to his care and wisdom all those arrangements that were necessary to give full effect to this politic and important measure. Where temper, experience, and judgment were combined with the most complete knowledge of the languages, the manners, and the history of the natives of India, success in the performance of such duties must follow of course; and general Close by his conduct as resident at Mysore, and in other high diplomatic stations to which he was afterwards called, became as distinguished for the qualities of a statesman and politician as he had been before for those of a soldier.

The character of sir Barry Close was very marked; his manner and expression were as mild and unassuming as his purpose was firm, and his judgment decided. He had a shade of reserve about him that only gave way to habits of long and intimate friendship; his advice to others was never intruded, but it was never refused; and when sparingly given, it proceeded less from caution than a conviction in his own mind that a fuller communication of his sentiments would have been attended with no real benefit. The heart of this able man was as warm as his principles were pure and his head unclouded. In that country in which he passed the greatest part of his life, he was regarded with feelings of the sincerest affection by many,—with those of respect and esteem by all. These feelings were not confined to his countrymen, for his name was, if possible, more beloved and revered by

the native than the European subjects of Great Britain in India. His death will be felt in that quarter of the globe as a misfortune to an empire; for the impression was universal, that his character was such as must ensure his returning to them in an elevated rank, and their regret will be proportionate to the good they had a right to anticipate from a measure that would have placed power in hands so fitted for its exercise.

The eminent services of general Close in India were not rewarded by any honours: but some time after his arrival in England he was promoted to the dignity of a baronet, a distinction which he is said to have chiefly owed to the friendship of the noble earl who presides at the Board of Control, and who, when governor of Fort St. George, had the fullest opportunity of seeing and estimating his character.

22. Henry Clifford, esq. barrister of Lincoln's Inn. He was the second son of a brother of lord Clifford, and possessed great legal talents. He was especially conversant with the law of elections, and perfectly understood the management of them. He was always a zealous advocate for popular rights and liberties, and latterly made himself particularly conspicuous in the O. P. contest. His adherence to the Roman Catholic religion in which he was bred, debarred him the highest honours of his profession, and might perhaps be the cause of his falling into those indulgences which shortened his life.

23. Nicholas Schiavonetti, esq. an engraver of great eminence.

Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D.

aged 64, Physician extraordinary to the king, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and member of several foreign academies. Dr. Simmons was a native of Sandwich, and received a considerable part of his education abroad, which gave him a familiar use of the French language, and introduced him to many foreigners of medical and literary eminence. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, at the latter of which universities he graduated. He settled in London in 1778, and making himself known by several well-received publications, was elected physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, and rose to considerable practice. Being at length chosen physician to St. Luke's hospital, he thenceforth chiefly confined himself to cases of insanity, in which he acquired great reputation, and was one of those who were called in to attend upon his Majesty. A declining state of health caused him to resign his situation in that hospital in 1811, on which occasion he received the most honourable marks of approbation from the governors. Dr. Simmons was a man of a mild and liberal character, of retired habits, and chiefly intent upon professional improvement.

25. The right hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, a general in the army, colonel of the 47th regiment, and M. P. for Tavistock. He was a younger brother of the earl of Ossory; secretary to the duke of Portland when lord lieutenant of Ireland; and secretary at war in 1783 and 1806. He was distinguished for his proficience as a scholar, and his poetical talents.

26. In the United States, of a typhus fever, Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated American physician.

The Right Rev. Claudius Crgan, D. D. Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 74. He had presided 29 years over that diocese.

28. At Buntzlau, Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, a very distinguished Russian general.

May.

2. Killed at the battle of Lutzen, the Prince of Mecklenburg Stralitz, nephew to the Queen.

Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia, in his 83rd year.

William Lord Hotham, admiral of the Red, aged 77. He is succeeded in his title and estates by sir Beaumont Hotham, late a baron of the exchequer.

11. Samuel Gambier, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

12. Count de Behague, commander at Martinique of the French islands at the time of the revolution, aged 86.

13. Sir Peter Warburton, bart. of Arley, Cheshire, in his 59th year.

15. Right hon. Isaac Corry, formerly chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland.

16. The hon. Eleanor Elizabeth Anne De Courcy, third daughter of Gerard Lord de Courcy, baron of Kinsale, in her 79th year.

17. Lieut.-gen. Arthur Wetham, Lieut.-governor of Portsmouth, and commander of the forces in the south-western district.

21. Sir John William Anderson, bart, aged 78. He was son of a native of Scotland settled in Dantzic, and becoming a merchant in

London, he passed through the usual city honours to the mayoralty in 1797. He was thrice a representative in parliament of the city of London.

Lieutenant-gen. Simon Fraser, aged 76.

John Lord Elphinstone, Lord-lieutenant of Dunbartonshire, and a Major-general.

22. Sir T. Burke, bart, of Marble-hill, Galway.

Right Rev. Dr. J. Kearney, bishop of Ossory, in his 72nd year.

24. Christina Teresa, countess of Findlater and Seafield, in her 59th year.

31. The right hon. Henrietta countess of Chesterfield, one of the ladies in waiting on the Queen, aged 52. She was sister to the marquis of Bath.

Major-gen. John Gardiner, of the East India Company's service.

Lately, John Leslie, lord Lindores, in his 64th year. He was the last male heir of the noble family of Leslie.

The hon. Mrs. Hall, wife of T. Hall, esq. Ashill-House, Somerset, and sister of lord Lisle.

Sir H. P. Packington, bart. of Westwood Park, Worcestershire.

At Colynia, near Dolgelly, in her 89th year, Mary Thomas, who had been bed ridden thirty-five years, and during the last ten years of her life took no other nourishment than a few spoonfuls of a weak liquid, and that but seldom.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, M. Larcher, the translator of Herodotus, an eminent man of letters.

At Vienna, aged 75, count Zinzendorf, a minister in the finances.

June.

2. John Charles Lucena, esq. agent and consul-general from the court of Portugal.

3. The hon. John de Courcy, eldest son of lord Kinsale, lately returned from the army in Spain.

6. Lady Bernard, wife of sir T. Bernard, bart.

7. The right hon. George Ashburnham, viscount St. Asaph, eldest son of the earl of Ashburnham.

16. Dr. Bellew, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala.

17. The right hon. Charles Middleton, baron Barham, admiral of the red, a privy counsellor, many years comptroller of the navy, some time first lord of the admiralty, &c. &c.

18. The right hon. George Venables, lord Vernor of Kinderton, in his 78th year.

Sir Charles Pole, bart. whose name originally was Van Notten, which he changed on marrying the daughter of Charles Pole, M.P. for Liverpool.

Col. Archdale, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, which he had represented in parliament during 40 years.

20. Sir Laurence Palk, bart. of Haldon-house, Devon, knight of the shire for that county in the late parliament, aged 47.

21. Mary dowager lady Arundel of Wardour, aged 70. She was the daughter of Bened. Conquest, esq. of Iraham, Lancashire.

25. Sir Christopher Willoughby, bart. of Baldon-house, Oxon.

30. The hon. Henrietta Pelham, wife of the hon. C. A. Pelham, eldest son of lord Yarborough.

Lately, lady Elizabeth Garner. Lady Aynsley, relict of the right hon. and rev. lord C. Aynsley.

Mr. Patch, an eminent surgeon of Exeter.

At Paris, Abbé de Lisle, author of several much admired poems, original and translated, and at the head of modern French poets.

July.

1. At Bermuda, lady Benesford, wife of commodore sir J. Benesford.

2. Graville Sharp, esq. in his 79th year, a person highly distinguished for piety, philanthropy, and love of liberty. He was the youngest son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, and grandson of Dr. J. Sharp, archbishop of York. Mr. G. Sharp was one of the first persons who set on foot an inquiry into the African slave-trade, and the legality of a state of slavery in England; on which subject he published a work in 1769, entitled "A Representation of the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating slavery, or of admitting the least claim of private property in the persons of men in England," by which he established the point of the liberty of all negro slaves brought to this country. He was the author of many other tracts, political and religious; and though he entertained some singular opinions on the latter topic, his worth and benevolent zeal obtained universal respect.

3. The hon. Mrs. Elliot, wife of the hon. W. Elliot.

Frances-Isabella, wife of sir John Geers Cotterell, bart. M. P.

7. The hon. Georgiana de Grey, eldest daughter of lord Walsingham.

8. Lady Campbell, widow of sir Archibald Campbell.

William Craig, lord. Craig, for twenty-one years one of the Lords of Session, Scotland.

10. Lady Tapps, widow of sir Geo. T. Tapps, bart.

11. Lady Charlotte Finch, in her 88th year, at St. James's-palace. She was daughter of Thomas, first earl of Pomfret, and was married in 1746 to the right hon. William Finch, brother of Daniel, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. In 1762, she was nominated governess of the royal nursery, and ever after remained attached to the royal family, by whom she was treated with singular regard.

14. The dowager lady Heathcote, relict of the late sir Gilbert Heathcote.

20. At Mount-Juliet, Kilkenny, the right hon. Henry Thomas Butler, earl of Carrick, aged 67.

22. The hon. Michael de Courcy, capt. R. N. third son of lord Kinsale.

At the British Museum, George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. keeper of the Natural History in that repository. Dr. Shaw was born in 1751, at Bierton, Bucks, of which his father was vicar. He was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and took deacon's orders for the purpose of assisting his father in his clerical duties. Afterwards turning his attention to medicine, he was made deputybotanical lecturer at Oxford in the absence of Dr. Sibthorp. He there graduated, and removed to London to practise as a physician. His knowledge of natural history

caused him to be elected vice-president of the Linnæan Society, to the transactions of which he contributed some papers. He gave lectures at the Leverian Museum, and conducted a periodical work, called "The Naturalist's Miscellany." He was elected into the Royal Society in 1789; and being afterwards appointed assistant-keeper of the Natural History in the British Museum, he quitted the practice of physic, and devoted himself to natural science. He was thenceforth assiduously engaged as the writer of various works, of which the principal was "General Zoology," a valuable performance, carried by him to eight vols. 8vo. and a ninth left in MS. Dr. Shaw was well versed in general literature, and no mean proficient in the politer parts of it. He was estimable in the different relations of life, and pure in his moral character.

23. Rev. sir Thomas Broughton, bart. Doddington-hall, Cheshire.

26. The Rev. Hugh Worthington, aged 61, forty years minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Salter's-hall, and a much admired preacher.

27. Mrs. Laura Keppel, relict of the late bishop of Exeter, and daughter of sir Robert Walpole, in her 79th year.

28. The right Rev. John Randolph, D. D. bishop of London, aged 64. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Randolph, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a zealous defender of the doctrines of the church. The bishop was educated in that college, and after occupying different academical posts and ecclesiastical preferments,

was raised to the see of Oxford in 1799, translated to that of Bangor in 1807, thence to London in 1811. His publications were chiefly occasional sermons and charges, and a Latin prælection on the study of the Greek language. He performed with zeal and assiduity the duties of his function, and was regarded as inheriting his father's orthodoxy.

30. Lady Jane Baker, relict of sir G. Baker, M. D.

Mr. Robert Nelson, master-builder of Deptford-yard, drowned with his son in passing with a boat under London-bridge.

August.

1. Henry Vane Tempest, bart. M. P. for the county of Durham.

4. The hon. R. H. Monckton, second son of the late viscount Galway.

7. William Pierrepont, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

11. Henry James Pye, esq. poet laureat, in his 69th year. Mr. Pye was the son of Henry Pye, esq. of Faringdon, Berkshire, who frequently represented that county in parliament. He was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford, and after the death of his father settled as a country gentleman at Faringdon, took a commission in the magistracy, and the militia, and in 1784 was elected a representative for his county in parliament. Becoming involved in his circumstances, he was obliged to sell his paternal estate. In 1790 he accepted the place of poet laureat; and in 1792 was appointed one of the magistrates for Westminster. Mr. Pye from an early

age made himself known for his poetical talents, and from time to time published the fruits of his studies in this walk, of which perhaps the most read were "Faringdon Hill," and "The Progress of Refinement." He also gave an edition of "Aristotle's Poetics," with a commentary. If not a poet of the higher rank, he displayed the elegant scholar, and polished versifier.

13. Rear-admiral Samuel Thompson, aged 94.

Dr. Joseph Stock, bishop of Waterford, aged 77.

18. At Bath, the Rev. John Simpson, in his 67th year. He was brought up to the dissenting ministry, but for many years had declined settling with any particular congregation; and possessing an easy fortune, devoted himself to acts of benevolence, and theological studies, of which he published several esteemed fruits.

21. The queen dowager of Sweden.

26. Lady Bacon, wife of sir Edm. Bacon, bart. and daughter of the late sir W. Beauchamp Proctor.

27. At Tunbridge, in his 61st year, baron de Rolle, a native of the canton of Soleure in Switzerland. At an early age he entered into the Swiss guards of the king of France, and was a captain in that corps, and aide-de-camp of the count d'Artois at the time of the revolution. He afterwards resided at Berlin as the agent of the Bourbon family, where he raised the regiment bearing his name.

30. At the storming of St. Sebastian, col. sir R. Fletcher, long chief engineer to lord Wellington.

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September.

2. The wife of Wm. Hasleleigh, esq. of Mumbilly, M. P. in her 57th year.

20. Princess Dowager Eleonora Julia, of Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, aged 60, at Ochringen.

21. Hubert Mau, esq. admiral of the red.

22. Dr. Young, Roman Catholic bishop of Lincolnc for the last 20 years.

23. Near Montmorency, France, the celebrated musical composer M. trautv. He was born at Liege, in 1701.

Lastly, at Copenhagen, the rich Jew banker Meyer. He left by his will thirteen millions of Danish paper-money to the Danish government, and to his heirs sixty millions of paper-money, besides a valuable estate in a great amount. His noble projects, estimate of the paper money, was commended at half a million sterling.

Lady Anna was at the death of her husband.

Martin de Saint Malo, and at Malmo, de Saint killed in a duel.

October.

1. Emma, daughter of James Gould, of the late Mr. Henry Gould.

6. The late Mrs. Sarah, aged 37.

7. Sir John Crookshank Turner, aged 66.

8. The right hon. John Pownington, lord Maunester.

11. The hon. Felicia Juliana Lygon, eldest daughter of lord Beauchamp.

14. In Dublin, sir Henry Colles Meredith, bart. aged 46.

15. At Chichester, lady Henry Colles Meredith, aged 55, wife of the eldest son and successor of the preceding.

17. At Cabbot-cumie, of which he was governor, lieutenant-general sir Harry Burrard.

19. Lady Eliz. Chaplin, sister to the late Brownlow, earl of Essex, in her 85th year.

24. Sir Charles Grave Hanson, bart. of Wanlip, Leicestershire, in his 84th year.

29. Lady Wrey, relict of gen. Bouchier Wrey.

November.

1. Within the rules of the King's-bench, the Rev. Francis Stone, aged 76, formerly rector of Cold Norton, Essex, deprived of his living for heterodoxy by bishop Porteus.

Lady Fenn, relict of sir John Fenn, known for her publications for the instruction of young people.

2. Sir Thomas Sutton, bart. M. P. for Surrey.

7. At Edinburgh, sir William C. Ross, knight-banneret, and commandant of the red, in his 73d year.

8. Th. Spencer Madan, bishop of Peterborough, aged 85. He was the son of col. Martin Madan, by an aunt of Cowper the poet, herself distinguished for poetical talents. The bishop was much beloved for an amiable simplicity of manners. He was a very early riser, lighting his own fire in winter long before day-light, and devoting the early hours to study,

of which the Hebrew scriptures formed a favourite part.

9. At Loughlin-house, Roscommon, Charles Dillon Lee, viscount Dillon, a privy-councillor, and governor of the counties of Roscommon and Mayo, aged 68.

10. The right hon. lady Arabella Ward, relict of the hon. Edw. Ward, of Castle-ward, county of Down, and sister to the earl of Glendore.

12. Rev. Joseph Jowett, LL.D. regius professor of civil law in Cambridge.

14. The right hon. sir W. Meadows, K. B. a general in the army, colonel of the 7th dragoon guards, a privy-councillor of Ireland, and governor of Hull, in his 75th year.

15. Grace, countess of Portsmouth, daughter of the late lord Grantley.

Mrs. Krumpholtz, a celebrated performer on the harp.

16. William Franklin, esq. formerly governor of New Jersey.

William Williams, esq. of Ivy-tower, near Tenby, in his 78th year, distinguished for his antiquarian and biblical learning.

17. Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalf, bart. of Ham Common, Surrey.

Lady Broughton, in her 61st year.

18. Cassandra lady Hawke, relict of Martin Bladen lord Hawke, in her 68th year.

23. Caroline viscountess Clifden, wife of viscount Clifden, and eldest daughter of the duke of Marlborough, aged 50.

25. Sir W. Bennett, Fareham, Hants, aged 79.

26. Lady Harriet Gill, relict of W. Gill, esq. in her 35th year.

The hon. Francis Talbot, brother to the late earl of Shrewsbury, in his 86th year.

30. The lady of sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart, M. P.

December.

10. The lady of the right hon. lord Charles Bentinck.

Right hon. Alexander Crookshank, Dublin.

14. Chevalier Ruspini, an eminent dentist, aged 86.

Mrs. Ann Newby, widow, aged 74, during 44 years matron and midwife to the city of London Lying-in Hospital; highly distinguished by her vigour of mind and body, her active benevolence, and piety. In 1803 she received the medal of the Humane Society for her extraordinary success in recovering still-born children, the number of whom thus saved by her amounted at that time to 500.

16. Col. W. Bosville, of Ganthwait and Thorpe-hall, county of York, in his 69th year. He was distinguished for his attachment to the cause of liberty, and the hospitality and munificence with which he enjoyed a large fortune.

19. In Bath, aged 84, David Hartley, esq. son of the celebrated philosopher of that name. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and was representative in several parliaments for Hull, in which he invariably showed himself the zealous and indefatigable advocate for the liberties of his countrymen, and the rights of mankind. He was a strenuous opposer of the war with the American colonies, and proposed a plan for accommodation. His conciliatory disposition caused him to be appointed one of the

plenipotentiaries at the negociation for peace at Paris with Dr. Franklin. Mr. Hartley had also the merit of being the first mover in the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade. He was a correct and animated speaker in parliament; and with polished and dignified manners possessed all the amiable virtues of private life. His

scientific knowledge, especially in mechanics and chemistry, was displayed in several useful inventions, one of which was a method for securing buildings from fire.

22. Mary, wife of sir W. Rule.

25. Margaret, wife of sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. of Thornton-hall, Bucks.

CENTENARY DEATHS.

January.

Thomas Warden, Epping, 111.

Mrs. Tippen, Taunton, 100.

Amos Prince, Milbrook, near Plymouth, 103.

Moses Pring, Milbrook, 107.

Mrs. Gatehouse, Alford, Lincolnshire, 101.

Mr. Armstrong, West Dereham, 101.

Mrs. Mary Waters, Bedminster, 104.

Mr. White, Milborne Port, 106.

Mrs. Strong, Castle-Sowerby, Westmoreland, 103.

Mary Roberts, Bramwith, Yorkshire, 105.

Mrs. Rowntree, Whitby, 104.

John Delahunt, M. D. near Waterford, 100.

Mrs. Cromwell, Ponder's-end, 104-5.

February.

M. Bertrand D. de Lille, a French emigrant, who had been first valet de chambre of Louis XV for forty years, 107.

March.

Mrs. Ursula Evans, Wellington, Herefordshire, 108.

Sarah Robson, Great Whittingham, Northumberland, 104.

April.

Betty Crook, Warminster, 105. She had been ninety years servant in one family.

William Grantney, a Chelsea out-pensioner, Newcastle, 102.

Daniel McKinnon, Falkirk, 103.

Mrs. Ferris, Exeter, 102.

Archibald Grieve, Stapleton, Cumberland, 102.

Miss Sarah Hodgson, Beckermont, Cumberland, 102.

Alice Buckley, Taddington, Derbyshire, 106-7.

Mr. W. Snowden, Durham, 100-1.

Mr. John Ling, Woodbastwick, Norfolk, 104-5.

Elizabeth Wilcock, Carborton, Nottinghamshire, 102.

John Stiff, Norton, Suffolk, 104.

Mr. John Ward, Hampton-Lucy, Warwickshire, 100.

Mrs. Yates, Chaddesley-Corbet, Worcestershire, 103.

Elizabeth Hartley, Clifton, near York, 101-2.

Mrs. Jane Jones, Mold, Flintshire, 103.

May.

Elizabeth Bell, Whitehaven, (died by an accident), 106.

Elizabeth Freer, a native of Kent,

at Wigston poor-house, Leicestershire, 116.

Charles Haveran, near Newry, Ireland, 115.

Mrs. Mary Meighan, Donoughmore, 129.

June.

Widow Herring, Norwich, 105-6.

Mrs. Rudyard, Whitby, relict of lieut.-col. Rudyard, 100.

Hugh Maclaine, Barnard-castle, 104.

Mrs. Sandland, Wem, 105.

Sarah Elmslie, Aberdeen, 103.

July.

Mrs. Richards, Landover, 102.

September.

——— Parker, a washerwoman at Islington, 102.

Elizabeth Mayo, Ashelworth, near Gloucester, 103.

Hugh M'Intyre, Glasgow, 102.

Christian Cliff, Kilbreedy, near Limerick, 109.

At Providence Grove, Jamaica, Sarah Anderson, a free black from Congo, aged 140. She came to that island in 1687, during the government of the duke of Albemarle.

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SHERIFFS

Appointed by the Prince Regent in Council for the Year 1813.

Buckinghamshire, Richard Parks, of Luton, esq.
Berkshire, W. Y. Mills, of Wadley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Sheppard Cotton, of Thorndon Hall, esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, Charles M. Chere, of Papworth Everard, esq.
Cornwall, J. C. Rashleigh, of Prideaux, esq.
Cumberland, sir Wastel Brisco, of Crofton Place, bart.
Derbyshire, Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey, esq.
Devonshire, Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, of Fulford, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Radcliffe, of Winterborne Zelston, esq.
Essex, R. J. Brassey, of Great Ilford, esq.
Gloucestershire, C. Pole, of Wick Hill, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir Hungerford Hoskins, of Harewood, bart.
Hertfordshire, John Farn Timmins, of Aldenham, esq.
Kent, John Cater, of Beckenham, esq.
Lancashire, Wm. Farrington, of Shawe-Hall, esq.
Leicestershire, R. Hames, of Great Glenn, esq.
Lincolnshire, G. R. Heneage, of Hainton, esq.
Monmouthshire, Samuel Homfray, of Penderren, esq.
Norfolk, T. T. Berney, of Bracon Ash, esq.
Northamptonshire, George Rush, of Farthinghoe, esq.
Northumberland, J. Carr, of Hedgeley, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Need, of Shirwood-Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire, Wm. Wilson, of Nether Norton, esq.
Rutlandshire, S. O'Brien, of Glaiston, esq.
Shropshire, Wm. Church Norcop, of Belton-House, esq.
Somerset, P. P. Ackland, of Fairfield, esq.
Staffordshire, Walter Sneyd, of Keel, esq.
Southampton, J. Hornby, of Hooke, esq.
Suffolk, Harry Spencer Waddington, of Cavenham, esq.
Surrey, Henry Bridges, of Ewell, esq.
Sussex, Edward Napper, of Ifold, esq.
Warwickshire, E. J. Shirley, of Easington, esq.
Wiltshire, Wm. Fowle, of Chute, esq.
Worcestershire, Edmund Lechmere Charlton, of Handley, esq.
Yorkshire, R. Crowe, of Kipling, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire, T. Phillips, of Aberglasney, esq.
Pembrokeshire, G. G. Vaughan, of Jordanstoun, esq.
Cardiganshire, R. Richards, of Pantglaes, esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Jones, of Corntown, esq.
Brecon, E. Thomas, of Llwyn Madoc, esq.
Radnor, D. Read, of Cornell, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth, T. Edwards, of Llanfau, esq.
Carnarvonshire, J. Griffith, of Llanfair, esq.
Anglesea, J. H. Hampton, of Henllys, esq.
Montgomery, R. Leek, of Criggion, esq.
Denbighshire, T. Griffith, of Wrexham, esq.
Flint, C. B. T. Roper, of Plasteg, esq.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

ARTICLES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

From the London Gazette, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COPY of a dispatch from colonel Gillespie, commander of the forces in Java, to the hon. T. S. Raffles, lieut. governor of that island, dated Djojocarta, June 25, 1812:—

Honourable Sir;—Without entering upon any of the political points on which you did me the honour to consult with me, previous to the adoption of hostilities against the Sultan of Djojocarta, I shall proceed to report to you the various operations of our small force, and the measures adopted under my authority for bringing this insolent and refractory sovereign to a sense of what was due to the supremacy of the British government upon Java. On the afternoon of the 18th instant, you did me the honour to acquaint me, that the Sultan of Djojocarta had refused his acquiescence to those terms, which in your wisdom you had been pleased to offer; that, confident of the strength of his fortified position, he had determined to brave the consequence our power might inflict; and that he had assembled his army from all parts of the kingdom, who were prepared and determined on resistance. The

troops I had collected at this period of the service, though few in numbers, were formidable in gallantry; they consisted altogether of about 600 firelocks, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of his majesty's 22nd dragoons. The remainder of our force, with our principal supply of ordnance, were coming forward under the orders of lieut. col. Mac Leod, and were expected to join my head-quarters during the course of that night. Hostilities had in some measure commenced upon the preceding evening. On our arrival at Djojocarta, lieut. col. Watson reported, that a considerable body of the Sultan's troops had left the Krattan, through the east gate, and had proceeded upon some offensive or predatory excursion, which I thought it my duty immediately to prevent. I accordingly desired a detachment of fifty dragoons to escort me on a reconnoitering party, and I proceeded with my staff along the east wall of the Krattan, and pursued them on a road to the eastward, which the people of the country reported they had taken. After a very circuitous route, we arrived again upon the environs of the town, where we found large bodies of the enemy collected, who were well armed, and evidently

prepared for resistance. At this period, you had not communicated to me any final determination with respect to the sultan of Djojocarta, and I was therefore withheld by sentiments of honour, from dispersing these people by force of arms, which I had afterwards reason to regret. Mr. Crawford, the resident, who accompanied me on the excursion, endeavoured, by every possible means in his power, to induce them to return. His solicitations and threats were equally unavailing, and we were at length so insulted by stones from the houses, and one of our dragoons was so severely wounded by a spear in the side, that we were compelled to act upon the defensive, and in a short time they were dispersed. In this affair, I regret to say, that one serjeant and four dragoons were wounded, the serjeant and one of the privates dangerously; and in another part of the town, a serjeant's patrol of 25 dragoons, was fiercely attacked by a considerable number of the Sultan's troops, whom they cut their way through, with the loss of one man killed, and one wounded. I shall now return to the afternoon of the 18th, where every thing was prepared for offensive operations, as well as our scanty supply of ammunition would admit. I am always an advocate for promptness and decision, and I was aware that any measure of a contrary nature, would not only weaken the confidence of our troops, but increase the insolence of the enemy. I therefore directed major Butler to open a fire from our fort, which was immediately returned by the Sultan, but with inconsiderable effect. Captain Teesdale, of the

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royal navy, was wounded, and a magazine in the battery having accidentally blown up, I lost the services of two active officers, captain Young, and lieut. Hunter, who were severely burnt by the explosion. Light parties were detached to scour the villages on the right and left, and a body of the Sultan's troops kept major Dalton, and a part of his battalion, on the alert during the night; they were attacked four successive times with great spirit, but they repulsed the enemy with steadiness and good conduct. At about three o'clock in the afternoon, I became exceedingly anxious for the arrival of lieut.-col. MacLeod, and his party. I had received no report whatever of his progress, and I was apprehensive that he had encountered some difficulty upon the road, which might retard the service. I therefore detached lieut. Hale, with twenty-five dragoons, to obtain some information respecting him, and I afterwards supported him with a further reinforcement of 40 men, under the command of lieut. Keir, of the same regiment. The first detachment under lieut. Hale was repeatedly attacked by large bodies of the Sultan's infantry, in situations where cavalry were unable to act. The promptitude and celebrity of this officer's advance excited my warmest approbation; he was severely wounded himself, and lost five of his dragoons in the conflict; but notwithstanding his perilous and hampered situation, he executed his important trust by joining lieut.-col. MacLeod. On the following forenoon, the whole of his party arrived, consisting of a detachment of the royal artillery,

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At five minutes past three finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we should have succeeded, had not our fore-mast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his taffrail; shortly after this the maintopmast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past three our gallant captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our main-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main-yard remaining aloft, the main-tack was got for-

ward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect: the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head, where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot. I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their lordships and the country will think have bravely defended his majesty's ship. Under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at 50 minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the main-mast, and we were taken possession of, a little after six, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It

would be presumptuous in me to speak of captain Lambert's merits who, though still in danger from his wound, we entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman, and marine on board: in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of lieutenants Hevringham and Buchanan, and also of Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded, and lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To lieutenant Aplin, who was on the main deck, and lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T.C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due, for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieut.-general Hislop, major Walker, and captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter, without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant

enemy, commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant of his majesty's late ship Java.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and main-masts, maintop-mast, both maintop-sail-yards, spanker-boom, gaff, and trysail mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with ten men killed, the commodore, fifth lieutenant, and 48 men wounded, four of whom are still dead.

Force of the two Ships.

JAVA.

28 long 18-pounders.
16 carronades, 32-pounders.
2 long 9-pounders.

—
46 guns.

Weight of metal, 1034lb.

Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

CONSTITUTION:

32 long 24-pounders.
22 carronades, 32-pounders.
1 carronade, 18-pounder.

—
55 guns.

Weight of metal, 1490lb.

Crew, 480.

London Gazette, March 6.

Colonial Department,

Downing-street, March 3, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received by earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-

general sir George Prevost, Bart. governor-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in North America :—

Head-quarters, Chambly,

Nov. 21, 1812.

My lord,—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the efforts of the enemy at Sackett's harbour, on Lake Ontario, enabled them to send out, on the 10th. instant, seven sail of armed vessels, manned by the crew of one of the American frigates, and commanded by some of their naval officers, having on board a considerable detachment of troops, for the purpose of carrying the port of Kingston by surprise, and of destroying his majesty's ship Royal George, then lying there. I have much satisfaction in reporting to your lordship, that the vigilance and military skill of colonel Vincent, who is in command at Kingston, frustrated their designs : and after many hours of ineffectual cannonade, the American flotilla hauled off, and on the following day returned into port. I have also the honour to report to your lordship, that, having received information of the advance of the enemy with their whole force of regulars and militia encamped at Plattsburgh, from that place to the village at Champlain, about six miles from the province line, with the avowed purpose of penetrating into this frontier, I directed the brigade of troops at Montreal, consisting of two companies of the Royals, seven companies of the 8th or King's, 4 companies of the Montreal volunteer militia, and the 5th battalion of the embodied Canadian militia, with one troop of volunteer cavalry, and a brigade of light

artillery, the whole under the command of colonel Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of major-general De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy: the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 18th inst. and reached La Prairie that night.

I am happy to inform your lordship, that immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it. The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnaissances beyond the lines into the province; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about 1000 of their regular infantry, the whole under the command of lieutenant-col. Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer; but falling in unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced picquets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about 50 of their men in killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picquet made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt; by several deserters who have since come in to us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitering party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but

a small proportion of the militia, accompanied them that night to the lines; the others having wavered respecting advancing beyond them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.
Earl Bathurst, &c.

Head-quarters La Prairie.
Nov. 28.

My Lord,—Since my last report to your lordship from Chambly, the vigour of the enemy's operations against Lower Canada has gradually declined, and terminated on the 22nd, at noon, in a complete retreat, which was effected in two divisions on that and the following days upon Plattsburgh, Burlington, and Albany; at which places, I am informed, they propose to take up their winter-quarters. I beg leave to transmit to your lordship copies of the general orders I have issued to the militia of Lower Canada upon this occasion, as I cannot more properly bring their active loyalty and their desire to maintain the rights of their sovereign before your lordship, for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

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London Gazette, April 24.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, April 22.

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of the forces in North America:—

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artillery, the whole under the command of colonel Baynes, to cross the St. Lawrence and advance to the support of major-general De Rottenburgh, whose front was threatened by this movement of the enemy : the troops crossed with uncommon expedition on the evening of Thursday last, the 19th inst. and reached La Prairie that night.

I am happy to inform your lordship, that immediately upon the alarm being given that the enemy were advancing, the sedentary militia flocked in from all quarters with a zeal and alacrity which I cannot too much praise, and which assures me that I shall derive essential assistance from them when the occasion shall require it. The enemy, since the advance to Champlain, have made several reconnoissances beyond the lines into the province ; one in particular, on the night of the 19th, with a detachment of cavalry, and a body of about 1000 of their regular infantry, the whole under the command of lieutenant-col. Pike, who is esteemed in the United States an able officer ; but falling in unexpectedly with a small party of Voyageurs and Indians, one of our advanced picquets, by whom they were fired upon, they were thrown into the greatest confusion, and commenced a fire upon each other, which was attended with a loss of about 50 of their men in killed and wounded, when they dispersed. Our picquet made good their retreat unmolested, and without a man being hurt ; by several deserters who have since come in to us, and some of whom were of the reconnoitering party, we have ascertained their loss, and that but

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London Gazette, April 24.

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London Gazette, April 24.

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will not fail to observe, more than exceeded the whole of the regular and militia force which colonel Proctor had to oppose to them. Major-general Harrison, with the main body of his army, consisting of about 2,000 men, was reported to be four or five days' march distant from brigadier-general Winchester's division, advancing in the direction of Detroit. I think it not improbable, that, upon hearing of the disaster of this division, and the loss of his supplies, he may commence his retreat: but should he persevere in his endeavours to penetrate farther into the Michigan territory, I feel the fullest confidence in the skill and bravery of colonel Proctor, and the troops under his command, for an effectual resistance to every attempt of the enemy in that quarter. A small detachment from the royal artillery at Fort George, with the light infantry company of the 41st regiment, have marched to reinforce Detroit; they are to be replaced on the Niagara frontier, by troops now in motion from Montreal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PROCTOR.
To the right hon. earl Bathurst, &c.

Sandwich, Jan. 25th.

Sir;—In my last dispatch I acquainted you, that the enemy was in the Michigan territory, marching upon Detroit, and that I therefore deemed it necessary that he should be attacked without delay, with all and every description of force within my reach. Early in the morning of the 19th, I was informed of his being in possession of French-town, on the river Raisin, 26 miles from Detroit, after ex-

periencing every resistance that major Reynolds of the Essex militia had it in his power to make, with a three pounder well served and directed by bombardier Kitson, of the royal artillery, and the militia, three of whom he had well trained to the use of it. The retreat of the gun was covered by a brave band of Indians, who made the enemy pay dear for what he obtained. This party, composed of militia and Indians, with the gun, fell back eighteen miles to Brown's-town, the settlement of the brave Wyandots, where I directed my force to assemble. On the 21st inst. I advanced twelve miles to Swan-creek, from whence we marched to the enemy, and attacked him at break of day on the 22nd instant; and after suffering, for our numbers, a considerable loss, the enemy's force posted in houses and enclosures, and which, from dread of falling into the hands of the Indians, they most obstinately defended, at length surrendered at discretion; the other part of their force, in attempting to retreat by the way they came, were, I believe, all, or with very few exceptions, killed by the Indians. Brig.-gen. Winchester was taken in the pursuit by the Wyandot chief, Roundhead, who afterwards surrendered him to me. You will perceive that I have lost no time; indeed it was necessary to be prompt in my movements, as the enemy would have been joined by major-general Harrison in a few days. The troops, the marine, and the militia, displayed great bravery, and behaved uncommonly well. Where so much zeal and spirit were manifested, it would be unjust to attempt to particular-

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE. 187

be any; I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning lieutenant-colonel St. George, who received four wounds in a gallant attempt to occupy a building which was favourably situated for annoying the enemy; together with ensign Kerr, of the Newfoundland regiment, who, I fear, is very dangerously wounded. The zeal and courage of the Indian department were never more conspicuous than on this occasion, and the Indian warriors fought with their usual bravery. I am much indebted to the different departments, the troops having been well and timely supplied with every requisite the district could afford. I have fortunately not been deprived of the services of lieutenant Troughton of the royal artillery, and acting in the quarter-master general's department, although he was wounded, to whose zealous and unwearied exertions I am greatly indebted, as well as to the whole of the royal artillery, for their conduct in this affair. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and cannot but lament that there are so many of both; but of the latter I am happy to say a large proportion will return to their duty, and most of them in a short time. I also enclose a return of the arms and ammunition which have been taken, as well as of the prisoners, whom you will perceive to be equal to my utmost force, exclusive of the Indians. It is reported that a party, consisting of 100 men, bringing 500 hogs for general Winchester's force, has been completely cut off by the Indians, and the convoy taken. Lieutenant McLean, my acting brigade-major, whose gallantry and exertions were con-

spicuous on the 22nd inst., is the bearer of this dispatch, and will be able to afford you every information respecting our situation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR;

Colonel commanding

To Major-General Sheaffe, &c.

&c. Fort George.

Return of Prisoners taken after the action at Riviere au Raisin, on the 22nd of January, 1813.

One brigadier-general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 brigade-major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 2 surgeons, 27 serjeants, 435 rank and file.—Total, 496.

N.B. The Indians have brought in and delivered up several prisoners since the above return was taken; they continue to do so this morning, so that this return is not perfectly correct, nor can a correct one be procured until they arrive at Sandwich.

(Signed) FELIX TROUGHTON, R.A. Act. Dep. Assist. Quarter-Mas. Gen.

Returned of killed and wounded in the action at Riviere au Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813.

Total—1 serjeant, 1 gunner, 21 privates, 1 seaman, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 6 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 bombardier, 6 gunners, 116 privates, 12 seamen, wounded.—General Total—24 killed, 158 wounded.

*Admiralty Office,
April 13, 1813.*

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew, bart., commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, esq.

138 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1813.

dated on board the *Caledonia*, Port Mahon, March 7, 1813.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from lord William Bentinck, enclosing the narrative of a very gallant affair on the coast of Calabria, under the direction of captain Hall, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, which you will please to lay before their lordships.

Palermo, Feb. 23, 1813.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to transmit to you the copy of a report on a very brilliant and gallant enterprise on the coast of Calabria, which reflects great honour on brigadier Hall, commanding the flotilla, and major Stewart of the 75th regiment, as also on the whole of the officers and men employed under their orders.

I am sorry to add, that the service has to regret the loss of major Stewart of the 75th regiment, a very gallant and deserving officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Lieut.-Gen.

Sir Edward Pellew, bart., &c.

Messina, Feb. 16, 1813.

My lord;—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July, the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your lordship's sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th with two divisions of the flotilla, and four

companies of the 75th; under the command of major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly daylight, when about 150 men, with an auxiliary party of seamen under the command of lieutenant Hume, were landed; and major Stewart without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the heights in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it until the colonel-commandant Roche, and most of his officers were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla under captain Imbert had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by lieut. Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of 150 of the enemy killed and wounded, 163 prisoners, amongst whom is the colonel of the regiment, three of his captains, two captains of cavalry, and one of artillery, with his two

guns (6 pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work; very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped.

The determined manner in which major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour; and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket-shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers.

Colonel Robinson superintended the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions: Captain Imbert, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your lordship's recommendation of this officer, with don Gesolmino Patella and don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of his royal highness the hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your lordship will observe is very trifling compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th than any eulogium, which, as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

(Signed) R. HALL,
Captain and Brigadier.

1 boatswain, 1 seaman, killed;
7 seamen wounded.

(Signed) R. HALL.
His Excellency Lord W. C.
Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.
Palermo.

*From the London Gazette,
March 23.*

Copy of a letter from the hon. captain Irby, of his majesty's ship the *Amelia*, to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated at Spithead, the 22nd instant.

Sir:—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England, in his majesty's ship under my command, on the 29th of January, lieutenant Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of his majesty's gun-brig *Daring*, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate, in company with two other ships, apparently frigates: he reported having left them at anchor off the islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Pascoe in a small schooner to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services); and on the 3rd of February he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (*L'Arethuse* and *Le Rubis*), and a Portuguese ship, their prize; that they had nearly completed their water; and, after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up

to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward-bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruised off the Isles de Loos (in the event of their not having left them), I might be enabled to fall in with any of his Majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I had received intelligence, I prepared to weigh; when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boat's crew of the *Daring*, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating lieutenant Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the islands: standing in at day-light on the 6th ultimo towards the island of Tamara, we joined the *Princess Charlotte* government schooner, who informed me, one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed, and stood out to sea; the other frigates had signals flying, and being observed at sun-set with her topsails hoisted, I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates, (I believe *L'Arethuse*), was just visible from the deck; it was then calm; on a breeze springing up about noon, she stood towards us. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sunset, when not perceiving the other ship from

the mast-head, and the breeze falling, we shortened sail, wore, and stood towards her. A little after seven, the enemy observing us near him, tacked and hoisted his colours. At 45 minutes past seven p. m. being within pistol shot on his weather-bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until 21 minutes past 11, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able so to do, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawse, when he attempted to board, but was repulsed by the marines (which were commanded by lieut. Simpson), and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous list of killed and wounded which amounted to one hundred and forty one, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting, that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, or the slightest accident occurred; all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of the senior and second lieutenants, James Bates and John Pope, and lieutenant Granger, of marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action: having been more than five years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention lieutenant George Wills, the junior lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on

the quarter-deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it; and also that of that good and zealous officer, lieutenant Pascoe, late of the *Daring*, who commanded the midship guns on the main deck; Mr. John Bogue, late purser of the *Thais* (invalided), received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter-deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every person must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the *Daring*, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy, (she carrying on her main deck heavy French twenty-four pounders,) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their lordships, the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to lieutenant Simpson, of marines, and John Colman, the purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost, as well as Mr. Saunders, of the African corps. Having received the greatest assistance from lieutenant Reeve, invalided from his majes-

ty's sleep Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Samuel Umfreville, master's mate, a deserving and valuable officer, as second, and Mr. Edward Robinson, master's mate, who has received a severe wound, as third.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive, having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the western islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships the high sense I entertain of the humane and skillful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke, assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant-surgeon of the *Daring*, to the wounded, since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

Herewith I transmit a list of the

killed and wounded; and I have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK PAUL IRBY,
Captain.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.

Total killed 46:—wounded dangerously 16, severely 35, slightly 44.—Total 95.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, June 2.

Sir George Prevost, in a dispatch, dated Niagara, February 27, 1813, acquaints lord Bathurst, that on the 21st of February, he arrived at Prescott, within a mile of the enemy, posted at Ogdensburgh, who had availed themselves of the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on repeated nocturnal enterprises against posts of communication which were occupied by the militia, and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of his majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the immediate support and protection of a regular military force.

In order to put a stop to these depredations, sir George deemed it necessary to dislodge the enemy from his position at Ogdensburgh, which was effected in a very spirited manner, by a detachment under the command of major Macdonnel, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, whose report sir G. encloses.

Sir George praises the gallant conduct of captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry fencibles, and lieutenant Impey, of the Dundas militia, the former of whom lost an arm, and the latter a leg. Sir G. warmly re-

commends them both for promotion.

The following is the report of the above affair transmitted to sir G. Prevost:—

Prescott, Feb. 22, 1813.

Sir;—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the commander of the forces that, in consequence of the commands of his excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the enemy, for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I, this morning about seven o'clock, crossed the river St. Lawrence, upon the ice, and attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdensburgh, taking 11 pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and quarter-master-general's stores, 4 officers and 70 prisoners, and burning two armed schooners and two large gun-boats, and both his barracks. My force consisted of about 480 regulars and militia, and was divided into two columns: the right commanded by captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, was composed of his own flank company, and about 70 militia; and from the state of the ice, and the enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed to check his left, and interrupt his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of 120 of the king's regiment, 40 of the Royal Newfoundland Corps, and about 200 militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy field artillery. The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the

advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy, for a longer period than I had expected; but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open upon us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry, posted on an eminence near the shore;—moving on rapidly my advance, consisting of the detachment of the Royal Newfoundland and some select militia, I turned his right with the detachment of the king's regiment, and after a few discharges from his artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his infantry through the town, some escaping across the Black river into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire, that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field-pieces, which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck on landing, in the deep snow.

Having gained the high ground on the brink of the Black River opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm; but the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, captain Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with 200 of the enemy's best troops: advancing as rapidly as the deep snow, and the exhausted state (in

consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge, and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape-shot; but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood, he became unable to move. His company gallantly continued the charge, under lieutenant M'Auley; but the reserve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled, by the great superiority of the enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced in the enemy's possession, nearly about the time that I gained the height above-mentioned. The enemy hesitating to surrender, I instantly carried his eastern battery, and by it silenced another which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the king's, and the Highland company of militia, under capt. Eustace, of the king's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort; but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance, escaped into the woods, which I should effectually have prevented, if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed. I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of capt. Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of capt. Le-

Bevre, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under col. Fraser; of capt. Eustace, and the other officers of the king's regiment, and particularly of lieut. Ridge, of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance; and of lieut. M'Auley and ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment; as also lieut. Ganguebon, of the royal engineers; and of ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry; and of ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field-piece; and of lieut. Impey, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by capt. Fraser and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. The enemy had 500 men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. MACDONALD,
Major Glengarry light infantry,
Lieut.-col. commanding in
the Eastern district of Upper
Canada.

[True copy.] (Signed)

NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.
*Return of the killed and wounded
in the action of the 22nd February,
1813-*

Total loss—1 serjeant, 7 rank
and file killed; 1 field officer, 2
captains, 5 subalterns, 4 serjeants,
40 rank and file, wounded.

*Supplement to the London Gazette
of Tuesday, May 18, 1813.*

Downing-street, May 18.
A dispatch, of which the fol-

lowing is a copy, was this morning
received by earl Bathurst, from
lieut.-general sir John Murray,
Bart.—

*Head quarters, Castalla,
April 14, 1813.*

My Lord,—I have the satisfac-
tion to inform your lordship, that
the allied army under my com-
mand defeated the enemy on the
13th instant, commanded by mar-
shal Suchet in person.

It appears that the French ge-
neral had, for the purpose of at-
tacking this army, for some time
been employed in collecting his
whole disposable force.

His arrangements were com-
pleted on the 10th, and in the
morning of the 11th, he attacked
and dislodged, with some loss, a
Spanish corps, posted by general
Elio, at Yecla, which threatened
his right, whilst it supported our
left flank.

In the evening he advanced in
considerable force to Villena, and
I am sorry to say, that he cap-
tured, on the morning of the 12th,
a Spanish garrison, which had
been thrown into the Castle by
the Spanish general, for its de-
fence.

On the 12th, about noon, mar-
shal Suchet began his attack on
the advance of this army, posted
at Biar, under the command of
col. Adam.

Col. Adam's orders were to fall
back upon Castalla, but to dispute
the passage with the enemy, which
he did with the utmost gallantry
and skill, for five hours, though
attacked by a force infinitely su-
perior to that which he com-
manded.

The enemy's advance occupied
the pass that evening, and col.

Adam took up the ground in our position which had been allotted to him.

On the 13th, at noon, the enemy's columns of attack were formed, composed of three divisions of infantry, a corps of cavalry of about 1,600 men, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive. The left was posted on a strong range of hills, occupied by major general Whittingham's division of Spanish troops; and the advance of the allied army under col. Adam.

This range of hills terminates at Castalla, which, and the ground to the right, was occupied by major-general Mackenzie's division, and the 58th regiment, from that of lieutenant-general Clinton.

The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which lieutenant-general Clinton was stationed, supported by three battalions of general Roche's division; as a column of reserve.

A few batteries had been constructed in this part of the line, and in front of the castle of Castalla. The enemy necessarily advanced on the left of the position. The first movement he made, was to pass a strong body of cavalry along the line, threatening our right, which was refused. Of this movement no notice was taken; the ground to which he was pointing is unfavourable to cavalry, and as this movement was foreseen, the necessary precautions had been taken: when this body of cavalry had passed nearly the half of our line of infantry, marshal Suchet advanced his columns to the foot of the hills, and certainly his troops, with a degree of gallantry that en-

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titles them to the highest praise, stormed the whole line, which is not less than two miles and a half in extent. But gallantly as the attack was made, the defence of the heights was no less brilliant; at every point the enemy was repulsed, at many with the bayonet.

He suffered a very severe loss; our gallant troops pursued him for some distance, and drove him, after a severe struggle, with precipitation on his battalions of reserve upon the plain. The cavalry, which had slowly advanced along our right, gradually fell back to the infantry. At present his superiority in that arm enabled him to venture this movement, which otherwise he should have severely repented.

Having united his shattered battalions with those which he kept in reserve. Marshal Suchet took up his position in the valley; but which it would not have been creditable to allow him to retain. I therefore decided on quitting mine, still, however, retaining the heights, and formed the allied army in his front, covering my right flank with the cavalry, whilst the left rested on the hills. The army advanced in two lines to attack him a considerable distance, but unfortunately marshal Suchet did not choose to risk a second action, with the defile in his rear.

The lines of the allies were scarcely formed when he began his retreat, and we could effect nothing more than driving the French into the pass with defeat, which they had exultingly passed in the morning. The action terminated at dusk, with a distant but heavy cannonade.

I am sorry to say that I have no

L

trophies to boast of. The enemy took no guns to the heights, and he retired too expeditiously to enable me to reach him. Those which he used in the latter part of the day, were posted in the gorge of the defile, and it would have cost us the lives of many brave men to take them.

In the dusk, the allied army returned to its position at Castalla, after the enemy had retired to Biar. From thence he continued his retreat at midnight to Villena, which he quitted again this morning in great haste, directing his march upon Fuente de la Higuera and Onteniente.

But although I have taken no cannon from the enemy, in point of numbers his army is very considerably crippled; and the defeat of a French army, which boasted it never had a check, cannot fail, I should hope, in producing a most favourable effect in this part of the Peninsula.

As I before mentioned to your lordship, marshal Suchet commanded in person.

The generals Harispe, Habert, and Robert, commanded their respective divisions. I hear from all quarters that general Harispe is killed; and I believe, from every account that I can collect, that the loss of the enemy amounts fully to 3,000 men; and he admits 2,500. Upwards of 800 have already been buried in front of only one part of our line; and we know that he has carried off with him an immense number of wounded.

We had no opportunity of making prisoners, except such as were wounded; the numbers of which have not yet reached me.

I am sure your lordship will hear

with much satisfaction, that this action has not cost us the lives of many of our comrades.

Deeply must be felt the loss, however trifling, of such brave and gallant soldiers; but we know it is inevitable, and I can with truth affirm, that there was not an officer or soldier engaged, who did not court the glorious termination of an honourable life, in the discharge of his duty to his king and to his country.

The gallant and judicious conduct of these that were engaged, deprived much more than half the army of sharing in the perils and glory of the day: but the steady countenance with which the divisions of generals Clinton and Mackenzie remained for some hours under a cannonade, and the eagerness and alacrity with which the lines of attack were formed, sufficiently proved to me what I had to depend on from them, had marshal Suchet awaited the attack.

I trust your lordship will now permit me to perform the most pleasing part of my duty, that of humbly submitting, for his royal highness the Prince Regent's approbation, the names of those officers and corps which have had the fortunate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, in as far, at least, as has yet come to my knowledge.

Colonel Adam, who commands the advance, claims the first place in this honourable list. I cannot sufficiently praise the judicious arrangements he made, and the ability with which he executed his orders on the 12th instant.

The advance consists only of the 2nd battalion 27th regiment, commanded by lieut.-col. Reeves;

the 1st Italian regiment, commanded by lieut.-col. Burke; the calabrian free corps, commanded by major Carey; one rifle company of the 3rd and 8th battalions king's German Legion, commanded by captains Lueder and Brauns of those corps; and a troop of foreign hussars, under the orders of captain Jacks, of the 20th dragoons, with four mountain guns, in charge of captain Arabin, royal artillery.

The enemy attacked this corps with from 5 to 6,000 men, and for five hours (and then only in consequence of order) succeeded in possessing himself of the pass.

This fact alone says more in favour of colonel Adam, and in praise of those he commands, than any words of mine can express. I shall, therefore, confine myself to assuring your lordship, that the conduct of all engaged in this brilliant affair, merits, and has met with, my highest approbation.

Col. Adam was wounded very early in the attack, but continued, and still continues, in charge of his division.

On the 13th, the attack of the enemy on colonel Adam's division was very severe, but the enemy was defeated at every point, and a most gallant charge of the 2nd, 27th, led by colonel Adam and lieutenant-col. Reeves, decided the fate of the day, at that part of the field of battle.

The skill, judgment, and gallantry displayed by major-general Whittingham, and his division of the small army, rivals, though it cannot surpass, the conduct of col. Adam and the advance.

At every point the enemy was

repulsed: at many, at the point of the bayonet. At one point in particular I must mention, where a French grenadier battalion had gained the summit of the hill, but was charged and driven from the heights by a corps under the command of col. Casans.

Major-gen. Whittingham highly applauds, and I know it is not without reason, the conduct of col. Casans, col. Romero, col. Campbell, colonel Casteras, and lieutenant-col. Ochoa, who commanded at various points of the hills. To the chief of his staff, col. Serrano, he likewise expresses himself to be equally obliged on this, as well as many other occasions; and he acknowledges with gratitude the services of colonel Catinelli, of the staff of the Italian levy, who was attached to him during the day.

These, my lord, are the officers and corps that I am most anxious to recommend to his Royal Highness's notice and protection; and I earnestly entreat your lordship will most respectfully, on my part, report their merits to the Prince Regent, and to the Spanish government.

It now only remains for me to acknowledge the cordial co-operation and support I have met with from the several general officers and brigadiers, as well as from the various officers in charge of departments attached to this army.

To major-general Donkin, quartermaster-general, I am particularly indebted for the zeal and ability with which he conducts the duties of his extensive department, and the gallantry he displays on every occasion.

Major Kenah, who is at the head of the adjutant-general's department, affords me every satisfaction. Lieut.-col. Holcombe, and under his orders, major Williamson, conducted the artillery branch of the service in a manner highly creditable. The different brigades of guns, under captains Lacy, Thomson, and Gilmour (and Garcia, of the Sicilian army), and lieutenant Patton of the flying artillery, were extremely useful, and most gallantly served; and the Portuguese artillery supported the reputation their countrymen have acquired.

The army is now in march. I proceed to Alcoy, in the hope, but not the sanguine hope, that I may be enabled to force the Albaya Pass, and reach the entrenched position of the enemy of San Felipe, before he can arrive there.

I consider this movement as promising greater advantages than a direct pursuit, as the road which he has chosen being very favourable for cavalry, in which arm he is so much superior, I should probably be delayed too long to strike any blow of importance.

I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the allied army.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. I have omitted to mention, that in retiring from Biar, two of the mountain guns fell into the hands of the enemy; they were disabled, and colonel Adam very judiciously directed capt. Arabin, who then commanded the brigade, to fight them to the last, and then to leave them to their fate. Captain Arabin obeyed his orders, and

fought them till it was impossible quite to get them off, had such been colonel Adam's desire.

(Signed) J. M.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

General total.—4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 139 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 449 rank and file, wounded; 42 rank and file missing; 8 horses killed; 10 horses wounded; 1 horse missing.

(Signed) THOMAS KENAH,
Major Assist.-Adj. Gen.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sunday, July 25.*

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 24, 1813:

Captain M'Doual, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, arrived this day with dispatches, addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesties principal secretaries of state, of which the following are copies and extracts:—

Head-quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, May 18, 1813.

My Lord;—I have the honour of transmitting to your lordship, a copy of a dispatch which I have received from major-general sir R. Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces, and the flotilla of the enemy, upon York, in Upper Canada, on the 27th ult.

The enemy left York on the 8th instant, and proceeded to Niagara,

where I understand they landed, on the American side of the lake, 1,200 men, under general Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt on Fort Erie or Fort George. The flotilla afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbour, where I find, from a flag of truce which came over the day before yesterday, they remained on the 14th.

From the information I have received from an officer of the lake marine taken at York, and sent over in the flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's harbour amounts to near 5,000 men, and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but to what point the attack was to be directed, I have not been able to ascertain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Kingston, May 5, 1813.

Sir;—I did myself the honour of writing to your excellency, on my route from York, to communicate the mortifying intelligence that the enemy had obtained possession of that place on the 27th of April. I shall now give your excellency a further detail of that event.

In the evening of the 26th, information was received that many vessels had been seen to the eastward. Very early the next morning they were discovered lying-to, not far from the harbour; after some time had elapsed they made sail, and to the number of sixteen, of various descriptions, anchored off the shore, some distance to the westward. Boats full of troops

were immediately seen assembling near their commodore's ship, under cover of whose fire, and that of other vessels, and aided by the wind, they soon effected a landing, in spite of a spirited opposition from major Givens and about forty Indians. A company of Glengarry light infantry, which had been ordered to support them, was, by some mistake (not in the smallest degree imputable to its commander) led in another direction, and came late into action. The other troops, consisting of two companies of the 8th, or king's regiment, and about a company of the royal Newfoundland regiment, with some militia, encountered the enemy in a thick wood. Captain M'Neal, of the king's regiment, was killed while gallantly leading his company, which suffered severely. The troops at length fell back; they rallied several times, but could not maintain the contest against the greatly superior and increasing numbers of the enemy. They retired under cover of our batteries, which were engaged with some of the enemy's vessels that had moved nigher to the harbour. By some unfortunate accident the magazine at the western battery blew up, and killed and wounded a considerable number of men, and crippled the battery.

It became too evident that our numbers and means of defence were inadequate to the task of maintaining possession of York against the vast superiority of force brought against it. The troops were withdrawn towards the town, and were finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston: the powder magazine was blown up, and the new ship and the naval stores

destroyed. Lieut.-colonel Chervett and major Allan of the militia, residents in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms: a statement of those agreed on with major-general Dearborn and commodore Chauncey, is transmitted to your excellency, with returns of the killed and wounded, &c. The accounts of the number of the enemy vary from 1,890 to 3,000. We had about 600, including militia and dock-yard men. The quality of these troops was of so superior a description, and their general disposition so good, that under less unfavourable circumstances, I should have felt confident of success, in spite of the disparity of numbers. As it was, the contest, which commenced between six and seven o'clock, was maintained nearly eight hours.

When we had proceeded some miles from York, we met the light company of the king's regiment, on its route for Fort George: it retired with us, and covered the retreat, which was effected without molestation from the enemy.

I have the honour to be,

R. H. SHEAFFE,
Major-General.

His Excellency Sir George
Prevost, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing of the troops engaged at York, under the command of Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe, on the 27th of April.

Total.—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, 3 gunners, killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer,

36 rank and file, 1 driver, wounded and prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 gunner, missing.

Terms of the capitulation entered into on the 27th of April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States, under the command of Major-General Dearborn, and Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war; the troops, regular, and militia, to ground their arms immediately on the parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered on the parade.

That all the public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States.

That all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That the papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them.

That such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia, shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, and one deputy adjutant-general, of the militia; nineteen serjeants, four corporals, 204 rank and file; of the field train department, William Dunbar; of the provincial army, one captain,

one lieutenant, two midshipmen, one clerk; one boatswain, fifteen naval artificers; of his majesty's regular troops, one lieutenant, one serjeant-major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier, and three gunners, shall be surrendered prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, dated head-quarters, Kingston, June 1, 1813.

Although, as your lordship will perceive by the report of colonel Baynes, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, the expedition has not been attended with the complete success which was expected from it, I have great satisfaction in informing your lordship, that the courage and patience of the small band of troops employed on this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and privation, have been exceeded only by their intrepid conduct in the field, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly-wooded country, affording constant shelter and strong positions to the enemy; but not a single spot of cleared ground favourable to the operations of disciplined soldiers.

Kingston, May 30, 1813.

Sir;—I have the honour to report to your excellency, that in conformity to an arranged plan of operations with commodore sir James Yeo, the fleet of boats assembled astern of his ship at ten o'clock on the night of the 28th instant with the troops placed under

my command, and led by a gun-boat, under the direction of captain Mulcaster, royal navy, proceeded towards Sackett's harbour, in the order prescribed to the troops, in case the detachment was obliged to march in column, viz. the grenadier company, 100th, with one section of the royal Scots, two companies of the 8th, or king's, four of the 104th, two of the Canadian voltigeurs, two six-pounders, with their gunners, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, were embarked on board a light schooner, which was proposed to be towed, under the direction of officers of the navy, so as to ensure the guns being landed in time, to support the advance of the troops. Although the night was dark, with rain, the boats assembled in the vicinity of Sackett's harbour, by one o'clock, in compact and regular order, and in this position it was intended to remain until the day broke, in the hope of effecting a landing before the enemy could be prepared to line the woods with troops, which surround the coast: but unfortunately a strong current drifted the boats considerably, while the darkness of the night, and ignorance of the coast, prevented them from recovering the proper station, until the day dawned, when the whole pulled for the point of debarkation.

It was my intention to have landed in the cove formed by Horse Island, but on approaching it, we discovered that the enemy were fully prepared by a very heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding woods, which were filled with infantry, supported with a field-piece. I directed the boats to pull round to the other side of

destroyed. Lieut.-colonel Chervett and major Allan of the militia, residents in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms: a statement of those agreed on with major-general Dearborn and commodore Chauncey, is transmitted to your excellency, with returns of the killed and wounded, &c. The accounts of the number of the enemy vary from 1,890 to 3,000. We had about 600, including militia and dock-yard men. The quality of these troops was of so superior a description, and their general disposition so good, that under less unfavourable circumstances, I should have felt confident of success, in spite of the disparity of numbers. As it was, the contest, which commenced between six and seven o'clock, was maintained nearly eight hours.

When we had proceeded some miles from York, we met the light company of the king's regiment, on its route for Fort George: it retired with us, and covered the retreat, which was effected without molestation from the enemy.

I have the honour to be,

R. H. SHEAFFE,
Major-General.

His Excellency Sir George
Prevost, &c.

Return of killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing of the troops engaged at York, under the command of Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe, on the 27th of April.

Total.—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, 3 gunners, killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer,

36 rank and file, 1 driver, wounded and prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 gunner, missing.

Terms of the capitulation entered into on the 27th of April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States, under the command of Major-General Dearborn, and Commodore Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war; the troops, regular, and militia, to ground their arms immediately on the parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered on the parade.

That all the public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States.

That all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That the papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them.

That such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia, shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quartermaster, and one deputy adjutant-general, of the militia; nineteen serjeants, four corporals, 204 rank and file; of the field train department, William Dunbar; of the provincial army, one captain,

one lieutenant, two midshipmen, one clerk; one boatswain, fifteen naval artificers; of his majesty's regular troops, one lieutenant, one serjeant-major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier, and three gunners, shall be surrendered prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

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my command, and led by a gunboat, under the direction of captain Mulcaster, royal navy, proceeded towards Sackett's harbour, in the order prescribed to the troops, in case the detachment was obliged to march in column, viz. the grenadier company, 100th, with one section of the royal Scots, two companies of the 8th, or king's, four of the 104th, two of the Canadian voltigeurs, two six-pounders, with their gunners, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, were embarked on board a light schooner, which was proposed to be towed, under the direction of officers of the navy, so as to ensure the guns being landed in time, to support the advance of the troops. Although the night was dark, with rain, the boats assembled in the vicinity of Sackett's harbour, by one o'clock, in compact and regular order, and in this position it was intended to remain until the day broke, in the hope of effecting a landing before the enemy could be prepared to line the woods with troops, which surround the coast: but unfortunately a strong current drifted the boats considerably, while the darkness of the night, and ignorance of the coast, prevented them from recovering the proper station, until the day dawned, when the whole pulled for the point of debarkation.

It was my intention to have landed in the cove formed by Horse Island, but on approaching it, we discovered that the enemy were fully prepared by a very heavy fire of muzzetry from the surrounding woods, which were filled with infantry, supported with a field-piece. I directed the boats to pull round to the other side of

the islands, where a landing was effected in good order and with little loss, although executed in the face of a corps formed with a field piece in the wood, and under the enfilade of a heavy gun of the enemy's principal battery. The advance was led by the grenadiers of the 100th regiment with undaunted gallantry, which no obstacle could arrest: a narrow causeway, in many places under water, not more than four feet wide, and about four hundred paces in length, which connected the island with the main land, was occupied by the enemy in great force with a six-pounder. It was forced and carried in the most spirited manner, and the gun taken before a second discharge could be made from it: a tumbril with a few rounds of ammunition, was found; but unfortunately the artillerymen were still behind, the schooner not having been able to get up in time; and the troops were exposed to so heavy and galling a fire from a numerous, but almost invisible foe, as to render it impossible to halt for the artillery to come up. At this spot two paths led in opposite directions round the hill. I directed colonel Young of the king's regiment, with half of the detachment, to penetrate by the left, and major Drummond of the 104th, to force the path by the right, which proved to be more open and was less occupied by the enemy. On the left the wood was very thick, and was most obstinately maintained by the enemy.

The gun-boats which had covered our landing, afforded material aid, by firing into the woods; but the American soldier, secure behind a tree, was only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spi-

rited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds—from this observation all firing was directed to cease, and the detachment being formed in as regular order as the nature of the ground would admit, pushed forward through the wood upon the enemy, who, although greatly superior in numbers, and supported by field-pieces, and a heavy fire from their fort, fled with precipitation to their block-house, and fort, abandoning one of their guns. The division under colonel Young was joined in the charge by that under major Drummond, which was executed with such spirit and promptness, that many of the enemy fell in their enclosed barracks, which were set on fire by our troops—at this point the further energies of the troops became unavailing. Their block-house and stockaded battery could not be carried by assault, nor reduced by field-pieces, had we been provided with them: the fire of the gun-boats proved inefficient to attain that end—light and adverse winds continued, and our larger vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the battery to the interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store-houses in the vicinity of the fort.

Seeing no object within our reach to attain that could compensate for the loss we were momentarily sustaining from the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, I directed the troops to take up the position on the crest of the hill we had charged from. From this position we were ordered to re-embark, which was performed at our leisure, and in perfect order, the enemy not presuming to show a

single soldier without the limits of his fortress. Your excellency having been a witness of the zeal and ardent courage of every soldier in the field, it is unnecessary in me to assure your excellency that but one sentiment animated every breast, that of discharging to the utmost of their power their duty to their king and country: but one sentiment of regret and mortification prevailed, on being obliged to quit a beaten enemy, whom a small band of British soldiers had driven before them for three hours, through a country abounding in strong positions of defence, but not offering a single spot of cleared ground favourable for the operations of disciplined troops, without having fully accomplished the duty we were ordered to perform.

The two divisions of the detachment were ably commanded by colonel Young of the king's, and major Drummond of the 104th. The detachment of the king's, under major Evans, nobly sustained the high and established character of that distinguished corps; and captain Burke availed himself of the ample field afforded him in leading the advance, to display the intrepidity of British grenadiers. The detachment of the 104th regiment, under major Moodie, captain McPherson's company of Glengarry light infantry, and two companies of Canadian voltigeurs, commanded by major Hamot, all of them levies of the British provinces of North America, evinced most striking proofs of their loyalty, steadiness, and courage. The detachment of the royal Newfoundland regiment behaved with great gallantry.

Your excellency will lament the

loss of that active and intelligent officer, captain Gray, acting deputy quarter-master general, who fell close to the enemy's work, while reconnoitering it, in the hope to discover some opening to favour an assault.

Commodore sir James Yeo conducted the fleet of boats in the attack, and accompanying the advance of the troops, directed the co-operation of the gun-boats.

I feel most grateful for your excellency's kind consideration, in allowing your aides-de-camp, majors Coore and Fulton, to accompany me in the field; and to these officers for the able assistance they afforded me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNE.

Colonel Glengarry light infantry, commanding.

To his Excellency Lieut.-General.

Sir George Prevost, bart. &c.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in an attack on Sackett's harbour, on the 29th of May.

Total—1 general staff, 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file, killed; 3 majors, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 172 rank and file, 2 gunners, wounded; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded and missing.

*Kingston, Upper Canada,
June 7, 1813.*

My Lord:—I have great satisfaction in reporting to your lordship the result of a gallant affair which took place between the armed vessels of the enemy and our gun-boats, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle au Noix, on the 3rd instant, in the neigh-

bourhood of that post, which terminated in the capture of the vessels *Eagle* and *Growler*, each mounting eleven guns, with four officers and 45 men. This feat was performed under the direction of major Taylor, of the 100th regiment, who held the temporary command at *Isle au Noix* during the absence, on duty, of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, and the detachments were composed of the royal artillery, and 100th regiment.

The following officers are reported to me as having distinguished themselves, viz:—Captain Gordon, of the artillery; lieutenant Williams, ensigns Dawson, Gibbons, and Humphries, of the 100th regiment; and lieutenant Lowe, of the marine.

In the contest, which was maintained for three hours and an half, we had three men wounded; the enemy lost one man killed, and eight wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

Isle au Noix, June 3, 1813.

Sir;—In the absence of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, I have the honour to acquaint you, that one of the enemy's armed vessels was discerned from the garrison at half past four o'clock this morning, when I judged it expedient to order the three gun-boats under weigh, and before they reached the point above the garrison, another vessel appeared in sight, when the gun-boats commenced firing. Observing the vessels to be near enough the shore for musketry, I ordered the crew of two *batteaux* and two row-boats (which

I took with me from the garrison to act according to circumstances) to land on each side the river, and take a position to rake the vessels; the firing was briskly kept up on both sides (the enemy with small arms and grape-shot occasionally): near the close of the action an express came off to me in a canoe, with intelligence, that more armed vessels were approaching, and about 3,000 men from the enemy's lines, by land. On this information, I returned to put the garrison in the best order for their reception, leaving directions with the gun-boats and parties, not to suffer their retreat to be cut off from it; and before I reached the garrison, the enemy's vessels struck their colours, after a well-contested action of three hours and an half. They proved to be the United States armed vessels *Growler* and *Eagle*, burthen from ninety to one hundred tons, and carrying eleven guns each, between them, twelve, eighteen, and sixteen-pounder carronades; completely equipped, under the orders of the senior officer of the *Growler*, captain Sidney Smith, with a complement of fifty men each. They had one man killed and eight wounded; we had only three men wounded, one of them severely, from the enemy's grape-shot on the parties on shore. The alacrity of the garrison, on this occasion, calls forth my warmest approbation; ensigns Dawson, Gibbons, and Humphries, and acting quarter-master Pilkington, and crews, of the 100th (Prince Regent's) regiment, and lieutenant Lowe of the marine department, with three gunners of the artillery to each boat, behaved with the greatest gallantry; and I am par-

ticularly indebted to captain Gordon, of the royal artillery, and lieutenant Williams, with the parties of the 100th regiment on shore, who materially contributed to the surrender of the enemy. The Growler is arrived at the garrison in good order, and apparently a fine vessel, and the boats are employed in getting off the Eagle, which was run aground to prevent her sinking. I have hopes she will be saved, but in the mean time have had her dismantled, her guns and stores brought to the garrison. Ensign Dawson, of the 100th regiment, a most intelligent officer, will have the honour of delivering you this.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE TAYLOR.

Major of the 100th regiment.
Major-general Stoven, commanding at Chambly.

Number of men killed, wounded, and prisoners, on board the United States armed vessels the Growler and Eagle; June 8, 1813.

One killed; 8 severely wounded; 91 prisoners.—Total 100.

Kingston, June 14, 1813.

My Lord;—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the enclosed report from colonel Proctor, which, owing to the temporary possession of York by the enemy, has only just reached me by a circuitous route. I sincerely congratulate your lordship on this additional proof of the steady discipline and valour of his Majesty's forces on the Detroit frontier, and which have enabled them, under the judicious arrangements of their distinguished leader, so successfully to repel the attack of the enemy.

By the last accounts received from colonel Proctor, dated the 4th instant, he was still at Sandwich, waiting for the reinforcements which, had it not been for the late events on the Niagara frontier, would have long ago reached him. I have reason to think they are now on their way to him, and when arrived, he will probably be enabled again to advance against major-general Harrison, who remains strengthening himself in his position at Fort Meigs, where he is watched by a large body of Indians.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE PROCTOR.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Sandwich, May 14.

Sir;—From the circumstances of the war, I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your excellency of the operations and present state in this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the Rapids of the Miam, before the reinforcement and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power; but from the necessary preparations, and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed.

From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the 1st instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of

tenant-colonel, 1 deputy assistant-master-general, 1 brigade-major, 1 staff adjutant.

Royal artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 surgeon, 27 rank and file.

Royal engineers—1 captain.

10th veteran battalion—5.

41st regiment—3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 22 serjeants, 6 drummers and bugles, 374 rank and file.

Royal Newfoundland regiment—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 55 rank and file.

Commissariat—1 deputy assistant commissary general, 1 assistant to ditto, 1 issuer.

Field train—1 clerk of stores, 1 conductor.

Militia—1 major, 12 captains, 11 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 22 serjeants, 406 rank and file.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, major.
Capt. 41st reg. D. A. Q. Mast.-Gen.

Return of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, of the army under the command of Brigadier-general Proctor, at the battle fought at the Miamis, May 5, 1813.

Total—1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 97 rank and file, prisoners.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, major.
Capt. 41st reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

Return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, taken prisoners from the enemy on the 5th of May, 1813, at the battle fought at the Miamis.

United States regulars—1 captain, 21 rank and file.

10th and 13th detached Kentucky militia—2 majors, 1 brigade inspector, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 26 serjeants, 3 drummers, 373 rank and file.

Prisoners since delivered up by the Indians—1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file.—Grand total 467.

N. B. There are a number of prisoners not yet come in, who are in possession of the Indians, but they are bringing them in daily.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, major.
Capt. 41st reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

May 17. Since the above return 28 prisoners have been given up by the Indians.

A. H. McLean, B. M.

*Kingston, Upper Canada,
June 14, 1813.*

My Lord:—I have again the high gratification of having to transmit to your lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th instant, by a division of this army, commanded by colonel Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a brigadier-general in Upper Canada, until his royal highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by colonel Vincent to lieutenant-colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow

my situation on the Miami. Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy.

Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecunorth, and less than twenty chiefs and warriors, a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and, indeed, have not left any thing behind; part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.

The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one; and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men, for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To lieutenant-colonel Warburton, I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my brigade-major, lieutenant McLean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To captain Mockler, royal Newfoundland regiment, who acted as my aide-de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me.

Lieut. Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, assistant engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regi-

ment, from his science in artillery. The royal artillery, in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal, and were well assisted by the royal Newfoundland (under lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under commodore Hall, have performed, have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered.

I have the honour to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at 1,200.

I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded, and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged.

I had taken upon me to give the rank of major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving: any mark of your excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regiment, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR,
Brigadier-gen. commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.
To his Excellency lieutenant-gen.

Sir G. Prevost, bart. &c.

Embarkation return of the western army, commanded by Brigadier-General Proctor, on an expedition to the Miamis.

Amherstburgh, April 23, 1813.
General staff—1 general, 1 lieu-

about seven miles. About half-past eleven, I moved forwards with the fifth company of the 8th (or king's) and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks; lieut.-colonel Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before daylight, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two brigadier-generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, remained in our hands.

Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who, though routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his incumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of 2,000 men, who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without calling your attention to the following officers:—

To lieut.-colonel Harvey, the deputy adjutant-general, my obligations are particularly due. From the first moment the enemy's approach was known, he watched his movements, and afforded me the earliest information. To him, indeed, I am indebted for the suggestion and plan of operations: nothing could be more clear than his arrangements, nor more completely successful in the result. The conduct of major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment, was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprise of the enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 49th, with major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field-pieces, and brought off two six-pounders.

Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the king's regiment, and whilst one-half of that highly distinguished corps supported the 49th regiment, the other part moved to the right and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.

I have also received the greatest assistance from major Glegg, brigade major to the forces, and beg leave to mention the names of captains McDonald and Milnes, your excellency's aides-de-camp, who accompanied me to the attack, and upon all occasions have volunteered their services. I have likewise to acknowledge the assist-

ance of captain Chambers, of the 41st regiment, who had arrived some days before from Amherstburg; and Mr. Brook, paymaster of the 49th, who assisted me as acting aide-de-camp.

To Mr. Hackett, acting staff-surgeon to this army, I feel particularly indebted, for his judicious arrangements, by which the wounded have received every attention, and are most of them likely to be restored to the service.

It would be an act of injustice, were I to omit assuring your excellency, that gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous than during our short service; and I feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring you, that every officer and individual seemed anxious to rival each other in his efforts to support the honour of his majesty's arms, and to maintain the high character of British troops.

I beg leave to refer your excellency, to the enclosed reports, for particulars respecting our loss, which, I regret, has been very severe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT. Brig-gen.

His Excellency, sir Geo.

Prevost, &c.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy near the Head of Lake Ontario, June 6, 1813.

Total.—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 fort-major, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file, missing.

Return of American Prisoners of War, captured near Stony Creek, in the Action of the 6th instant, Burlington Heights, June 7, 1813.

2 brigadier-generals, 1 major, 8 captains, 1 lieutenant, 116 non-commissioned officers and privates.

N.B. Two of the six-pounders were spiked, and left on the ground in consequence of the impossibility of removing them.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, June 15.

Admiralty Office, June 15.

Copy of an inclosure to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. *His Majesty's ship Thames, Ponza Harbour, Feb. 27, 1813.*

Sir;—Agreeable to your directions, I embarked lieutenant Colonel Coffin, and the 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment, on the 16th instant, and arrived off Ponza on the 23rd, the harbour of which is about a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries mounting ten 24 and 18 pounders; and two nine-inch mortars.

Colonel Coffin and myself agreed, that the shortest and surest road to success, was by running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack, until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up, in close order with a fine breeze.

The enemy were prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear: the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides,

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and the Thames was anchored across the mole-head, the Furieuse bringing up a little astern of her.

Colonel Coffin and the troops landed the same instant and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated, and their appearance together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the enclosed capitulation.

I have much pleasure in informing you, that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession; our being hulled three times, and Furieuse twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.

The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services, and I am much indebted to captain Mounsey for the excellent support he gave, and his quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery (which was expected), I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming party as colonel Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as colonel Coffin.

I have much reason to be satisfied with my first lieutenant, Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing, accounts for the smallness of our damage. Captain Mounsey likewise speaks highly of lieutenant Croker, his officers and crew: Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to colonel Coffin; and Mr. Black, of the Furieuse, I entrusted with the charge of the landing.

Enclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c. and I shall send a survey

of the island by the earliest opportunity. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER.
Captain.

Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's, ship Ajax.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, by which the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.]

Supplement to the London Gazette,
June 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, June 5th, 1813.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general right. hon. lord William Cavendish Bentinck, K. B. his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sicily, and commander of his majesty's military forces in the Mediterranean.

Palermo, April 9, 1813.

My lord;—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, a report from lieutenant colonel Robertson commanding at the island of Lissa, stating to me the reduction of the neighbouring islands of Agosta and Curzola, by a detachment of the garrison under his command.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Lieut-Gen.

The Earl of Bathurst, &c.

Lissa, Feb. 23, 1813.

My lord;—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that in consequence of information having been received here, that several

merchant vessels, bound to this island, had been captured by a French privateer, and carried into the island of Lagosta, admiral Freemantle and myself judged it expedient to lose no time in putting an end to a system which was likely to become very detrimental to the prosperity of this island, and to our commercial interests in general. For this purpose I embarked on board his majesty's frigate, Apollo, commanded by capt. Taylor, on the 19th ult. with detachments from this garrison amounting to about 300 men, including artillery, with two six-pounders, two howitzers, and two mountain guns. The troops, together with a detachment of seamen and marines, landed on the island of Lagosta on the 21st, and marched towards the principal work, constructed by the enemy for the defence of the island, from whence the garrison opened a well-directed fire of shot and shells. As the work in question is situated on the summit of a high conical hill, commanding the town, I found it necessary to take up a favourable position, from whence I was enabled to forward the preparations necessary for the reduction of the fort. During this interval, captains May, 35th, and Ronea, Calabrese Free corps, together with Mr. G. Bowen, first-lieutenant of his majesty's ship Apollo, with a party of forty men, succeeded in spiking the guns of one of the enemy's lower batteries, and in destroying a magazine of provisions, both of which were within musket-shot of the fort. On this occasion a French serjeant of artillery and two soldiers were taken prisoners. Mr. Ullark, purser of his majesty's ship

Apollo, volunteered his services on both these occasions. Having received certain intelligence that a detachment of three hundred men, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, had marched from Ragusa to reinforce the garrison of Lagosta and being aware of the great difficulty which would have attended the attempt to get battering-artillery on the only hill which commanded the fort, capt. Taylor and myself were induced to offer favourable conditions to the French commandant, who, after some hesitation, agreed to surrender (together with the garrison consisting of 139 men), on the terms, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose your lordship. I have also the honour to enclose your lordship a return of the enemy's ordnance, ammunition and stores, which fell into our hands. It is particularly gratifying to me to be able to inform your lordship, that during the whole of our operation, the inhabitants gave us the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment, and rendered us the most efficacious assistance.

Finding that the French privateer, together with the prizes, had taken refuge in the island of Capri, captain Taylor and myself immediately proceeded thither. We landed (without delay) the troops under my command, with one hundred and twenty seamen and marines, together with a howitzer and field-piece. Major Slessor, 35th, advanced at day break with the flankers, and got possession of a fortified building on the height, which commands the town within musket-shot. In this operation he was supported by a second party, under the command

of my military secretary, captain Ball, 81st regiment. The enemy opened a sharp fire of musketry from their lines, as also from the windows and doors of the houses, and endeavoured to bring an 18-pounder into one of the towers of the town wall, to bear on our position, which we prevented, by a well-directed fire from the howitzer, 6-pounder, and musketry.

Captain Taylor, in order to accelerate the surrender of the town, undertook to silence the sea-batteries, which he accomplished in the most brilliant and effectual manner, after a continued firing of three hours, during which the Apollo was always within range of grape-shot from the batteries. This point being effected, capt. Taylor and myself judged it expedient to send major Slessor with a flag of truce into the town, proposing that the women and children should be allowed to quit it before we erected our mortar batteries; the enemy availed himself of this opportunity to offer to capitulate on terms which with certain modifications, we agreed to; in consequence of which the garrison, consisting of a lieutenant-colonel, and about 100 men, marched out of the town, which we immediately occupied.

We found, on taking possession of the town, that the French had packed up the church plate and bells of Lagosta and Curzola, for the purpose of sending them to the continent, and capt. Taylor and myself experienced the most heartfelt satisfaction in restoring them to the oppressed inhabitants.

I have the honour to transmit your lordship returns of the ordnance, stores, and ammunition

which we got possession of at Curzola. I have also the honour to enclose your lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation, which were signed at the moment that the expected French corps intended to reinforce the menaced islands appeared on the peninsula of Sabioncello, only a mile distant from the town of Curzola.

To express my approbation of the conduct of captain Taylor throughout the whole of the expedition, I fulfil a duty which is peculiarly grateful to my feelings. He unremittingly aided me with his advice, and promoted very considerably the success of the expedition by his personal exertions on shore with the troops. I have the fullest reason to be satisfied with the support which I experienced from major Slessor, of the 95th, and the whole of the officers. Lieutenant Rains, who had the direction of the artillery, performed the service allotted him with the greatest zeal. The services of lieutenant M'Donald, of the 35th who had the direction of the gunboats which accompanied the expedition, were found of great utility.

I feel great satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that during the whole of this service, which was rather severe, owing to the unusual coldness of the weather, the conduct of the troops was highly praiseworthy, and they were ably supported by the seamen and marines who acted with us on shore. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)

G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut-col.
To his excellency, Lieut-gen,
Lord Wm. Bentinck, &c.

*Supplement to the London Gazette,
of July 3.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, July 4, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received at earl Bathurst's office, in the course of this day and yesterday, addressed to his lordship by field-marshal the marquis of Wellington:

Ainpuñia, June 6, 1813.

My lord:—The troops have continued to advance since I wrote to your lordship on the 31st of last month, and were on the 1st at Zamora, and on the 2nd at Toro. The English hussars, being in the advanced guard, fell in, between Toro and Morales, with a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, which were immediately attacked by the 10th, supported by the 18th and 15th. The enemy were overthrown, and pursued for many miles, and 210 prisoners, with many horses, and two officers, fell into our hands. I enclose col. Grant's report of this gallant affair, which reflects great credit upon major Roberts and the 10th hussars, and upon colonel Grant, under whose direction they acted.

On the same evening Don Julian Sanches surprised the enemy's post at Castronuno, and took two officers and thirty cavalry prisoners, and he drove their posts from the ford at Pollos.

The enemy had destroyed the bridges of Zamora and Toro, and the difficulties in the passage of the Esla, had retarded the movement of our rear, while the enemy had concentrated their force to a considerable amount between Torrelabaton and Tordesillas. I therefore halted on the 3rd at Toro, in

order to bring the light division and the troops under the command of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, across the Douro, by the bridge of the town, and to close up the rear, and bring the Gallician army to join our left. We moved again on the 4th.

The enemy had commenced collecting their troops towards the Douro, when they found that we passed Ciudad Rodrigo; and they crossed the Douro at Tordesillas on the 1st and 2nd. The troops at Madrid and the detachments on the Tagus broke up on the 27th, and crossed the Douro at the Ponte de Douro on the 3rd, and Valladolid was entirely evacuated on the 4th.

The enemy left considerable magazines of grain at Arevale, and some ammunition at Valladolid, and Zamora.

The enemy have passed the Carrion, and are apparently on their retreat towards Burgos.

I have received no accounts from Alicant since I addressed your lordship last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

[Enclosure in the preceding Dispatch.]

Morales, June 2, 1813.

My lord:—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on approaching Morales this morning, with the hussar brigade, the French cavalry appeared in considerable force near that place.

The 10th royal hussars were immediately brought forward, under the orders of major Roberts, who attacked the advanced squadrons of the enemy in the most gallant manner: their front line made a determined resistance, but

bourhood of that post, which terminated in the capture of the vessels *Eagle* and *Growler*, each mounting eleven guns, with four officers and 45 men. This feat was performed under the direction of major Taylor, of the 100th regiment, who held the temporary command at *Isle au Noix* during the absence, on duty, of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton; and the detachments were composed of the royal artillery, and 100th regiment.

The following officers are reported to me as having distinguished themselves, viz:—Captain Gordon, of the artillery; lieutenant Williams, ensigns Dawson, Gibbon, and Humphries, of the 100th regiment; and lieutenant Lowe, of the marine.

In the contest, which was maintained for three hours and an half, we had three men wounded; the enemy lost one man killed, and eight wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.
Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

Isle au Noix, June 3, 1813.

Sir;—In the absence of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, I have the honour to acquaint you, that one of the enemy's armed vessels was discerned from the garrison at half past four o'clock this morning, when I judged it expedient to order the three gun-boats under weigh, and before they reached the point above the garrison, another vessel appeared in sight, when the gun-boats commenced firing. Observing the vessels to be near enough the shore for musketry, I ordered the crew of two *batteaux* and two row-boats (which

I took with me from the garrison to act according to circumstances) to land on each side the river, and take a position to rake the vessels; the firing was briskly kept up on both sides (the enemy with small arms and grape-shot occasionally): near the close of the action an express came off to me in a canoe, with intelligence, that more armed vessels were approaching, and about 3,000 men from the enemy's lines, by land. On this information, I returned to put the garrison in the best order for their reception, leaving directions with the gun-boats and parties, not to suffer their retreat to be cut off from it; and before I reached the garrison, the enemy's vessels struck their colours, after a well-contested action of three hours and an half. They proved to be the United States armed vessels *Growler* and *Eagle*, burthen from ninety to one hundred tons, and carrying eleven guns each, between them, twelve, eighteen, and sixteen-pounder caronades; completely equipped, under the orders of the senior officer of the *Growler*, captain Sidney Smith, with a complement of fifty men each. They had one man killed and eight wounded; we had only three men wounded, one of them severely, from the enemy's grape-shot on the parties on shore. The alacrity of the garrison, on this occasion, calls forth my warmest approbation; ensigns Dawson, Gibbons, and Humphries, and acting quarter-master Pilkington, and crews, of the 100th (Prince Regent's) regiment, and lieutenant Lowe of the marine department, with three gunners of the artillery to each boat, behaved with the greatest gallantry; and I am par-

ticularly indebted to captain Gordon, of the royal artillery, and lieutenant Williams, with the parties of the 100th regiment on shore, who materially contributed to the surrender of the enemy. The Growler is arrived at the garrison in good order, and apparently a fine vessel, and the boats are employed in getting off the Eagle, which was run aground to prevent her sinking. I have hopes she will be saved, but in the mean time have had her dismantled, her guns and stores brought to the garrison. Ensign Dawson, of the 100th regiment, a most intelligent officer, will have the honour of delivering you this.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE TAYLOR.

Major of the 100th regiment.

Major-general Stoven, commanding at Chambly.

Number of men killed, wounded, and prisoners, on board the United States armed vessels the Growler and Eagle; June 8, 1813.

One killed; 8 severely wounded; 91 prisoners.—Total 100.

Kingston, June 14, 1813.

My Lord:—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the enclosed report from colonel Proctor, which, owing to the temporary possession of York by the enemy, has only just reached me by a circuitous route. I sincerely congratulate your lordship on this additional proof of the steady discipline and valour of his Majesty's forces on the Detroit frontier, and which have enabled them, under the judicious arrangements of their distinguished leader, so successfully to repel the attack of the enemy.

By the last accounts received from colonel Proctor, dated the 4th instant, he was still at Sandwich, waiting for the reinforcements which, had it not been for the late events on the Niagara frontier, would have long ago reached him. I have reason to think they are now on their way to him, and when arrived, he will probably be enabled again to advance against major-general Harrison, who remains strengthening himself in his position at Fort Meigs, where he is watched by a large body of Indians.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE PROCTOR.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Sandwich, May 14.

Sir:—From the circumstances of the war, I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your excellency of the operations and present state in this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the Rapids of the Miam, before the reinforcement and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power; but from the necessary preparations, and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed.

From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the 1st instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of

the river, twelve miles from the enemy, that our batteries could be opened.

The enemy, who occupied several acres of commanding ground, strongly defended by block-houses, and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach, so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of captain Dixon, of the royal engineers, of whose ability and unwearied zeal, shown particularly on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly.

Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of the enemy, aided by a sally of most of their garrison, made on the morning of the 5th instant, by a reinforcement which descended the river, a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps, Dudley's and Roswell's, amounting to 1,300 men, under the command of brigadier-general Green Clay. The attack was very sudden, and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in possession of our batteries, and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and, except the body of those who sallied from the fort, must have been mostly killed or taken.

In this decisive affair, the officers and men of the 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the

corps. Where all deserve praise, it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old officer, who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men. Besides my obligations to captain Chambers for his unwearied exertions preparatory to, and on the expedition, as deputy assistant quarter-master-general, I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet; a service in which he was well supported by lieuts. Bullock and Clements of the 41st, and lieut. Le Breton of the royal Newfoundland regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian chiefs and warriors, contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in possession of the Indians. I have sent off, agreeable to agreement, nearly 500 prisoners to the river Huron, near Sandusky.

I have proposed an exchange, which is referred to the American government.

I could not ascertain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action, and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between 1,000 and 1,200 men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers, and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had, at this critical juncture, to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore.

I had not the option of retaining

my situation on the Miami. Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy.

Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecunorth, and less than twenty chiefs and warriors, a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and, indeed, have not left any thing behind; part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.

The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one; and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men, for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To lieutenant-colonel Warburton, I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my brigade-major, lieutenant McLean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To captain Mockler, royal Newfoundland regiment, who acted as my aide-de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me.

Lieut. Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, assistant engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regi-

ment, from his science in artillery. The royal artillery, in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal, and were well assisted by the royal Newfoundland (under lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under commodore Hall, have performed, have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered.

I have the honour to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at 1,200.

I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded, and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged.

I had taken upon me to give the rank of major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving: any mark of your excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regiment, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR.

Brigadier-gen. commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To his Excellency lieutenant-gen.

Sir G. Prevost, bart. &c.

Embarkation return of the western army, commanded by Brigadier-General Proctor, on an expedition to the Miamis.

Amherstburgh, April 23, 1813.

General staff—1 general, 1 lieu-

luman under the earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3rd division, under lieutenant-general sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the earl of Dalhousie. These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order towards Vittoria. Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground. In the mean time, lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and general Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilbao. He had besides with him the Spanish division under colonel Longa; and general Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support lieutenant-general sir T. Graham, if his support had been required. The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry

advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilbao, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Major. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as *têtes-de-pont* to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier general Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and colonel Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by major-general Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of major-general Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops. Lieutenant-general sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th *caçadores* particularly distinguished themselves. Col. Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor. As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Major was most gallantly stormed and carried by brigadier-general Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon. The lieutenant-general then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the first division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of capt. Dubourdieu's brigade, and capt. Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was

carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by general Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry. During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarro Major, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of major-general Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria. The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark. The movement of the troops under lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pamplona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruney and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only. The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the south and of

the centre, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the north. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilbao; and general Clausel, who commands the army of the north, was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by general Topin, and general Vandermassen's division of the army of the north. The 6th division of the allied army, under major-general the hon. Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores. I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the general officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of general Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of lieutenant-general the hon. W. Stewart and the comde d'Amante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the hon. lieutenant-colonel O'Callaghan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of lieutenant-col. Brooke, of the adjutant-general's department, and lieutenant-col. the hon. Alexander Abercromby, of the quarter-master-general's department. It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie, sir Thomas Picton, sir Lowry Cole, and major-general Charles Baron

Alten. These troops advanced in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3rd and 4th divisions, under the command of brigadier-general Power and colonel Stubbs, led the march with a steadiness and gallantry never before surpassed on any occasion. Major-general the honourable C. Colville's brigade of the 3rd division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed; which it drove in, supported by general Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by col. Grant, of the 82nd. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves. Major-general Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct. Lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from colonel Delancey, deputy quarter-master-general, and from lieutenant-col. Bouverie, of the adjutant-general's department, and from the officers of his personal staff, and from the honourable lieutenant-colonel Upton, assistant quarter-master-general, and major Hope, assistant adjutant, with the 1st division; and major-gen. Oswald reports the same of lieutenant-colonel Berkley, of the adjutant-general's department, and lieutenant-colonel Gomm, of the quarter-master-general's department. I am particularly indebted to lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, and lieutenant-gen. sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have

respectively conducted the service intrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to marshal sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations. I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of gen. Giron, who commands the Galician army, who made a forced march from Orduna, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support lieutenant-gen. sir Thomas Graham. I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your lordship to the conduct of the quarter-master-general, major-general George Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to lord Aylmer, the deputy adjutant-general, and to the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments respectively, and to lieutenant-col. lord Fitzroy Somerset, lieutenant-col. Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff, and to lieutenant-col. sir R. Fletcher, and the officers of the royal engineers. Col. his serene highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my aide-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence. Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the inspector-general, Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations;

and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miguel de Alava, and of the brigadier-general Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me. The artillery was most judiciously placed by lieut.-col. Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps. The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged, but the general officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy after they had been driven through Vittoria. I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, captain Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and marshal Jourdan's baton, of a marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st instant.

Abstract of loss from June 12 to 21.

British—2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

Portuguese—3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

On the 21st.

Total British loss.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 92 horses killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Total Portuguese loss.—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file wounded.

Total Spanish loss.—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file wounded.

Grand total.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses wounded.

N. B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) AYLMER,
Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

Return of ordnance, carriages, and ammunition, captured from the enemy in the action of the 21st of June, 1813.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

Brass ordnance on travelling carriages.

28 twelve-pounder guns, 43 eight-pounder guns, 43 four-pounder guns, 3 eight-inch howitzers, 20 six-inch howitzers, 3 four and 2 five-inch howitzers, 2 six-inch mortars.—Total 151.

Caissons—56 twelve-pounder guns, 76 eight-pounder guns, 68 four-pounder guns, 7 eight-inch howitzers, 54 six-inch howitzers, 5 four and 2 five-inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.—Total 415.

Rounds of ammunition—1916 twelve-pounder guns, 5424 eight-pounder guns, 3434 four-pounder guns, 97 eight-inch howitzers, 3858 six-inch howitzers.—Total 14,249.

1,973,400 musketball cartridges, 40,668lb. of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge waggons.

R. D. HENEGAN,

Commissary Royal Artillery.

A. DICKSON,

Lieut.-Col. commanding Artillery.

Irunzun, June 24.

My lord;—The departure of captain Freemantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads; and this day the advanced guard, consisting of major-general Victor Baron

Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3rd battalions of the 95th regiment, and major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore, with one howitzer only. General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the army of the north, and one division of the army of Portugal, which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 23rd, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived, under the command of major-gen. the hon. E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro. It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France. I have detached general Giron with the Galician army in pursuit of the convoy which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

I have the honour to be. &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

London Gazette Extraordinary, July 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received at earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his lordship by field-marshal the marquis of Wellington.

Ostiz, July 3.

General Clausel having retired towards Logrono, after finding our troops at Vittoria, on the 22nd of

June, and having ascertained the result of the action of the 21st, still remained in the neighbourhood of Logrono on the 24th, and till late on the 25th, and had not marched for Tudela, as I had been informed, when I wrote my dispatch of the 24th ult.; I conceived, therefore, that there was some prospect of intercepting his retreat; and after sending the light troops towards Roncesvalles in pursuit of the army under Joseph Buonaparte, I moved the light, 4th, 3rd, and 7th divisions, and colonel Grant's and major-general Ponsonby's brigades of cavalry, towards Tudela, and the 5th and 6th divisions, and the household and general D'Orban's cavalry, from Vittoria to Salvatierra, towards Logrono, in hopes that I should be able to intercept general Clausel. He, however, made some extraordinary forced marches followed by general Mina with his own cavalry, and the regiment of Spanish cavalry under the command of Don Julian Sanchez, and arrived at Tudela on the evening of the 27th. He there crossed the Ebro, but the Alcade having informed him that we were upon the road, he immediately recrossed, and marched towards Zaragossa, where I understand from general Mina, he has since arrived.

General Mina is still following the enemy, and he has taken from him two pieces of cannon, and some stores in Tudela, and 200 prisoners. Lieut.-general Clinton has also taken possession of five guns, which the enemy left at Logrono. In the mean time the troops under the command of lieutenant-general sir R. Hill have kept the blockade of Pamplona,

and have moved through the mountains to the head of the Bidassoa, the enemy having entirely retired into France on that side.

I enclose the report which I have received from Lieut.-general sir T. Graham, of his actions with the enemy on the 24th and 25th of June, which appear to have been more serious than I had imagined, when I addressed your lordship on the 26th ult.

General Eoy had with him the garrison of Bilbao, and those of Mendragon and Tolosa, besides his division of the army of Portugal, and his force was considerable. It gives me great satisfaction to see that the Spanish and Portuguese troops mentioned by sir T. Graham have conducted themselves so well.

The lieutenant-general has continued to push on the enemy by the high road; and has dislodged them from all the strong positions which they had taken; and yesterday a brigade of the army of Galicia, under the command of general Castanos, attacked and drove the enemy across the Bidassoa, by the bridge of Irud. The enemy still maintained a post in a strong stone block-house, which served as a head to the bridge, and some troops in some loopholed houses on the right of the Bidassoa: but general Giron having sent for some Spanish artillery, and captain Dubourdieu's brigade of nine-pounders having been sent to their support, the fire of these guns obliged the enemy to evacuate, and they blew up the block-house, and burnt the bridge.

Sir Thomas Graham reports, that in all these affairs the Spanish troops have behaved remarkably

well. The garrison at Passages, consisting of 150 men, surrendered on the 30th, to the troops under colonel Longa.

The enemy, on seeing some of our ships off Deba, evacuated the town and fort of Guetaria on the 1st instant, and the garrison went, by sea, to St. Sebastian. This place is blockaded by land, by a detachment of Spanish troops.

They have likewise evacuated Castro, and the garrison have gone by sea to Santona.

In my former reports, I have made your lordship acquainted with the progress of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under general the Conde de Abisbal, to join the army, and he arrived at Burgos on the 25th and 26th ultimo.

When the enemy retired across the Ebro, previous to the battle of Vittoria, they left a garrison of about 700 men in the castle of Pancorbo, by which they commanded, and rendered it impossible for us to use, the great communication from Vittoria to Burgos; I therefore, requested the conde del Abisbal, on his march to Miranda, to make himself master of the town, and lower works, and to blockade the place as closely as he could. I have not received the report of his first operations, but I understand he carried the town and lower fort by assault on the 28th; and I have now the pleasure to enclose his report of the final success of his operation, and the copy of the capitulation, by which the garrison have surrendered.

The decision and dispatch with which this place has been subdued are highly creditable to the conde del Abisbal, and the officers and troops under his command.

I am concerned to inform your lordship, that lieutenant-general sir J. Murray raised the siege of Tarragona, I cannot say on what day, and embarked his troops. A great proportion of the artillery and stores were left in the batteries. It appears that marshal Suchet, with a considerable body of troops, had moved from Valencia by Tortosa, and general Maurice Mathieu, with another corps, from the neighbourhood of Barcelona, for the purpose of impeding sir John Murray's operations, which he did not think himself sufficiently strong to continue. I have not yet received from sir J. Murray the detailed account of these transactions; lieutenant-general lord William Bentinck, however, who had joined and had taken the command of the army at the Col de Balaguer, on the 17th, had brought it back to Alicant, where he arrived himself on the 23rd, and was proceeding to carry into execution my instructions.

When marshal Suchet marched into Catalonia, the Duke del Parque had advanced, and established his head-quarters at San Felipe de Xativa, and his troops on the Xucar, where he still was on the 24th.

Tolosa, June 26, 1813:

My lord;—It was so late on the 23rd, when I received the order to march by the Puerto St. Adrian to Villa Franca, and the weather and the road were so extremely bad that but a small part of the column could get over the mountain that day; and it was not till late on the 24th, that I could move from Segura on Villa Franca, with major-general Anson's brigade of light dragoons, the light battalions of

the King's German Legion, and the two Portuguese brigades, the rest of the troops not being yet come up.

The rear of the enemy's column was then just passing on the great road from Villa Real to Villa Franca, and he occupied in considerable force some very strong ground on the right of the great road, and of the river Oria, in front of the village of Olaverria, and about a mile and an half from Villa Franca.

Major-general Bradford's brigade marched by Olaverria, and was employed to dislodge the enemy on the right, while the remainder of the troops advanced by the Chaussée, defended by the enemy's tirailleurs on the heights, and a strong body at the village of Veasayn.

As the enemy reinforced the troops on the left, it became necessary to push on by the Chaussée, which was done by the light battalion under col. Halkett, assisted and flanked by some companies of major-gen. Pack's Portuguese brigade; and this service was performed, in the most gallant style, by these brave troops, who drove the enemy from the village of Veasayn. The enemy having troops ready-posted on the succession of strong heights on each side of the deep valley, at the bottom of which the road runs, a considerable time became necessary to turn his flanks, during which he evacuated Villa Franca without further dispute.

The Portuguese brigades on the right and left of the valley, pushed on their advance to Yehasurido, and the troops assembled at Villa Franca. Here likewise the head of gen. Giron's corps, and all col.

Longa's, arrived in the course of the evening.

The next morning (the 25th) the enemy evacuated Celequia; and as he had taken up a very strong position between that and Toloso, covering the Pampeluna road, the Spanish corps of gen. Longa was marched by Alzo towards Lizarga, to turn his left, while lieutenant-gen. Mendizabel was requested to dispatch some battalions from Aspeytia to turn his right, appuyed on a high mountain, with an inaccessible ravine in front.

The enemy was driven from the summit of an important hill, lying between the Pampeluna and Victoria roads, by a very skilful attack of lieutenant-col. Williams, with two companies of the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and three of the 4th Cazadores, belonging to gen. Pack's brigade. The conduct of lieutenant. Queiros, and of ensign Vancelles, of the 4th Cazadores, was distinguished on this occasion. The latter officer lost an eye by a musket-shot.

This hill was immediately occupied by major-gen. Bradford's brigade, supported by the three line battalions of the King's German Legion. The rest of the day was chiefly spent in skirmishing with the enemy's tirailleurs, to give time for the Spanish corps arriving at their destination.

A general attack began between six and seven in the evening. Two guns of capt. Ramsay's troop, and two nine-pounders of capt. Dubourdieu's, under an escort of capt. Childer's troop of 16th light dragoons, and of the advance of col. Halkett's light battalions, were brought rapidly forward on the

Chaussée, and fired with effect against several formed bodies of the enemy in the plain near the town; while the column, consisting of German light battalions, the brigade of guards, and a Spanish division of general Giron's, continued to advance by the Chaussée.

Two Spanish battalions, and one Portuguese, forming a separate column on the left of the Chaussée, passed quickly on the left of the town.

General Bradford and the line battalions of the Germans driving in the enemy on their front, by the Pampeluna road, and colonel Longa from the side of the mountains still more on the right, turning and forcing from very strong positions, all the posted bodies of the enemy on the right of the town.

Still the enemy held possession of the town, which was much more capable of defence than had been represented.

The Vittoria gate was barricaded, and also the Pampeluna gate on the bridge; and both were flanked by convents and other large buildings occupied by the enemy, and the town was no where open. A nine-pounder was therefore brought up under cover of the fire of the light battalion, close to the gate, which was thus burst open.

It was now dark, and it was impossible to distinguish the troops of the different nations engaged, which gave the enemy, now flying from every point, an opportunity of escaping with much less loss than he must have suffered, had we had day-light.

The conduct of all the troops concerned in this attack was highly

creditable, that of the line battalions on the Pampeluna road, and of the light battalions at the Vittoria gate, was such as was to be expected from these distinguished corps; and the column of the left did equal honour to the Spanish and Portuguese arms.

Colonel Longa's corps, after a repetition of long and severe marches, undertook and executed, with the greatest spirit, the fatiguing duty of this day, and behaved in the most gallant manner. The battalions sent from Arpeyton by lieutenant-general Mendizabel repulsed, with great steadiness, an attack of the enemy, and afterwards pursued him down from the mountains, taking a good many prisoners.

I have not got the return, but I believe about two hundred prisoners were taken by the two Spanish corps, and many wounded men were left here. The enemy's loss in killed, too, must have been considerable.

This place has, besides the defences at the gates, new towers to flank the exterior wall, and a strong wood block-house in the square, which shows the importance the enemy attached to its occupation.

It would be unjust to the troops employed in this assault, not to mention their exemplary conduct when in possession; there was no excess committed. The German legion and colonel Longa's corps passed on, and formed immediately beyond the town.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British and Portuguese in these two days, which, considering the nature of the service, could not

have been expected to be less than considerable.

The Spaniards lost several officers and wounded yesterday, but I have not any return of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM,
Lieut.-General.

The Marquis of Wellington, &c.

*Santa Marta de Cubo,
July 1, 1813.*

Sir;—On the 29th of June last, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the general-in-chief of the national armies, that the Cacadores and grenadiers of the first brigade of the first division of this army had assaulted and taken the fort of Santa de Pancorbo. I have now the satisfaction of acquainting you, that at eight o'clock this morning, the castle of Santa Engracia, or principal fort of Pancorbo, surrendered by capitulation. The garrison consisted of 650 men; they had provisions for several days, no very great quantity of water, and that not of a good quality. There were found in the castle twenty pieces of cannon, of a calibre from 16 to 4 pounds, many gun-carriages, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition for a regular defence. The garrison surrendered under the enclosed articles of capitulation, and will march to-morrow morning for Burgos.

From the 28th, the day on which the fort of Santa Marta was taken, I had posted the sharp-shooters in the vicinity of the walls of the fort, and, by blockading it most vigorously, I cut off all communication with the spring fountains which they provided themselves with water. The different detachments employ-

ed upon this service performed their duty with a steadiness and valour deserving every praise; and the enemy could no longer procure their water without imminent risk. Taking advantage of this circumstance, I ordered several numerous detachments to establish themselves as near the wall as possible, and out of the range of the enemy's guns. A quantity of ladders, and other necessary implements, were procured, for attacking the castle; but being anxious to adopt every necessary step for economizing the lives of my men, I hinted a second time to the governor to surrender, which he consented to accede to, under condition of being carried back to France with his garrison; but he yielded at last, upon my refusing to admit this condition, and threatening to take the place by storm. The successful result of this business is not a little owing to the intelligence and judgment which my aide-de-camp, lieutenant-colonel José Maria Reyna displayed during the course of his conferences with the governor. The result of the lieutenant-colonel's negotiation has proved of no little advantage to us.

During the space of 24 hours, a battery for six pieces had been constructed on the summit of the hill, by the indefatigable exertions of the sappers of the army (and several peasants), under the direction of the commandant-general of the engineers, marshal de Campo Don Manuel Japiao; and six pieces of cannon, which had been collected by the colonel, major-general of the artillery, Don Matias Ferraz, were got upon the hill with the greatest activity, under the direction of the colonel, who

was ably assisted by the lieutenant colonel of artillery, Don Jozé Jara-bia, and the serjeant-major, Don Bartolomo Gutierrez, and other subaltern officers. Eight hours after the battery was commenced, the guns began to open upon the enemy, and besides causing him considerable loss, impressed him with sufficient respect for us.

I cannot but call the attention of the general-in-chief of the national armies to the valour and activity displayed upon this occasion by brigadier-general Don Jozé Latorre, commanding the 1st brigade of infantry; by the chief of the staff of the army, colonel Don Miguel Desmaysieres, who scarcely took one moment's rest during the siege, which lasted three days, and to the good conduct of the officers of the staff who were placed under his orders, and that of the commander and officers of the infantry and cavalry which composed the besieging corps.

I must also notice the meritorious conduct of my aides-de-camp lieutenant-colonels Don Jozé de Ruiz, Don Jozé Maria Reyna, Don Victor Vinader, and lieutenant Don Benito Diaz, and of my military secretary Don Jozé Serfate and Salagar, who carried my orders, on several occasions, to the very walls of the enemy's fort, heedless of the latter's fire. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from his guns, &c. but the loss which he occasioned us has been very inconsiderable. The enemy's surrendering the place created great regret among the troops, who had consented to take it by assault, and they only console themselves with the hope of there being some more places to conquer. I have put a small garrison into

the fort of Pancorbo, and shall supply it immediately with provisions and water; but I shall not make any addition to the works, without knowing first the intentions of the general-in-chief relative to the demolition or preservation of this place.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) EL CONDE DE ABISBAL.
To Don Louis de Wimpffen, &c.

[Here follows the capitulation of the Fort Santa Engracia de Pancorbo, by which the garrison are made prisoners of war, and are allowed the honours of war; the officers to retain their swords, horses, and baggage; and the serjeants and soldiers their effects, and be furnished with means of transport, and to be exchanged by the first cartel that takes place, and they will for that purpose be removed to as small a distance as possible.]

Extract of a letter from the marquis of Wellington, dated Ostiz, July 3.

I have reported, in my dispatch of this day, that lieutenant-general sir John Murray had raised the siege of Tarragona, and had embarked, leaving behind him a portion of his artillery. On this transaction, I do not think myself sufficiently informed to be able to write more.

I enclose copies of the letters which I have received relating to Tarragona.

Camp before Tarragona, June 9.

My Lord;—In my letter of May the 28th, I had the honour to inform your lordship, that, in obedience to your lordship's instructions, the British army was then

embarking. On the 31st we sailed, and anchored to the eastward of Salon point, on the evening of the 2nd inst. On the 3rd the army disembarked, and I invested Tarragona.

Previous to coming to an anchor, I detached lieutenant-colonel Prevost's brigade, under convoy of the Brune, to attack the fort of St. Philippe; and in the night, general Copons, at my request, detached a brigade of infantry to co-operate. The brigade of col. Prevost consists of the 2nd, 67th, and the battalion of Roll Dillon; and to these was subsequently joined the brigade of Spanish troops commanded by col. Lander. The fort has been taken, and I have the honour to enclose colonel Prevost's report to me, with the returns which he has sent.

This capture, in the present situation of our affairs, is of great importance, as it blocks up the nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa to Tarragona.

Admiral Hallowell, with that alacrity and zeal for which he is much distinguished, sent captain Adam, in the *Invincible*, to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and added the *Thames*, capt. Peyton; *Volcano*, captain Carrol; *Strombolo*, captain Stoddart; *Brune*, captain Badcock. Lieutenant-col. Prevost speaks highly of the exertions of those officers and their men, and I know how valuable and important their services were found to be. The troops of both nations bore their fatigue and performed their duty with the greatest alacrity and spirit, and deserve every commendation. The lieutenant-colonel has, in a former dispatch, particularly noticed the gallantry and

good conduct of ensign Nelson, of the 67th, and ensign John Dermot, of Roll Dillon's battalion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen.
His Excellency the Marquis
of Wellington.

P. S. I have omitted to say, that captain Carrol's services were particularly meritorious; and lieutenant Corbyn, of the *Invincible*, who commanded a battery manned by seamen, kept up a well-directed and heavy fire. The importance of this acquisition, and the rapidity with which the fort has been taken, make it quite unnecessary for me to say how much I approve of the conduct of lieutenant-colonel Prevost and of captain Adam.

[Here follows a letter from colonel Prevost relative to the capture of Col de Balaguer.]

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the allied troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, 67th regiment, at the taking of Fort St. Philippe, from the 3rd to the 7th of June.

Camp under Fort St. Philippe, June 8.

Total—1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.

*His Majesty's Ship Malta,
June 14, 1813.*

My Lord;—Admiral Hallowell has just decided on sending a ship to Alicant, and I have merely time to state to your lordship, and I do so with great regret, that I have been under the necessity of raising the siege of Tarragona, and embarking the army under my com-

mand. In my private letter of the 7th instant, I mentioned to your lordship the reports of the assemblage of the French forces at Barcelona, and that marshal Suchet was likewise in march from Valencia; and stated it as my opinion, that should these reports be confirmed, the object your lordship had in view could not be accomplished. Unfortunately these rumours proved true, and reluctantly I resolved upon raising the siege and embarking the army, as the only means of avoiding a general action, which must have been fought under every disadvantage. I cannot at this moment refer to dates, but it is sufficient for the present to state, that the French force at Barcelona was never rated to me at less than 8,000, and that previous to their march it would amount to 10,000, with 14 pieces of artillery. I have, however, no account that it ever exceeded eight, and that is the number on which my calculation was formed. This force, upon the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, marched out from Barcelona, and entered Villa Franca, at four o'clock in the evening of the 11th, from whence it was reported to me to march at 12 o'clock at night for Vendrells, distant only 18 or 20 miles from Tarragona by the great road, and a few miles further by another road, by which cannon can easily pass. On the 9th or 10th the arrival of marshal Suchet at Valencia was made known to me; his exact force was never perfectly ascertained, but from the intelligence received from Valencia, he marched from thence with 9,000 men, and certainly in the rear of that place had the power of draw-

ing great reinforcements to his army.

To these corps must be added, a body of 1,000 men, which had previously arrived at Tortosa, and another corps, independent of the garrison of 2,500 men, who had arrived at Lerida. These corps, which I am sure I do not exaggerate, amount to 30,500 men, with which, in four or five days, marshal Suchet could attack the allied army, if he thought proper; or avoid an action, if he wished still more to reinforce his army. Your lordship, on the other hand, will observe, that I could scarcely bring into the field 12,000 men, and that the army of Catalonia was stated to me at 8,500, making 20,500, of which two British, and two Spanish divisions were at the Cal de Balaguer, and could not be withdrawn; and I could not leave less than 2,500 to cover the artillery and stores, and to contain the garrison of Tarragona. The two corps, at the least, would amount to upwards of 4,500 men, leaving me 16,000 men to meet the best French troops in Spain, amounting to upwards of 20,000.

I am sure there is nobody more willing to give full credit to the gallantry of the Spanish troops than I am, but your lordship well knows that they are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement; and of troops of this description I had about 13,000 men; unless, therefore, I could place them in position, which, as the French had the option of fighting when and where they pleased, it was impossible I could place any reliance upon them.

My British and German troops amounted only to 4,500. Perhaps your lordship may be of opinion, that under these circumstances, I ought to have risked an action, had no other unfavourable objections existed; but when your lordship is informed, that I had no possibility of retreat if unsuccessful,—that there would have been no hopes of embarkation if followed,—and that the army must have been unavoidably lost, if beat,—I venture to hope that your lordship will think, however much it is to be regretted, that I have adopted the only means of maintaining entire, or indeed of saving, an army on which so much depends. I feel the greater confidence in this hope, on reverting to the 13th paragraph of your lordship's general instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

I am fully aware there are many circumstances which may require further information, and upon all parts I shall be happy to give every explanation in my power. Your lordship perhaps may be of opinion that the place should have been taken; but as it was far too strong to storm, I believe it not only to have been impossible, but that we should not have taken it in eight or ten days: my only regret is, that I continued the siege so long. Induced by the hopes of the reinforcements I expected, I continued it to the last moment, and fortunately the weather proving favourable, the troops were embarked without molestation. On this favourable circumstance I could not depend for another day, and therefore, having taken my part, I immediately put it in execution, and I regret to say, that I was in consequence, obliged to leave the guns

in the most advanced batteries. Had I remained another day, they might have been brought off; but this risk I would not run, when the existence of the army was at stake, not only from unfavourable weather, but from the appearance of an enemy, in whose presence I could not have embarked perhaps at all, certainly not without suffering a great loss, and without the possibility of deriving any advantage.

I have only further at this time to add, should blame be attached to the failure of the expedition, no share of it can fall on admiral Hallowell, who conducted the naval branch of it. From that distinguished officer I have met with every assistance and co-operation in his power; and I think it only justice to him to state, that it was his opinion that the cannon in the batteries might have been saved by remaining till the night, and that they then could have been brought off. This, however, was a risk I did not wish to run for so trifling an object, and preferred losing them to the chance of the embarkation being opposed, and of an eventual much more serious loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. MURRAY,
Lieut.-General.

To the Marquis of Wellington,
K. G. &c.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, July 29.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut.-general sir G. Prevost, by earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state:—

*Kingslon, Upper Canada,
June 3, 1813.*

My Lord ;—I have the honour of acquainting your lordship, that, on the 27th ult. the enemy succeeded in effecting a landing, about two miles from Fort George, under the cover of the fire of their flotilla and batteries, with a force so very far superior to any which we could bring against them, that notwithstanding the most determined and gallant opposition on the part of his Majesty's troops, under the command of colonel Vincent, he was unable to maintain his position on that frontier, and obliged, after falling back upon Queen's-town, to retire with the whole of his army, which he had collected from Chip-pawa and Fort Erie, to the head of the lake. By the report of colonel Vincent, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, your lordship will find, that this part of the frontier was not abandoned until every possible exertion had been made to retain it, and until the forts and batteries had been rendered, at least for a time, an useless acquisition to the enemy, by their destruction, and that of the ammunition, which could not be carried away.

I have great satisfaction in stating to your lordship, that, notwithstanding the unequal contest which was so long and so gallantly supported by a handful of his Majesty's troops against an overwhelming force, the army has not been very considerably weakened by the loss they have sustained ; and that they were enabled to retire without molestation from the enemy, to a position at the head of Lake Ontario, where colonel Vincent will endeavour to make a stand until I shall have it in my power to rein-

force him, or until circumstances shall oblige him further to fall back. Conceiving that the appearance of the fleet under commodore sir James Yeo off the position occupied by colonel Vincent might give additional consequence to his troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th regiment, consisting of about 200 men, with which, and a supply of clothing, ammunition, and provisions, the fleet sailed this morning.

The enemy's flotilla were seen yesterday returning to Sackett's harbour, to which place they had, without doubt, been recalled by the attack upon it. I last night received a confirmation of this fact from a flag of truce, which had been sent over with one of our wounded officers, from whom I learn, that their fleet is in port, and that the whole of the naval stores collected at Sackett's harbour were consumed by fire on the day of the attack.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.
Earl Bathurst, &c.

Admiralty Office, July 10.

Copy of a letter from the hon. captain Capel, of his Majesty's ship *La Hogue*, to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated at Halifax, June 11, 1813.

Sir ;—It is with the greatest pleasure I transmit you a letter I have just received from captain Broke, of his Majesty's ship *Shannon*, detailing a most brilliant achievement, in the capture of the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, in 15 minutes. Capt. Broke relates so fully the particulars of this gallant affair, that I feel it unne-

cessary to add much to his narrative; but I cannot forbear expressing the pleasure I feel in bearing testimony to the indefatigable exertions, and persevering zeal of capt. Broke during the time he has been under my orders: placing a firm reliance on the valour of his officers and crew, and a just confidence in his system of discipline, he sought every opportunity of meeting the enemy on fair terms; and I have to rejoice with his country and his friends, at the glorious result of this contest: he gallantly headed his boarders in the assault, and carried all before him. His wounds are severe, but I trust his country will not be long deprived of his services.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS BLADEN CAPEL,

Capt. and senior officer at Halifax.

Shannon, Halifax, June 6, 1813.

Sir;—I have the honour to inform you, that being close in with Boston Light House, in his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 1st inst. I had the pleasure of seeing that the United States frigate Chesapeake (whom we had long been watching) was coming out of the harbour to engage the Shannon; I took a position between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and then hove-to for him to join us; the enemy came down in a very handsome manner, having three American ensigns flying; when closing with us, he sent down his royal yards. I kept the Shannon's up, expecting the breeze would die away. At half-past five p. m. the enemy hauled up within hail of us on the starboard side,

and the battle began, both ships steering full under the topsails; after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship fell on board of us, her mizen channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position, and observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant bands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance. The firing continued at all the gangways, and between the tops, but in two minutes' time the enemy were driven sword in hand from every post. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action.

I have to lament the loss of many of my gallant shipmates, but they fell exulting in their conquest.

My brave first lieutenant, Mr. Watt, was slain in the moment of victory, in the act of hoisting the British colours; his death is a severe loss to the service. Mr. Aldham, the purser, who had spiritedly volunteered the charge of a party of small-arm men, was killed at his post on the gangway. My faithful old clerk, Mr. Dunn, was shot by his side. Mr. Aldham has left a widow to lament his loss. I request the com-

mander-in-chief will recommend her to the protection of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. My veteran boatswain, Mr. Stephens, has lost an arm. He fought under lord Rodney on the 12th of April. I trust his age and services will be duly rewarded.

I am happy to say that Mr. Samwell, a midshipman of much merit, is the only other officer wounded besides myself, and he not dangerously. Of my gallant seamen and marines we had twenty-three slain and fifty-six wounded. I subjoin the names of the former. No expressions I can make use of can do justice to the merits of my valiant officers and crew; the calm courage they displayed during the cannonade, and the tremendous precision of their fire, could only be equalled by the ardour with which they rushed to the assault. I recommend them all warmly to the protection of the commander-in-chief. Having received a severe sabre wound at the first onset, whilst charging a part of the enemy who had rallied on their fore-castle, I was only capable of giving command till assured our conquest was complete, and then directing second lieutenant Vallis to take charge of the Shannon, and secure the prisoners, I left the third lieutenant, Mr. Falkner (who had headed the main-deck boarders) in charge of the prize. I beg to recommend these officers most strongly to the commander-in-chief's patronage, for the gallantry they displayed during the action, and the skill and judgment they evinced in the anxious duties which afterwards devolved upon them.

To Mr. Etough, the acting

master, I am much indebted, for the steadiness in which he conn'd the ship into action. The lieutenants Johns and Law, of the marines, bravely boarded at the head of their respective divisions. It is impossible to particularize every brilliant deed performed by my officers and men; but I must mention, when the ships' yard-arms were locked together, that Mr. Cosnahan, who commanded in our main-top, finding himself screened from the enemy by the foot of the topsail, laid out at the main-yard-arm to fire upon them, and shot three men in that situation. Mr. Smith, who commanded in our fore-top, stormed the enemy's fore-top from the fore-yard-arm, and destroyed all the Americans remaining in it. I particularly beg leave to recommend Mr. Etough, the acting master, and Messrs. Smith, Leake, Clavering, Raymond, and Little-John, midshipmen. This latter officer is the son of captain Little-John, who was slain in the Berwick. The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former were the four lieutenants, a lieutenant of marines, the master and many other officers. Captain Laurence is since dead of his wounds.

The enemy came into action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty. The Chesapeake is a fine frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteens on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter-deck and fore-castle. Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as

perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute:

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. B. V. BROKE.
To Captain the Hon. T. Bladen
Capel, &c. Halifax.

Admiralty Office, August 14.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, have been received at this office from admiral the right hon. sir J. B. Warren, bart. and K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the American and West Indian station, addressed to J. W. Croker, esq.

*San Domingo, Hampton-roads,
Chesapeake, June 24.*

Sir:—I request you will inform their lordships, that, from the information received of the enemy's fortifying Craney Island, and it being necessary to obtain possession of that place, to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel towards Norfolk, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the Constellation frigate was anchored, I directed the troops under sir Sydney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent, within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of seamen and marines from the ships; but, upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea-side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and the militia, and flanked by fifteen

gun-boats, I considered, in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops, of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more men than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock-yard could be destroyed; I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say, that the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable, and only two boats sunk. I have to regret, that capt. Hanchett, of his majesty's ship Diadem, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh. The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and if it had been possible to have got at the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.
J. W. Croker, esq.

A general return of killed, wounded, and missing of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, in the affair, with the enemy, near Craney Island, June 22.

Total.—3 killed—8 wounded—52 missing.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads, June 27.

Sir:—I request you will inform their lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps, commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and

Norfolk, I considered it advisable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron; and having instructed rear-admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed captain Pechell, with the Mohawk sloop and launches, as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and alacrity.

Sir S. Beckwith, commanding the troops, having most ably attacked and defeated the enemy's force, and took their guns, colours, and camp, I refer their lordships to the quarter-master-general's report (which is enclosed), and that will explain the gallantry and behaviour of the several officers and men employed on this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favour of his royal highness the Prince Regent, and the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sydney Beckwith having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighbourhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron, under the orders of rear-admiral Cockburn.

I have, &c.

JOHN B. WARREN.

J. W. Croker, esq.

*His Majesty's ship San Domingo, Hampton Roads,
June 28.*

Sir;—I have the honour to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the ene-

my in town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats during the night of the 25th instant, and by the excellent arrangements of rear-admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance, under lieutenant-colonel Napier, consisting of the 102nd regiment, two companies of Canadian chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two six-pounders from the royal marines artillery, were landed half an hour before day-light the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions, under lieutenant-colonel Williams were brought on shore so expeditiously, that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town: whilst the troops moved off in this direction, rear-admiral Cockburn, to engage the enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket boats to commence a fire upon their batteries; this succeeded so completely, that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived; they then moved from their camp to their position in rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by lieutenant-colonel Napier, and the advance; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment, under lieutenant-colonel Williams, conducted by captain Powell, assistant quarter-master-

general, pushed through the town, and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which, and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the mean time some artillerymen stormed and took the enemy's remaining field-piece.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of ordnance taken. Lieutenant-col. Williams will have the honour of delivering to you a stand of colours of the 68th regiment, James City light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain. From the woody country, and the strength of their position, our troops have sustained some loss; that of the enemy was very considerable: every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power; the dead bodies of such as could be collected were also carefully buried.

I beg leave on this occasion to express the obligations I owe to lieutenant-colonel Napier and lieutenant-colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance, to major Malcolm, and captain Smith, and all the officers and men, whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SYDNEY BECKWITH.

Quarter-Master-General.

Right Hon. J. B. WARREN,

K. B., &c.

Return of Ordnance Stores taken in Hampton, on the 25th of June.

Four twelve-pounder guns on

travelling carriages, 8 six-pounder guns on travelling carriages, with limbers, and a proportion of ammunition for each of the above calibres; 3 covered waggons and their horses.

A Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing at Hampton, 29th June, 1813.

Total—5 killed; 38 wounded; 10 missing.

London Gazette Extraordinary,

Aug. 16, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Aug. 16.

His Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Orange has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to earl Bathurst, by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:—

San Estevan, August 1, 1813.

My Lord;—Two practical breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report that this attempt to obtain possession of the place, failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed *Lieutenant de l'Empereur*, and commander-in-chief of the French armies in Spain, and the southern provinces of France, by a *Decret Imperial* on the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of general Clauzel, and by other reinforce-

ments, was called the army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of general Reille, comte d'Erlon, and general Clausel, as lieutenant-generals, and a reserve under general Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of generals Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of general Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major-general Byng's brigade of British infantry, and general Murillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right, in the pass of Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and lieutenant-general sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olague, in reserve.

Lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the comte de Amarante, detaching general Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Alduides, within the French territory. The light and seventh divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the

troops at Vera and those under lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The comte del Abisbal blockaded Pampeluna.

On the 24th, marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 25th attacked, with between thirty and forty thousand men, general Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and these officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the day. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.

In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon major-general Pringle's, and major-general Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of lieutenant-general the hon. W. Stewart. These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by major-general Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to resume it, if circumstances had permitted it:

but sir Rowland Hill having been apprised of the necessity that sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82nd regiment, which moved up with major-general Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

Lieutenant-general the hon. W. Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprised of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and I adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pamplona.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole and lieutenant-general sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pamplona, having the right, consisting of the 3rd division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Olaz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, major-general Byng's, and brigadier-general Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from

Ostiz to Pamplona, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubiri and Roncesvalles. General Murillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the conde del Abisbal's corps not engaged in the blockade, were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Travia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the fourth division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry under lieutenant-general sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

The river Lantz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcailain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I joined the third and fourth division just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th: and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zubiri, and they placed one division on their left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.

In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the

4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.

The troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regiment; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia held it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy, during the 27th and 28th, to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the sixth division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz; and that the sixth division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the fourth division, resting their right on Oricain, and their left upon the heights above-mentioned.

The sixth division had scarcely taken up their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division and brigadier-general Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a

fire on their front, both flanks, and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Caçadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again by the seventh Caçadores, supported by major-general Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights, occupied by the fourth division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the tenth Portuguese regiment of major-general Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of major-general Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and major-general Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I, however, ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward at the same time to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of our line.

In the course of this contest, the

gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23rd, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and major-general Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that lieutenant-generals sir Thomas Picton and sir Lowry Cole had moved from Zubiri; and lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie, from St. Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.

The enemy's force which had been in front of sir Rowland Hill followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 29th. The enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left by an attack on sir Rowland Hill's corps.

They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew into their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the third division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th,

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occupied in strength the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the sixth and seventh divisions; thus connecting their right in their position with the divisions detached to attack lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill.

I, however, determined to attack their position, and ordered lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in his front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and lieutenant-general sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major-general the hon. Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the sixth division, major-general Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorausen, as soon as the earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended: and the sixth division, and major-general Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Caçadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under colonel Bingham, consisting of the Queen's and 53rd regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one

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of the strongest and most difficult of access that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

In their retreat from this position, the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers and troops, throughout these operations. The attack made by lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his lordship, and executed by major-general Inglis and the troops composing his brigade; and that by major-general the hon. Edward Pakenham and major-general Byng, and that by lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole, and the movement made by sir Thomas Picton merit my highest commendation.

The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the hon. lieutenant-colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from a height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy, after their retreat from the mountain to Olaque, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon lieutenant-general

sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions, to cover their rear in the pass of Dona Maria.

Lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, and the earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that lieutenant-general the hon. Wm. Stewart was wounded upon this occasion.

I enclose lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill's report.

In the mean time I moved with major-general Byng's brigade and the 4th division, under lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Irurita, in order to turn the enemy's position on Dona Maria. Major-general Byng took, in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken. Major-general Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position on the Puerto de Maya; and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions, which they occupied on the 25th of July.

I trust that H. R. H. the Prince Regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of his majesty and of his allies on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampelona with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under ge-

neral Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road from Irun.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy have sustained a defeat and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pamplona, were certainly very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent by either party in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean de Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

The detail of the operations will show your lordship how much reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the fourth division; and I was much indebted to lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole, for the manner in which he directed their operations; to major-general Anson, major-general Ross, major-general Byng, and brigadier-general Campbell, of the Portuguese service. All the officers commanding, and the officers of the regiments, were remarkable for their gallantry; but I particularly observed lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, of the 7th Cadorens, in the charge upon the enemy on our left, on the 28th, and captain Joaquim Telles Jurdao, of the 11th Portuguese regi-

ment in the attack of the mountain on the 30th.

I beg to draw your lordship's attention, likewise, to the valuable assistance I received, throughout these operations, from lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, from lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie, and sir Thomas Picton, in those of the 30th and 31st of July.

To the Conde del Abisbal also I am indebted for every assistance it was in his power to give, consistently with his attention to the blockade. I have already mentioned the conduct of the regiments of Pravia and El Principe, belonging to the army of reserve of Andalusia, in a most trying situation; and the whole corps appeared animated by the same zealous spirit which pervaded all the troops in that position.

Marshal sir William Beresford was with me throughout these operations, and I received from him all the assistance which his talents so well qualify him to afford me. The good conduct of the Portuguese officers and troops in all the operations of the present campaign, and the spirit which they show on every occasion, are not less honourable to that nation, than they are to the military character of the officer, who, by his judicious measures, has re-established discipline and revived a military spirit in the army.

I have again to draw your lordship's attention to the valuable assistance I received throughout these operations from the Quarter-master-general major-general Murray, and the adjutant-general major-general Pakenham, and the

officers of those departments respectively; and from lieutenant-colonel lord Fitzroy Somerset, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.

Although our wounded are numerous, I am happy to say, that the cases in general are slight; and I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship, that the utmost attention has been paid to them by the inspector of hospitals, Dr. M'Gregor, and by the officers of the department under his directions.

Adverting to the extent and nature of our operations, and the difficulties of our communications at times, I have reason to be extremely well satisfied with the zeal and exertions of sir Robert Kennedy, the commissary-general, and the officers of his department, throughout the campaign, which upon the whole have been more successful in supplying the troops than could have been expected.

I transmit this dispatch to your lordship by his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange who is perfectly well acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army; and will be able to inform your lordship of many details relating to this series of operations, for which a dispatch does not afford scope. His highness had a horse shot under him in the battle near Sorauren on the 28th of July.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your lordship in the body of the dispatch, that the troops in the Puerto de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major-

general Pringle who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when lieutenant-general Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the meantime the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost and they could not reach it.

I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July; and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant.

Lezaca, August, 4th, 1813.

My lord;—The prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to inform your lordship, that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2nd with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidasoa to the frontier, and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions.

The seventh division, however, having crossed the mountains from Sumbilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 4th, major-general Barnes's brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the fourth and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those

formidable heights. It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of major-general Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

Major-general Kempt's brigade of the light division, likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

There is now no enemy in the field, within this part of the Spanish frontier.

I have the honour to enclose lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pamp-lona, as reported in my dispatch of the 1st instant, brigadier-general Longa occupied with his division this part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Vera. That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions: and likewise of a battalion of Spanish Caçadores, in general Barcena's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my dispatch of the 13th July.

I have a report from lieutenant-general lord William Bentinck, from Binaroz, on the 21st

of July; and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2nd instant.

Ernani; July 27, 1813.

My lord;—The attack of the breach in the line wall on the left flank of San Sebastian's took place on the morning of the 25th, when the fall of the tide left the foot of the wall dry, which was soon after day-light. I am sorry to say, that notwithstanding the distinguished gallantry of the troops employed, some of whom did force their way into the town, the attack did not succeed. The enemy occupied in force all the defences of the place which looked that way, and from which, and from all round the breach, they were enabled to bring so destructive a fire of grape and musketry, flanking and enfilading the column, and to throw over so many hand-grenades on the troops, that it became necessary to desist from the assault.

The loss sustained was therefore severe, especially by the third battalion Royal Scots, the leading one of major-gen. Hay's brigade, which being on duty in the trenches, formed the column of attack; major-general Sprye's Portuguese brigade, that of major-general Robinson, and the 4th Caçadores of brigadier-general Wilson's being in reserve, in the trenches; the whole under the direction of major-general Oswald, commanding 5th division.

Though this attack has failed, it would be great injustice not to

assure your lordship, that the troops conducted themselves with their usual gallantry, and only retired, when I thought a further perseverance in the attack would have occasioned an useless sacrifice of brave men. Major-general Hay, major Frazer, colonel the hon. C. F. Greville, and colonel Cameron, commanding the Royal Scots, 38th and 9th regiments, greatly distinguished themselves. Major Frazer lost his life on the breach, with many of his brave comrades.

The conduct, throughout the whole of the operations of the siege hitherto, of the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, never was exceeded in indefatigable zeal, activity, and gallantry; and I beg to mention particularly to your lordship, lieutenant-colonels Dickson, Fraser, and May, and major Webber Smyth, of the royal artillery; lieutenant-colonel sir R. Fletcher, lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne, and majors Ellicombe, and C. F. Smith, of the royal engineers.

The three officers of this corps, employed to conduct different parts of the columns of attack, behaved admirably, but suffered severely. Captain Lewis has lost his leg; lieutenant Jones was wounded in the breach, and taken; and lieutenant Machell, after his return, was killed in the trenches.

I beg, too, to recommend to your lordship, lieutenant Campbell, of the 9th, who led the forlorn hope, and who was severely wounded on the breach. I have the greatest satisfaction, too, in assuring your lordship of the most cordial support and assistance, afforded by sir George Collier,

commanding his majesty's ships on this coast, and of all the officers and seamen of the squadron employed on shore.

No exertion that could be afforded was wanting; and lieutenant-colonel Dickson has represented to me, in the strongest terms, the steady and gallant conduct of a detachment of seamen in the batteries, under the command of lieutenant O'Reilly (first lieutenant of his majesty's ship *Surveillante*), and of their exemplary behaviour while on shore. I beg, too, to mention Mr. Digby Marsh, master's mate, acting as lieutenant in the batteries, after lieutenant Dunlop was severely wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.
To Field-Marshal the Marquis
of WELLINGTON, K. G.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sept 14, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 14, 1813.

Major Hare has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to earl Bathurst, by field-marshal the marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:—

Lexaca, Sept. 2nd, 1813.

My lord;—The fire against the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the demy-bastion on the south-eastern angle; and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. Lieutenant-general sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which

was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of captain Henderson, of the royal engineers.

The conduct of lieut. the hon. James Arbuthnot, of the royal navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of lieut. Bell of the royal marines.

All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed at 11 o'clock in the day of the 31st, and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieut.-gen. sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and major-generals Oswald and Robinson were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and col. sir Richard Fletcher, of the royal engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in lieutenant-colonel Crawford of the 9th regiment, his majesty's service has sustained a serious loss.

I have the honour to enclose lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham's report of this operation, in which your lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of his majes-

ty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under major Snodgrass, which crossed the river Urumea, and stormed the breach on the right, under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the castle and town.

The garrison retired to the castle, leaving about 270 prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your lordship that we have possession of that post.

Since the fire against St. Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Uroque, and there was every reason to believe, that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.

Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commanded by general Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to St. Sebastian, by the high road, was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under major-general Howard, and major-general lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by gen. Longa's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division, on the 30th, to the convent of San Antonio, one of which (gen. Ross's), under lieutenant-general the hon. sir Lowry Cole, moved up the same day to the

Sierra de Aya, and the other, on the morning of the 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights between the convent and Vera, and Lezaca.

Major-general Inglis's brigade of the 7th division was moved on the 30th to the brigade of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya, to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of those positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara, and destroyed the bridge on the high road, before day-light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant style, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was, upon every occasion, defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the river being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which in the afternoon they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length finding all their efforts on

that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

Notwithstanding that, as I have above informed your lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish army, I am happy to be able to report, that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidassoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered major-general Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's attack, I sent to lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division, and to the light division, to support major-general Inglis by every means in their power. Major-general Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the mean time major-general Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the earl of Dalhousie to join major-gen. Inglis.

The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial; and finding that major-gen. Inglis had taken a position from which they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of major-general Skerrett's brigade of the light division, at about three in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera, and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day-light, it was made under the fire of a great part of major-gen. Skerrett's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable. Whilst this was going on upon the left of the army, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Echalar, on the 30th and 31st. Lieut.-general the earl of Dalhousie made gen. Le Cor attack those in front of Zugarra-

murdi, with the 6th Portuguese brigade, on the 31st; and the hon. major-general Colville made col. Douglass attack the enemy's posts in front of the pass of Maya, on the same day, with the 7th Portuguese brigade. All these troops conducted themselves well. The attack made by the earl of Dalhousie delayed his march till late in the afternoon of the 31st, but he was in the evening in a favourable situation for his farther progress; and in the morning of the 1st, in that allotted for him.

In these operations, in which a second attempt by the enemy to prevent the establishment of the allies upon the frontiers has been defeated, by the operations of a part only of the allied army, at the very moment at which the town of St. Sebastian was taken by storm. I have had great satisfaction in observing the zeal and ability of the officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your lordship from lieut.-gen. sir Thomas Graham will have shewn the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprise intrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.

I fully concur in the lieutenant-general's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from captain sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines under his command; who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The seamen have served with the artillery in the batteries, and have upon every occasion manifested that spi-

rit which is characteristic of the British navy.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don Manuel Freyer, the commander-in-chief of the 4th Spanish army, who, whilst he made every disposition which was proper for the troops under his command, set them an example of gallantry, which having been followed by the general officers, chiefs, and other officers of the regiments, ensured the success of the day. In his report, in which I concur, the general expresses the difficulty which he finds of selecting particular instances of gallantry, in a case in which all have conducted themselves so well; but he has particularly mentioned general Mendizabel, who volunteered his assistance, and commanded on the height of San Marcial; Mariscal de Campo Losado, who commanded in the centre, and was wounded; Mariscal de Campo Jose Garcia de Paredes, the commanding officer of the artillery; brigadiers Don Juan Diaz Porlier, Don Jose Maria Espeleta, Don Stanislas Sanchez Salvado; the chief of the staff of the fourth army, and Don Antonio Roselly; and colonel Fuentes Pita, the commanding engineer, Don Juan Loarte, of the regiment de la Constitution, and Don Juan Uarte Mendia.

Major-general Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the seventh division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under colonel Mitchell, and the 68th, under lieut.-colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between the Bidassoa and Lezaca, to those of San Antonio :

and these corps were distinguished.

Throughout these operations I have received every assistance from the adjutant-general, major-general Pakenham, and the quartermaster-general, major-general Murray, and all the officers of the staff, and of my own family.

I transmit this dispatch by major Hare, acting assistant adjutant-general with this army, attached to lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

P. S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. and returns of the loss before San Sebastian from the 28th of July to the 31st of August.

Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813.

My lord;—In obedience to your lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at eleven o'clock, a. m. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success.

The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the 5th division, commanded by major-general Robinson, with an imme-

diate support of detachments as per margin,* and having in reserve the remainder of the 5th division, consisting of major-general Sprye's Portuguese brigade, and the first brigade under major-general Hay, as also the 5th battalion of Caçadores of general Bradford's brigade, under major Hill; the whole under the direction of lieutenant-general sir James Leith, commanding the 5th division.

Having arranged every thing with sir James Leith, I crossed the Urumia to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the orders for the fire of the batteries according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was, as before, exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at

least 20 feet to the level of the streets: so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by entrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt, was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge: and though the slope of the breach afforded shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your lordship's instruction: and, at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of

* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Hunt, of the 52nd regiment; four hundred of the first division (consisting of two hundred of the brigades of guards, under lieutenant-colonel Cooke; of one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth division, under major Rose, of the 20th foot.

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the attack, after consulting with colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it; passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of major-general Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and lieutenant-colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of brigadier-general Wilson's brigade, under lieutenant-colonel Fearon; and that both major-general Bradford, and brigadier-general Wilson, had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades, in the attack, as they had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack.

Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an at-

tempt should be made to storm the horn-work.

It fell to the lot of the 2nd brigade of the 5th division, under the command of colonel the honourable Charles Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3rd battalion of the Royal Scots, under lieutenant-colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th, under lieutenant-colonel Miles, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of the artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach having about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained.

It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

Though it must be evident to your lordship, that the troops were all animated with the most enthusiastic and devoted gallantry, and that all are entitled to the highest commendation; yet I am sure your lordship will wish to be informed more particularly concerning those, who, from their situations, had opportunities of gaining

peculiar distinction; and as the distance I was at myself, does not enable me to perform this act of justice from personal observation, I have taken every pains to collect information from the superior officers. Lieut.-general sir James Leith, justified, in the fullest manner, the confidence reposed in his tried judgment and distinguished gallantry, conducting and directing the attack, till obliged to be reluctantly carried off, after receiving a most severe contusion on the breast, and having his left arm broken.

Major-general Hay succeeded to the command, and ably conducted the attack to the last. Lieut.-gen. sir James Leith expresses his great obligations to major-generals Hay and Robinson (the latter was obliged to leave the field from a severe wound in the face), and to lieutenant-colonels Berkeley and Gomm, assistant-adjutant-general and assistant-quarter-master-general of the 5th division, for their zealous services, during this arduous contest. He warmly recommends to your lordship's notice, his aide-de-camp, captain Belches, of the 59th foot; and, in conjunction with major-general Hay, he bears testimony to the highly meritorious conduct of captain James Stewart, of the 3rd battalion Royal Scots, aide-de-camp to major-general Hay; and he recommends to your lordship's notice, major-general Robinson's aide-de-camp, captain Wood, 4th foot, as also captains Williamson and Jones of that regiment; the former was severely wounded in the command of the 4th, following the forlorn hope in the best style, and remaining long after his wound.

Captain Jones succeeded to the command of the brigade, and conducted it with great ability.

Sir James Leith likewise particularizes captain Taylor, 48th regiment, brigade-major to the 1st brigade, and lieutenant Le Blanc, of the 4th foot, who led the light infantry company of the regiment immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance.

Major-general Robinson unites his testimony of praise of captains Williamson and Jones, and lieutenant Le Blanc, above-mentioned. He likewise commends highly captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on lieutenant Power, who ably performed the duty; as also captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on captain Scott's being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to captain Halford, who led it with great credit, and also brevet-major Anwyl, brigade-major of the 2nd brigade.

Major-general Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of major-general Sprye, commanding the Portuguese brigade, and the very distinguished gallantry of col. de Regoa, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under his command, and of col. M'Crae, with the 3rd Portuguese regiment; and maj.-gen. Sprye mentions in terms of high praise, lieutenant-colonel Hill, commanding the 8th Caçadores, and major Charles Stuart Campbell, commanding the 3rd regiment,

in colonel M'Crae's absence on general duty; and he expresses his great obligations to captain Brackenburgh, of the 61st regiment, his aide-de-camp, and to brigade-major Fitzgerald. Major-gen. Hay speaks most highly of the services of colonel the honourable C. Greville, of the 38th, in command of the 2nd brigade; and of the conspicuous gallantry of lieutenant-colonel Barnes, in the successful assault of the curtain, with the brave battalion of the Royal Scots; and also of the exemplary conduct of lieutenant-colonel Cameron, of the 9th foot, and lieutenant-colonels Miles and Dean of the 38th, and all the officers and troops engaged; and he expresses himself as most particularly indebted to the zeal, intelligence, and intrepidity of Brigade-major Taylor, and captain Stewart, of the Royal Scots, acting as his aide-de-camp, formerly mentioned.

Major-general Hay likewise expresses his great satisfaction with the gallant and judicious conduct of lieutenant-col. Cooke, commanding the detachment of guards; of lieutenant-col. Hunt, commanding the detachment of the left division, who was severely wounded, and of all the other officers and troops of the detachment.

Major-general Hay conducted the division along the ramparts himself, with the judgment and gallantry that has so often marked his conduct.

I have now only to repeat the expressions of my highest satisfaction with the conduct of the officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers as formerly particularized in the report of the first attack. Every branch of the artil-

lery service has been conducted by col. Dickson, with the greatest ability, as was that of the engineer department by lieutenant-colonel sir Richard Fletcher, till the moment of his much lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that I should convey to your lordship sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of capt. Henderson, in the attack of the island, on the morning of the 27th ult. and of the persevering exertions of majors Ellicomb and Smith, in pushing forward the operations of the two attacks—the latter officer having had the merit of the first arrangements for the attack on the right.

Lieutenant-col. Burgoyne was himself wounded, and only quitted the field from loss of blood; but I am happy to say he is able to carry on the duty of the department.

The conduct of the navy has been continued on the same principle of zealous co-operation by sir George Collier; and the services of lieutenant O'Reiley, with the seamen employed in the batteries, has been equally conspicuous as before.

Your lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, major-general Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the 5th division, in lieutenant-general sir James Leith's absence, during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command of the division on sir James Leith's arrival on the 30th ultimo.

Having carried on with indefatigable attention all the laborious duties of the left attack, no person

was more able to give sir James Leith the best information and assistance. This sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service in the highest degree praiseworthy, and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying lieutenant-general sir James Leith to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your lordship of my perfect approbation of major-gen. Oswald's conduct ever since the 5th division formed a part of the left column of the army.

I beg to assure your lordship that colonel Delancy, Deputy-quarter-master-gen. and lieutenant-colonel Bouverie, assistant-adjudant-general, attached to the left column, have continued to render me the most valuable assistance; and that the zeal of captain Calvert of the 29th regiment, my first aide-de-camp, as well as that of the rest of the officers of my personal staff, entitles them all to my warmest and perfect approbation.

Your lordship has, with an attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your lordship's dispatches home; and I beg to recommend for that commission major Hare, of the 12th foot, a gallant soldier of fortune, who has, on many former occasions, served on my staff, and is now attached to it as assistant-adjudant-general.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

P. S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe

losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

I have omitted to mention the gallant conduct of lieutenant Gethin, 11th regiment, acting engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colours from the cavaliers.
(Signed) T. G.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 12.

The letters, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been transmitted to John Wilson Croker, esq. by vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew, commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:—

*Milford, off Porto Rô,
July 6, 1813.*

Sir;—I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 28th ult. I left Melada, and on the 30th assembled the Elizabeth and Eagle off Promontorio. On the 1st inst. the squadron entered the Quarneri Channel, and on the 2nd in the evening anchored about four miles from Fiume, which was defended by four batteries mounting fifteen heavy guns. On the 3rd, in the morning, the ships named in the margin* weighed, with a light breeze from the south-west, with the intention of attacking the sea-line of batteries (for which the arrangement had been previously made and communicated), leaving a detachment of boats and marines with the Haughty, to storm the battery at the Mole-head, as soon as the guns were silenced; but the wind, very light, shifting to the S. E. with current from the river, broke the ships off, and the Eagle could only fetch the second battery;

opposite to which she anchored. The enemy could not stand the well-directed fire of that ship. This being communicated by telegraph, I made the signal to storm, when captain Rowley, leading in his gig the first detachment of marines, took possession of the fort, and hoisted the king's colours, whilst captain Hoste, with the marines of the Milford, took and spiked the guns of the first battery, which was under the fire of the Milford and Bacchante, and early evacuated. Captain Rowley leaving a party of seamen to turn the guns of the second battery against the others, without losing time, boldly dashed on through the town, although annoyed by the enemy's musketry from the windows of the houses, and a field-piece placed in the centre of the great street; but the marines, headed by lieutenants Lloyd and Nepean, and the seamen of the boats, proceeded with such firmness, that the enemy retreated before them, drawing the field-piece until they came to the square, where they made a stand, taking post in a large house. At this time, the boats, with their carronades, under captain Markland, opened against the gable end of it with such effect, that the enemy gave way at all points, and I was gratified at seeing them forsake the town in every direction. Captain Hoste, with his division, followed close to capt. Rowley, and on their junction, the two batteries, with the field-piece, stores, and shipping, were taken possession of, the governor, and every officer and man of the garrison having run away. Considering the number of troops in the town, above 350, besides natives,

our loss has been trifling; one marine of the Eagle, killed; lieutenant Lloyd, and five seamen and marines, wounded. Nothing could exceed the spirit and disposition manifested by every captain, officer, seaman, and marine, in the squadron.

Although the town was stormed in every part, by the prudent management of captains Rowley and Hoste, not an individual has been plundered, nor has any thing been taken away except what was afloat, and in the government stores.

I herewith send a return of the property and vessels captured, and have the honour to be, &c. &c.

THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.
Vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew,
bart, &c. &c. &c.

* Milford, Elizabeth, Eagle, Bacchante, and Haughty.

A list of vessels, stores, &c. taken and destroyed at Fiume, on the 3rd of July, 1813.

Ninety vessels; more than half of the smaller class were returned to the proprietors, 13 sent to Lissa, laden with oil, grain, powder and merchandize; the rest were destroyed; 59 iron guns (part only mounted), rendered totally useless; eight brass eighteen pounders, and one field-piece, taken away; 500 stand of small arms; 200 barrels of powder; rations of bread for 70,000 men, and two magazines, with stores, &c. burnt.

THOS. FRAS. FREEMANTLE.

*Milford, off Porto Ré,
July 6, 1813.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday the squadron under my orders moved from

Fiume to this place, and the Haughty was dispatched with prizes to Lissa.

Captains Hoste and Markland landed with the marines, and found the forts abandoned by the enemy, who had spiked the guns, and thrown the ammunition into the sea. The boats went up to Bocca Re, where a convoy of 13 sail were scuttled; one of them only could be recovered. Having rendered the guns, ten in number, entirely useless, burnt the carriages, and blown up the works, I have ordered the ships to their several stations.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. F. FREEMANTLE.
Vice admiral sir Edward Pellew,
bart. &c.

*Admiralty Office, Aug. 24,
1813.*

Extract of a letter from captain Maples of his majesty's sloop Pelican, to vice admiral Thornborough, and transmitted by the latter officer to John Wilson Croker, esq.

*His majesty's sloop Pelican, St.
David's Head, East five
leagues, August 14.*

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant, to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of an American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me, that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. At four o'clock this morning I saw a vessel on fire and a brig standing from

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her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half-past five came alongside of her (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance), when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides forty-three minutes, when we left her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 18 24-pounder carronades, and 2 long 12-pounders, had on board when she sailed from America (two months since) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127, commanded by lieutenant-commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116): the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant, Thomas Welsh; of Mr. William Glanville, acting master; Mr. William Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small: one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating by his courage and example, all around him; and one able seaman, John Emery, besides five seamen wounded, who are doing well: that

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of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say, about forty killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. Maples,
Commander.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant general sir Thomas Graham, to the marquess of Wellington, dated Ernani, September 9, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your lordship will think I did right to grant to a garrison which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ultimo, the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack, was occasionally kept up against the castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen 24-pounders in the horn-work, and another of three 18-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two 24-pounders, and one howitzer on the Island, opened at 10 a. m. against the castle, and with such effect, that before 1 p. m. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus giving your lordship another great result of the

campaign, in the acquisition to the allied armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

Captain Stewart of the royals, aide-de-camp to major-general Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of captain Smith of the royal navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Captain Bloye, of the *Lyra*, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of captain Cameron of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

Convention proposed for the capitulation of the fort of La Motte of San Sebastian, by the adjutant-commandant Chevalier de Sonjeon, chief of the staff to the troops stationed in the fort, charged with full powers by general Rey, commanding the said troops, on the one side; and by colonel

de Lancey, deputy-quarter-master-general, lieutenant-colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, and lieutenant-colonel Bouverie, charged with full powers by lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham on the other side.

The above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows.—

Art. 1. The French troops, forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to his majesty's troops and their allies.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 2. They shall be embarked in his Britannic majesty's ships and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passages.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 3. The general and other superior officers, and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 4. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.— Answer: Granted for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

Art. 5. The commissaire de Guerre, Barbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests sir Thomas Graham to authorise his return to France, with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief support. He is not a military man.— Answer:

This article shall be submitted to the marquess of Wellington by sir Thomas Graham.

Art. 6. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 7. The French troops shall file out to morrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third article.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 8. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of one hundred men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the governor's battery. These two posts shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops as soon as the present capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the commanding general.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 9. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications shall be given over to an English officer, and officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer, and commissariat department.— Answer: Agreed.

Art. 10. The general commanding the French troops shall be authorised to send to his excellency Marshal Soult, an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of

the present capitulation.—Answer: Submitted for the decision of lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to marshal Soult shall be chosen by the commanding officer of the French troops.

Art. 11. If any difficulties or misunderstandings shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favour of the French garrison.—Answer: Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September, 1813.

(Signed) Adjutant-commandant Chevalier SONGEON.

(Signed) W. DE LANCEY, col.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, lieutenant-col. commanding the Artil.

(Signed) H. BOUVERIE, Lieut.-colonel.

Approved, (Signed) Le general Gouverneur Rey.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM, Lieut.-gen.

Approved on the part of the royal navy,

GEO. COLLIER, commanding the squadron of his majesty's ships off St. Sebastian.

Return of the French garrison made prisoners of war by capitulation in the castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of September, 1813.

Eighty officers, 1,756 serjeants, drummers, and rank and file.—Grand total, 1,836.

N. B. 23 officers, and 512 men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

ing is an extract, has been received by earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, bart.

Kingston, Upper Canada.

July 3, 1813.

I have the honour to transmit to your lordship copies of letters from colonel Vincent and lieutenant colonel Bisshopp, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ult. of a body of the enemy's forces, consisting of two field officers, 21 other officers of different ranks, 27 non-commissioned officers, and 462 privates, together with a stand of colours, and two field-pieces. The details of this gallant affair, which reflects so much credit on our Indian allies, as well as upon lieutenant Fitzgibbon, for the promptitude and decision with which he availed himself of the impression their attack had made upon the enemy, will, I have no doubt, be read by your lordship with great satisfaction. Since the surprise of the enemy's camp at Stoney Creek, on the 6th ult. and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Creek, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into our hands, major-general Dearborn has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vincent has in consequence made a forward movement from the head of the lake, in order to support the light infantry and Indian warriors, who are employed in circumscribing the enemy, so as to compel them to make use of

*From the London Gazette,
Sept. 11.*

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 7.
A dispatch, of which the follow-

their own resources for the maintenance of their army. Major-general de Rottenburgh has assumed the command of the centre division of the army of Upper Canada. After the squadron under commodore sir James Yeo had shown itself off the Forty Mile Creek, which principally determined the enemy to retreat from that position, it was very successfully employed in interrupting and cutting off their supplies going from the Genesee river, and their other settlements upon the southern shore of the lake: five small vessels, with provisions, clothing and other articles, were taken, and several loaded boats were captured, and some destroyed.

[Transmitted by colonel Vincent
Beaver Dam, June 24, 1813.]

Sir;—I have the honour to inform you, that the troops you have done me the honour to place under my command, have succeeded this day in taking prisoners a detachment of the United States army, under the command of lieut.-col. Boerstler. In this affair the Indian warriors under the command of captain Kerr, were the only force actually engaged; to them great merit is due, and to them I feel particularly obliged for their gallant conduct on this occasion. On the appearance of the detachment of the 49th regiment, under Lieut. Fitzgibbon, and the light company of the 8th or king's regiment, the two flank companies of the 104th, under major De Haren, and the provincial cavalry under captain Hall, the whole surrendered to his majesty's forces. To the conduct of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, through

whose address the capitulation was entered into, may be attributed the surrender of the American force. To major De Haren, for his speedy movement to the point of attack, and execution of the arrangements I had previously made with him, I am very much obliged. I have the honour to enclose the capitulation entered into between col. Boerstler and myself, and a return of prisoners taken, exclusive of wounded, not yet ascertained. I lost no time in forwarding my staff adjutant, lieut. Barnard, to communicate to you this intelligence. He has been particularly active and useful to me upon all occasions. I take this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to his excellency sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CECIL BISSHOFF,
Lieut.-colonel, commanding
the troops in advance.

Brigadier-gen. Vincent, &c. &c.

*Township of Louth,
June 24, 1813.*

Sir;—At De Coris this morning, about seven o'clock I received information that about 1,000 of the enemy, with two guns, were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and, in consequence, rode in advance two miles on the St. David's road: I discovered by the firing, that the enemy was moving for the road on the mountain. I sent off cornet M'Kenny to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subaltern and 46 rank and file, and

closed upon the enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of it. My men arrived and pushed on in his front to cut off his retreat, under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements; I therefore decided upon summoning him to surrender. After the exchange of several propositions, between lieutenant-colonel Boerstler and myself, in the name of lieutenant-colonel De Haren, lieutenant-colonel Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the articles of capitulation. On my return to my men to send on an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you arrived.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. FRIZZIBBON.

Lieut. 49th foot.

To major De Haren, &c. &c.

June 24, 1813.

Particulars of the capitulation made between captain M'Dowell, on the part of lieutenant-colonel Boerstler, of the United States army, and major De Haren, of his Britannic majesty's Canadian regiment, on the part of lieutenant-colonel Bisshopp, commanding the advance of the British, respecting the force under the command of lieutenant-col. Boerstler.

1st. That lieutenant-colonel Boerstler, and the force under his command, shall surrender prisoners of war.

2nd. That the officers shall retain their arms, horses, and baggage.

3rd. That the non-commissioned

officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and become prisoners of war.

4th. That the militia and volunteers, with lieutenant-colonel Boerstler, shall be permitted to return to the United States on parole.

(Signed) ANDW. M'DOWELL.
Captain, United States'
Light artillery.

Acceded to

(Signed) P. G. BOERSTLER,
Lieut.-colonel commanding detachment United States army,
P. V. DE HAREN,
Major, Canadian Regiment.

Return of American prisoners taken near Fort George, June 24, 1813.

Light dragoons—1 cornet, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file. Light artillery—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 31 rank and file. 6th reg. infantry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 54 rank and file. 14th ditto—1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains 11 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 15 serjeants, 301 rank and file. 20th ditto—1 major. 23rd ditto—1 captain, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 6 captains, 13 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 serjeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file.

30 militia released on parole, not included in this return.

Return of ordnance, &c. taken.

One 12-pounder, one 6-pounder, 2 cars, stand of colours of the 14th United States' regiment.

(Signed) E. BAYNES, Adj.-gen.

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be about 100 in killed and wounded.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 13.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Nov. 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this day received by earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general sir G. Prevost, bart. commanding his majesty's forces in North America:—

*Head-quarters, St. David's,
Niagara Frontier, Aug. 25.*

Major-general Proctor, having given way to the clamour of our Indian allies to act offensively, moved forward on the 20th ult. with about 350 of the 41st regiment, and between 3 and 4,000 Indians, and on the 2nd inst. attempted to carry by assault, the block-houses and works at Sandusky, where the enemy had concentrated a considerable force. The Indians, however, previously to the assault, withdrew themselves from out of the reach of the enemy's fire.

The handful of his majesty's troops employed on this occasion displayed the greatest bravery; nearly the whole of them having reached the fort, and made every effort to enter it; but a galling and destructive fire being kept up by the enemy, within the block-house, and from behind the picketing which completely protected them, and which we had not the means to force, the major-general thought it most prudent not to continue longer so unavailing a contest; he accordingly drew off the assailants, and returned to Sandwich, with the loss of 25 killed, as many

missing, and about 40 wounded. Amongst the former are brevet lieutenant-colonel Shortt, and lieutenant J. G. Gordon, of the 41st regiment.

I am happy to be able to acquaint your lordship, that it appears by further accounts received from major-general Proctor to the 23rd inst. that the enemy had been disappointed in an attempt to create distrust, and disaffection amongst our Indian allies, by a deputation of chiefs, sent by them for that purpose; and that in a talk which took place between the deputies from the American Indians and the chiefs of our Indian warriors, the contempt with which general Harrison's proposals were received by the latter, and the determination expressed by them of adhering to the cause of their great father in England, appeared sensibly to affect the deputies, and affords strong grounds to believe that the nations whom they represented will not be induced to take up arms against us, or their Indian brethren acting with us.

On my arrival at this frontier, I found 2,000 British soldiers, on an extended line, cooping up in Fort George an American force exceeding 4,000 men. Feeling desirous of ascertaining in person the extent of the enemy's works, and of viewing the means he possessed for defending the position he occupied, I ordered a general demonstration to be made on Fort George, to commence by the attack and surprise of all the American picquets thrown out in its front. This service was executed to my entire satisfaction; the picquets were driven in, a great part of them being taken, with a very trifling

loss, and I found myself close to the fort, and the new entrenched camp which is formed on the right of that work, both of them crowded with men, bristled with cannon, and supported by the fire from Fort Niagara, on the opposite side of the river; but no provocation could induce the American army to leave their places of shelter, and venture into the field.

Having made a display of my force in vain, a deliberate retreat ensued without a casualty. Since I had the honour of addressing your lordship on the 1st inst. every possible exertion has been made by commodore sir James Yeo, but in vain, to bring the enemy's squadron to a decisive action; repeatedly has he offered them battle, and as repeatedly have they declined it, which their great superiority in sailing, together with the light and baffling winds prevailing on the lake at this season, has enabled them hitherto effectually to do. He, however, was fortunate enough, on the night of the 10th instant to get so close in with the enemy, as to render an action inevitable, unless they chose to sacrifice two of their schooners in order to avoid it; to this sacrifice they submitted, and sir James had the satisfaction, after a few shots had been fired, to take possession of two very fine schooners, the one carrying one long thirty-two pounder and two long sixes, and the other one long thirty-two pounder, and one long twelve, with a complement of 43 men each. Having proceeded to York for the purpose of refitting his prizes, he sailed from thence with them in pursuit of the enemy on the 13th inst. and having followed them down the

lake on the 17th, again saw them on the 18th, but was unable to come up with them. On the night preceding that of the capture of the above vessels, two of the enemy's largest schooners, carrying nine guns each, overset and sunk, in carrying sail to keep from our squadron, and, excepting sixteen persons, all on board perished, in number, about one hundred. Sir James Yeo, has been into Kingston with his squadron, to take in provisions and refit, and since sailing, has cruised off York, and Niagara, but has not seen any thing further of the enemy's fleet, I understand that commodore Chauncey, with his squadron, after the loss of his schooner in the night of the 10th, returned to Sackett's harbour; from which place he sailed suddenly on the 14th, and again returned to it on the 18th pursued by our fleet. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain whether he has since left it.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street Nov. 24.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from lieutenant-general sir G. Prevost, K B. addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Extract of a Letter from lieutenant general sir G. Prevost, dated Head-quarters, Montreal, Oct. 8th 1813.

Shortly after I had the honour of addressing your lordship, I received information that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier,

apparently with a view of penetrating into the lower province. The intelligence I continued to receive from different quarters, of these movements of the enemy, and of the extent of the preparations they were making, induced me to repair to this place, where I arrived on the 25th ultimo. On reaching Montreal, I learnt, that major-general Hampton, with about 5,000 regular troops of infantry, and some artillery and cavalry, had, after approaching close to the frontier line, near Odel Town, and overpowering one of our small picquets in that neighbourhood, suddenly moved with his whole force to the westward, and was, encamped at a place called the Four corners, near the Chateauguay river.

Measures had been, in the mean time, taken by major-general sir Roger Sheaffe, commanding in this district, to resist the advance of the enemy, by moving the whole of the troops under his command nearer to the frontier line, and by calling out about three thousand of the sedentary militia. I thought it necessary to increase this latter force to nearly 8,000, by embodying the whole of the sedentary militia upon the frontier, this being in addition to the six battalions of incorporated militia, amounting to 5,000 men: and it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to report to your lordship, that his majesty's Canadian subjects, have a second time answered the call, to arm in defence of their country, with a zeal and alacrity beyond all praise, and which manifests in the strongest manner their loyalty to their sovereign, and their cheerful obedience to his commands. The

force now assembled by the enemy at different points, for the purpose of invading these provinces, is greater than at any other period during the war. Major-general Harrison has under him at Sandusky, on the frontier of the Michigan territory, about 8,000 men, ready to avail himself of the absolute command lately obtained by their navy on Lake Erie, to advance upon Detroit, and Amherstburg. Major-general Wilkinson commands at Fort George and Niagara, with a force amounting to nearly 6,500 men; and major-general Hampton with a force under his command, which by the last accounts had been considerably increased, and amounting probably to about 8,000 men, is on this frontier. I have reason to think, that the whole of the above force, amounting to 26,000 men, consists of regular troops, and is exclusive of 10,000 militia, which either have, or are in readiness to join them.

In consequence of my solicitation to admiral sir J. Warren, in June last, for a further supply of seamen for the lake service, the crews of two sloops of war were ordered by him to be sent from Halifax to Quebec; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that they have arrived, and that part of them have been sent to join captain Pring at Isle au Noix, for the service of Lake Champlain, and the remainder have proceeded to Lake Ontario. It cannot be too much regretted, that my letter to sir J. Warren upon this subject, which I dispatched in June last, in duplicate, was so long in reaching him, as not to be acted upon until more than

two months afterwards; as, had this reinforcement arrived a few weeks earlier, it might have averted the melancholy fate which has attended our squadron on Lake Erie. A full confirmation of this disaster has reached me, through the medium of the American prints, which contain commodore Perry's official account of the action, the only one which I have as yet received, or which I can expect to receive of it for a great length of time, in consequence of the dangerous situation of captain Barclay, and of the death, wounds, or captivity of all the officers serving under him.

Under this misfortune, it is matter of great consolation to discover, even from the confession of the enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us by the unfortunate loss of the services of captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a crew without competent control or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23rd ult. the date of the last letter from major-general Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of Lake Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him, in his retreat to that position.

Commodore sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, convoying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c. for the centre division of the army; and arrived with them at the head of the lake, on the 25th. The enemy's fleet

on the 28th, under commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them; the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolfe lost her main and mizen top-masts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on the wind, that after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, sir James was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the enemy, notwithstanding the advantage they had thus gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore-top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect materially injured; and our loss in men must have been trifling, as sir James, in his letter to me, does not mention it. The enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the lake, in the two following days, whilst our fleet was refitting.

I have just learned that commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently destined for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day, sir James Yeo was apprized of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron imme-

diately got under weigh, with a strong breeze from the south-west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them, before this, to overtake the American fleet, and, by a successful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 21.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Dec. 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by earl Bathurst from lieut.-general sir George Prevost, bart.

*Head-quarters, Montreal,
Oct. 30.*

My Lord :—On the 8th instant, I had the honour to report to your lordship that major-general Hampton had occupied, with a considerable force of regulars and militia, a position on the Chateauguay river, near the settlement of the Four Corners.

Early on the 21st, the American army crossed the line of separation between Lower Canada and the United States, surprised a small party of Indian warriors, and drove in a picquet of sedentary militia, posted at the junction of the Outard and Chateauguay rivers, where it encamped, and proceeded in establishing a road of communication with its last position, for the purpose of bringing forward its artillery.

Major-general Hampton, having completed his arrangements on the 24th, commenced on the following day his operations against

my advanced posts: at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th, his cavalry and light troops were discovered advancing on both banks of the Chateauguay, by a detachment covering a working party of *habitans* employed in felling timber, for the purpose of constructing abbatis. Lieut.-colonel De Salaberry, who had the command of the advanced picquets, composed of the light infantry company of the Canadian fencibles, and two companies of voltigeurs, on the north side of the river, made so excellent a disposition of his little band, that he checked the advance of the enemy's principal column, led by major-general Hampton in person, and accompanied by brigadier-general Izard; whilst the American light brigade, under colonel M'Carty, was in like manner repulsed in its progress on the south side of the river, by the spirited advance of the right flank company of the third battalion of the embodied militia, under capt. Daly, supported by capt. Bruyer's company of Chateauguay chasseurs. Captains Daly and Bruyers being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion of embodied militia; the enemy rallied, and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day, in his complete disgrace and defeat; being foiled at all points by a handful of men, who by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labours unconcerned.

Having fortunately arrived at the scene of action shortly after its

commencement, I witnessed the conduct of the troops on this glorious occasion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to render on the spot that praise which had become so justly their due. I thanked major-general De Watteville for the wise measures taken by him for the defence of his position, the advance; and lieutenant-colonel De Salaberry, for the judgment displayed by him in the choice of his ground, and the bravery and skill with which he maintained it; I acknowledged the highest praise to belong to the officers and men engaged that morning, for their gallantry and steadiness; and I called upon all the troops in advance for a continuance of that zeal, steadiness, and discipline, and of that patient endurance of hardships and privations which they have hitherto evinced; and I particularly noticed the able support lieutenant-colonel De Salaberry received from captain Ferguson, in command of the light company of the Canadian Fencibles, and from captain J. B. Duchesnay, and captain J. Duchesnay, and adjutant Hebden of the voltigeurs, and also from adjutant O'Sullivan, of the sedentary militia, and from capt. La Motte, belonging to the Indian warriors.

Almost the whole of the British troops being pushed forward for the defence of Upper Canada, that of the lower province must depend in a great degree, on the valour and continued exertions of its incorporated battalions and its sedentary militia, until the 70th regiment, and the two battalions of marines, daily expected, arrive. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to state to your lordship, that there

appears a determination among all classes of his majesty's Canadian subjects, to persevere in a loyal and honourable line of conduct.

By the report of prisoners taken from the enemy in the affair on the Chateauguay, the American force is stated at 7,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, with ten field-pieces. The British advanced force, actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, and from their own; some detached corps in the woods fired upon each other.

I have the honour to transmit to your lordship a return of the killed and wounded on the 26th. I avail myself of this opportunity humbly to solicit from his royal highness the Prince Regent, as a mark of his gracious approbation of the conduct of the embodied battalion of the Canadian militia, five pair of colours for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th battalions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

Total— 5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

*Head-quarters, Montreal,
Oct. 30, 1813.*

My Lord;—Since I had the honour of addressing your lordship in my dispatch of the 22nd of September last, I have received the enclosed communication from major-general Proctor. I have, however, been informed from other quarters, that he commenced his retreat from Sandwich on the 24th

of that month, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg, and Detroit, and totally destroyed the public buildings and stores of every description. That on the 5th of October following, when within a few miles of a strong position, which it was his intention to take up at the Moravian village on the river Thames, he was attacked by so overwhelming a force, under major-general Harrison, that the small numbers he had with him, consisting of not more than 450 regular troops, were unable to withstand it, and consequently compelled to disperse; that he had afterwards rallied the remains of his division, and retired upon Ancaster, on the Grand river, without being pursued by the enemy, and where he had collected the scattered remains of his force, amounting to about 200 men, and had with it, subsequently, reached Burlington-heights, the headquarters of major-general Vincent. Tecumseth, at the head of 1,200 Indian warriors, accompanied our little army on its retreat from Sandwich, and the prophet, as well as his brother Tecumseth, were of the most essential service, in arresting the further progress of the Americans; but as to the extent of our loss on this occasion, or the particulars of this disastrous affair, I am, as yet, ignorant; major-general Proctor having signified to major-general De Rottenberg, commanding in the Upper Provinces, that he had sent a flag of truce to general Harrison, to ascertain the fate of the officers and soldiers who were missing, and requesting his indulgence for a few days until its return, in order to make his official report. I also

understand, that the enemy, so far from attempting to improve the advantage they had gained, by pursuing our troops on their retreat to the Grand river, had retired to Sandwich, followed by Tecumseth and his warriors, who had much harassed them on their march. Five or six hundred Indians, belonging to the eighth division, are reported to have joined the centre.

I regret to say, that I am still without any official account of captain Barclay's action on Lake Erie, the result of which has led to our relinquishment of the Michigan territory, excepting Michilimackinac, and our abandonment of the posts in Upper Canada beyond the Grand river.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PROCTOR.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
Monday, October 18.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Oct. 18.

Captain the earl of March arrived this morning with a dispatch from field-marshal the marquis of Wellington, addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:—

Lexaca, Oct. 9.

My Lord; having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidassoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your lordship that that object was effected on the 7th instant.

Lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese

brigade, under brigadier-general Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below, and in one above the site of the bridge, under the command of major-general Hay, the hon. colonel Greville, major-general the hon. Edward Stopford, and major-general Howard; and lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at fords, above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaye, while the latter should carry those on the Montagne-Verte and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point. The British and Portuguese troops took seven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries, which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regiment were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets, more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps our loss has not been severe.

The Spanish troops under lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's intrenchments in the hill with great dexterity and gallantry: and I am much indebted to the lieutenant-general, and to lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, and to the general and-

staff officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, having thus established, within the French territory, the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to lieutenant-general sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, major-general C. Baron Alten attacked, with the light division, the enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under brigadier-general Longa; and the Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's intrenchments and posts on the mountain, called La Rhune, immediately on the right of the light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia.

Colonel Colborne, of the 52nd regiment, who commanded major-general Skerrett's brigade, in the absence of the major-general, on account of his health, attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly intrenched; and the 52nd regiment, under the command of major Mein, charged in a most gallant style, and carried the intrenchments with the bayonet. The 1st and 3rd caçadores, and the 2nd battalion 95th regiment, as well as the 52nd, distinguished themselves in this attack.

Major-general Kemp's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and major-general Charles Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the major-general

and by colonel Colborne, in these attacks; and I am particularly indebted to major-general Charles Alten for the manner in which he executed this service: the light division took 22 officers and 400 men prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the hermitage stands, and they made repeated attempts to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up, and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the Hermitage, and on a rock on the same range of mountain with the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the army of reserve to concentrate to their right; and, as soon as the concentration commenced, Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the battalion de las Ordenes to attack the enemy's post on the rock on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. Those troops followed up their success, and carried an intrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the camp of Sarre, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by detachments from the 7th division, sent by

lieutenant-general the earl of Dalhousie, through the Puerto de Bachalar, for this purpose.

Don P. Giron then established a battalion on the enemy's left, on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to proceed farther last night, and the enemy withdrew from their post at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre during the night.

It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th instant, as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of Las Ordenes, under the command of col. Hore yesterday, was made in as good order, and with as much spirit, as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks by the Marescal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the general and staff officers under his directions. I omitted to report to your lordship in my dispatch of the 4th inst. that upon my way to Roncevalles, on the 1st inst., I directed brigadier-general Campbell to endeavour to carry off the enemy's picquets in his front, which he attacked on that night, and completely succeeded, with the Portuguese troops under his command, in carrying the whole of one picquet, consisting of 70 men; a fortified post on the mountain of Arolla was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

Since I addressed your lordship last, I have received dispatches

from lieutenant-general Clinton, in Catalonia, to the 3rd instant. The general was still at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old position on the Lobregat.

Lieutenant-general lord William Bentinck had embarked for Sicily on the 22nd of September.

I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, captain the earl of March, whom I beg to recommend to your lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Admiralty-office, Jan, 8.
Copy of a letter from captain Hoste,
of his majesty's ship Bacchante,
addressed to rear-admiral Freemantle, and transmitted to vice-admiral sir Edward Pellew, to
John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

*Bacchante, off Castel Nuova,
Oct. 16.*

Sir;—I arrived off Ragusa on the 12th instant, and joined the Saracen and three gun-boats, with a detachment of the garrison of Curzola on board, commanded by captain Lowen, who had been directed by colonel Robertson to act on this coast.

From the information I received from captain Harper, of the Saracen, together with the state of the country about Cattaro, and the insurrection of the Bocchese, I lost no time in proceeding to this place, with the vessels under my orders. On the 13th, in the morning, we forced the passage between Castel Nuova and the fort of Rosa, and after some firing, secured a capital anchorage for the squadron, about three miles above Castel Nuova.

In the evening, I detached the

boats of this ship, with those of the Saracen, and the two Sicilian gun-boats, under captain Harper's orders, who very handsomely volunteered his services, to capture the enemy's armed naval force, which I understood were lying between the Isle St. George, and the town of Cattaro. Captain Harper completely succeeded; the enemy had destroyed their boats on his approach, but having succeeded in manning them with the armed Bocchese in the neighbourhood, he most gallantly attacked and carried the Island St. George, the commandant and his garrison surrendering at discretion. I enclose his report of the affair, with the account of the guns, &c. captured. This is a point of the utmost importance to our future operations; it commands and fronts the narrow channel to the narrow branch of the river that leads up to Cattaro itself; and, fortified as it is, it would have been with difficulty, if at all, the ships of war could have passed it. The fort of Peroste was taken by the Bocchese the same night; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Castel Nuova, and Fort Espagnol, surrendered by capitulation to the British force this morning, a copy of which I enclose. The garrison remain prisoners of war till exchanged; the officers are allowed their parole. There are several Croats among the garrison, who are willing to enter the Austrian service, and I intend sending them to Fiume. I shall lose no time in getting up to Cattaro. Fort St. John is the only place the enemy possess in the Bocco. The French general Gauthier has retired into the fort, with about 600 men, it is about fifteen miles up

the river, and is a very strong place. I intend proceeding there directly after I have arranged our affairs here.

I have left a garrison in Fort Espagnol, and enclose the return of the stores, guns, &c. taken in the three places. The Montenegrins have been of considerable service in closely blockading the country round Espagnol, and the neighbourhood. I cannot mention in too warm terms the conduct of captain Harper; he is ever ready, and most indefatigable, and the capture of the Isle of St. George does him, the officers and men, the highest credit. I am much indebted to captain Lowen for the ready advice and assistance he at all times gives me; and the zeal that animates every one is highly praiseworthy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HOSTE.
Rear-Admiral Freemantle, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.

Copy of a letter from captain sir Christopher Cole, of his majesty's ship the Rippon, addressed to admiral lord Keith, K. B. and transmitted by his lordship to John Wilson Croker, esq.

His Majesty's Ship Rippon, off Abrevack, Oct. 21, 1813.

My Lord;—I have great satisfaction in reporting the capture of Le Weser, a French frigate of the large class, mounting 44 guns, and having 340 men, commanded by the captain de Vaisseau Cantzlaat, chevalier de L'Ordre Imperiale de la Reunion, by his majesty's ship under my command, in company with the Scylla and Royalist brigs.

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She left the Texel on the last day of September, and had captured two Swedish vessels in the North Sea, and had lost her main and mizen-masts in a gale on the 16th of this month.

Capt. Macdonald's letter, which I have the honour to transmit, will acquaint your lordship with the perseverance with which he had watched this frigate, which he fell in with four days ago, sixty leagues to the west of Ushant, and of a gallant joint attack made by the Scylla and Royalist on the frigate yesterday, in sight of the Rippon, and upon her weather-beam.

The judicious measures taken by captains Macdonald and Bremer, enabled the latter officer to join me at three o'clock this morning, with intelligence of the enemy's force, whilst the Scylla watched their antagonist; and at day-light, the breeze springing up, gave us an opportunity of closing with the enemy.

About ten, the frigate bore up towards the Rippon and struck her colours, having exchanged two broadsides with the Scylla, and just as the Rippon and Royalist were within reach.

Being near the French coast, and the prize in a most crippled and unmanageable state, I have deemed it necessary to take on board the greater number of the prisoners, and to tow her into port.

Enclosed are the lists of killed and wounded on-board the Scylla and Royalist. The enemy had four killed and fifteen wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER COLZ.
Right Hon. Lord Keith, &c.

His Majesty's sloop Scylla, at Sea, Oct. 21, 1813.

Sir:—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at one, a.m. the 18th inst. in longitude 9 deg. 10 min. W. and latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. I fell in with a French national frigate, under jury main and mizen masts, apparently making the best of her way for Brest; and judging it not prudent to attack such superior force (as in the event of our being crippled), I should not have been able to have kept sight of her, from the severity of the weather, I had the good fortune, on the 20th instant, to meet with his majesty's sloop *Royalist*, when captain Bremer, in the handsomest manner, volunteered to join me in attacking her. At half past three, p. m. we bore up in close order, the *Scylla* on her quarter, and the *Royalist* on her bow, and commenced the action nearly at the same time, which continued for an hour and a half, when our sails and rigging being very much cut, and mainmast severely wounded, the *Royalist* nearly in the same predicament, we hauled off to repair the damages, the weather being very squally, so as to endanger our masts. A man of war appearing to the northward, I ordered the *Royalist* to apprise her of our situation; at day-light this morning, I observed a large ship to leeward, which proved to be his majesty's ship *Rippon*, and as you, sir, was an eye-witness of our proceeding this morning, I beg leave to refer to you for the subsequent events.

Any encomium I can bestow on

captain Bremer would, I am convinced, fall very short of his deserts; and I beg leave to return him, his officers, and ship's company, my warmest thanks for the gallant support they afforded us during the action. To the officers and ship's company of this sloop I shall ever feel indebted for their gallant and persevering conduct in the action, and during the time we kept sight of the enemy, in the severest weather I almost ever experienced; and beg to recommend Mr. William Speck, senior lieutenant of this sloop, also Mr. Thomas G. Cooper, master's-mate: Captain Bremer speaks in the highest terms of his officers and ship's company.

I am happy to say, that we have only two seamen slightly wounded; the *Royalist*, I am sorry to add, was not so fortunate, having two killed and nine wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. MACDONALD,
Commander.

To Sir Christopher Cole,
Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Rippon*, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,

Nov. 2, 1813.

A letter from admiral lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship *Sultan*, in Cawsand Bay, 30th October, 1813, encloses the following addressed to his lordship:—

Andromache, Oct. 25, 1813, *Scilly*,
N. N. E. distance 22 leagues.

My Lord,—As the day opened on the 23rd inst. the *Andromache* gave chase to a frigate under jury-

masts in the N. E. quarter; about four p. m. (the *Saintes* bearing E. by S. fourteen leagues) she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter, when, after a feeble resistance of about fifteen minutes, she struck her colours; indeed, such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further opposition would have been the extreme of rashness.

She is *La Trave*, of twenty-eight French eighteen-pounders and sixteen eighteen-pound caronades, only nineteen months old, with a crew of three hundred and twenty-one men (nearly all Dutch), one of whom was killed, and her commander, Jacob Van Maren, capitaine de vaisseau, and member of the Imperial Order of Reunion, the second lieutenant, Oxholme, two midshipmen (one of them since dead), and twenty-four seamen wounded.

The *Andromache* has received no injury in her hull, nor aught to mention in her sails or rigging; while I lament to say, that Mr. Thomas Dickenson, the first lieutenant, is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE TOBIN,
Captain.

To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

P. S. It seems, that *La Trave* had two men wounded by an English brig of war on the 19th.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
Nov. 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lord Arthur Hill has this morn-

ing arrived with dispatches from field-marshal the marquis of Wellington to earl Bathurst, dated Vera, Nov. 1, of which the following are extracts:—

Vera, Nov. 1, 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed your lordship last.

The enemy's garrison of Pamplona made proposals to Don Carlos D'Espana to surrender the place on the 26th of October, on condition, first, that they should be allowed to march to France with six pieces of cannon; secondly, that they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both these conditions were rejected by Don Carlos D'Espana, and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms excepting that they should be prisoners of war; to which they declared they would never submit.

Vera, Nov. 1, 1813.

Since I wrote to your lordship this morning, I have received a letter, of which I enclose a copy from marischal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espana, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war, upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your lordship.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'Espana, and that of the troops under his command, during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is since the beginning of August.

In every sortie which the enemy have made, they have been re-

pulsed with loss; and the general, and the officers and troops, have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos D'Espana was severely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my dispatch of the 19th of that month: but having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had to that moment performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona.

Not having yet received the details of the terms of capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.

(TRANSLATION.)

Most Excellent Sir;—Glory be to God, and honour to the triumphs of your excellency in this ever-memorable campaign.

I have the honour and the great satisfaction of congratulating your excellency on the surrender of the important fortress of Pamplona, the capitulation of which having been signed by the superior officers intrusted with my powers, and by those delegated by the general commanding the place, I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon me, just ratified. The garrison remain prisoners of war, as your excellency had determined from the beginning that they should, and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the port of Passages.

Our troops occupy one of the

gates of the citadel, and those of France the place.

May God guard the precious life of your excellency.

Dated from the camp in front of Pamplona, 31st Oct. 1813.

(Signed) CARLOS ESPANA.
His Excellency Field Marshal the duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
Nov. 25, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The marquis of Worcester has arrived here with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to the earl of Bathurst by the marquis of Wellington, dated

St. Pe, Nov. 13, 1813.

My Lord;—The enemy have, since the beginning of August, occupied a position with their right upon the sea, in front of St. Jean Luz, and on the left of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite La Rhune in the Sarre, and on the heights behind the village, and their left consisting of two divisions of infantry, under the comte d'Erlon, on the right of that river, on a strong height in the rear of Anhoue, and on the mountain of Mondarin, which protected the approach to that village; they had had one division under general Foy, St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Arragon, under general Paris, at the time the left of the allied army crossed the Bidassoa on the 7th of October; general Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Anhoue, when lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill moved into the valley of Bastan.

The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this posi-

tion, had the whole of it fortified, and their right, in particular, had been made so strong, that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st of October, and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, on the 6th and 7th, into the valley of Bastan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th instant; but the rain which fell on the 7th instant, having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night, having taken 51 pieces of cannon, and 1,400 prisoners.

The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the general officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill directed the movement of the right, consisting of the 2nd division, under lieutenant-general the hon. sir William Stewart; the 6th division, under lieutenant-general sir H. Clinton; a Portuguese division, under lieutenant-general sir John Hamilton; and a Spanish division,

under general Morillo, and colonel Grant's brigade of cavalry, and a brigade of Portuguese artillery, under lieutenant-colonel Tulloh, and three mountain guns, under lieutenant Robe, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Anhoue.

Marshal sir William Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3rd division under major-general the hon. Charles Colville; the seventh division, under mariscal de Campo Le Cor; and the fourth division, under lieutenant-general the hon. Lowry Cole. The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village and the heights behind it, supported on the left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on their right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite La Rhune, and the heights beyond the village, on the left of the 4th division. Major-general Charles baron Alten attacked with the light division and general Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite La Rhune, and having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre on the attack of the heights behind Sarré.

General Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of lieutenant-general sir Stapleton Cotton, followed the movements of the centre, and there were three brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and three mountain guns with general Giron, and three with major-general Charles Alten.

Lieutenant-general Don Manuel

Freyte, moved, in two columns, from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movements the enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre; and lieutenant-general sir John Hope, with the left of the army, drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their entrenchments on the Lower Nivelle, carrying the redoubt above Orogne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Sibour, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right.

The attack began at daylight, and lieutenant-general the hon. sir Lowry Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right, in the front of Sarre, by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division, under general Le Cor, to attack it, lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned, on its left, by the 3rd division, under major-general the hon. Charles Colville, and on its right by the reserve of Andalusia, under Don Pedro Giron, and major-general Charles baron Aken carried the positions on La Petite La Rhune.

The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3rd and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the light division these on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks, the enemy were

obliged to abandon their strong positions, which they had fortified with much care and labour; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height, the 1st battalion 88th regiment, which immediately surrendered.

While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under lieutenant-general sir Henry Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's picquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division, under lieutenant-general sir John Hamilton, on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Anhouse, and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the entrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank. Lieut.-gen. sir John Hamilton supported, with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right, and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which was immediately carried.

Major-general Pringle's brigade of the second division, under lieutenant-general the hon. sir William Stewart, drove in the enemy's picquets on the Nivelle, and in front of Anhouse; and then major-general Byng's brigade of the second division carried the entrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left, in which attack the major-general and these troops distinguished themselves. Major-general Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Anhouse, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarin, and following them towards Itzatce. The troops on the heights behind Anhouse were,

by these operations, under the direction of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on the Nive, with the exception of the division in Mondarin, which, by the march of a part of the 2nd division, under lieutenant-general the hon. sir William Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygory.

As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3rd and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pé, and the 6th division by the right of that river, on the same place, while the 4th and light divisions, and general Giron's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre, and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pé; and, as soon as the 6th division approached, the 3rd division, under major-general the hon. Charles Colville, and the 7th division, under general Le Cor, crossed that river and attacked, and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it.

We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any farther movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

The enemy evacuated Ascain in the afternoon, of which village lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre took possession; and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during

the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the Lower Nivelle. Lieutenant-general the hon. sir John Hope followed them with the left of the army, as soon as he could cross the river; and marshal sir William Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads, after a violent fall of rain, would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th. into an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

In the course of the operations of which I have given your lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labour and care for three months, in which we have taken fifty-one pieces of cannon, six tumbrils of ammunition, and fourteen hundred prisoners; I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will show how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of marshal sir William Beresford, and of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, who directed the attack of the centre and right of the army; and with that of lieutenant-generals the hon. sir G. L. Cole; the hon. sir William Stewart, sir John Hamilton, and sir Henry Clinton; and major-generals the hon. C. Colville, Charles baron Alten, mariscal de Campo P. Le Cor, and mariscal de Campo Don Pablo Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don Pedro Giron, commanding the reserve of Andalusia.

Lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, and marshal sir William Beresford, and these general offi-

cers, have reported their sense of the conduct of the generals and troops under their command, respectively; and I particularly request your lordship's attention to the conduct of major-general Byng, and of major-general Lambert, who conducted the attack of the 6th division. I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regiments, under the command of major Rice and lieutenant-colonel Hawkins, in major-general Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 10th. The 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3rd division, under major-general Power, likewise distinguished themselves in the attack of the left of the enemy's centre, and major-general Anson's brigade, of the 4th division, in the village of Sarré, and the centre of the heights.

Although the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of lieutenant-general the hon. sir J. Hope, and lieutenant-general Don M. Frere, I have every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which these general officers conducted the service of which they had the direction.

Our loss, although severe, has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the position attacked, and the length of time (from daylight till dark) during which the troops were engaged; but I am concerned to add, that colonel Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, of the 94th, an offi-

cer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

I received the greatest assistance in forming the plan for this attack, and throughout the operations, from the quarter-master-general sir George Murray, and the adjutant-general the hon. sir Edward Pakenham, and from lieutenant-colonel lord Fitzroy Somerset, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and all the officers of my personal staff, and his serene highness the prince of Orange.

The artillery which was in the field was of great use to us; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the intelligence and activity with which it was brought to the point of attack, under the direction of colonel Dickson, over the bad roads through the mountains, at this season of the year.

I send this dispatch by my aide-de-camp, lieutenant marquis of Worcester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

P. S. I enclose a return of killed and wounded.

Since the returns of the enemy's loss was received, we have taken one hundred more prisoners, and four hundred wounded.

General Total—(British and Portuguese killed and wounded.)

Two general staff; 6 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 44 captains, 80 lieutenants, 42 ensigns, 6 staff, 161 serjeants, 29 drummers, 2,320 rank and file, 41 horses.

*From the London Gazette, Tuesday,
Jan. 4.*

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by earl Bathurst, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, from lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, bart.

*Head-Quarters, La Chine, Nov.
15, 1813.*

My Lord;—Major-general Wilkinson left Grenadier's Island, on Lake Ontario, on the 30th ultimo, with ten thousand men in small craft and batteaux, and proceeded down the St. Lawrence, in order to co-operate with major-general Hampton in the invasion of Lower Canada, and for the avowed purpose of taking up his winter-quarters at Montreal: having on the 31st halted a few miles below Gravelly Point, on the south side of the river his position was on the following day reconnoitred, and afterwards cannonaded by a division of gun-boats, under the command of captain Mulcaster, of the royal navy. By keeping close to his own shore, the enemy arrived, on the 6th instant, within six miles of the port of Prescott, which he endeavoured to pass unobserved during the night of the 7th; but the vigilance of lieutenant-colonel Pearson, who commands there, frustrated his attempt, and the American armada was obliged to sustain a heavy and destructive cannonade during the whole of that operation.

Having anticipated the possibility of the American government sending its whole concentrated force from Lake Ontario towards this part of his Majesty's territory, I

had ordered a corps of observation, consisting of the remains of the 49th regiment, 2nd battalion of the 89th regiment, and three companies of voltigeurs, with a division of gun-boats, the whole to be placed under the command of lieutenant-colonel Morrison, of the 89th regiment, to follow the movements of major-general Wilkinson's army, as soon as they should be ascertained to point towards this quarter. I have now the satisfaction of transmitting to your lordship, a copy of a report made by lieutenant-colonel Morrison, to major-general de Rottenburgh, containing the details of an attack upon the corps of observation placed under his command, by a part of the American force under brigadier-general Boyd, amounting to near 4,000 men, which terminated in the complete repulse and defeat of the enemy, with very considerable loss; upwards of 100 prisoners, together with a field-piece, remained in our possession; and, as I understand that more than 100 were found dead on the field, their total loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, could not be less than 800 men. The consequence of this gallant affair, which reflects such high credit on all the officers and men engaged in it, and particularly on lieutenant-colonel Morrison, for the skill and judgment manifested by him in his choice of position, and for the coolness and intrepidity with which he maintained it, has been, that the enemy, disheartened by their losses and ill success, re-embarked the whole of their forces on the 13th, and crossed to St. Regis and Salmon River on their own shore; not leaving a man

in our territory, excepting such as were prisoners.

It is yet uncertain whether gen. Wilkinson means to prosecute his original intention, of proceeding in his small craft and boats from Salmon river to Montreal, or to unite his troops with those under major-general Hampton, and attempt to advance into the province by the Chateauguay, or Odel Town roads. Major-general Hampton has received positive orders to resume the position which he had abandoned on the Chateauguay river when he retreated to Plattsburg, immediately after the disgraceful defeat he lately experienced; but the state of the weather is becoming so highly unfavourable to combined operations, that unless gen. Wilkinson, in a very few days, succeeds in forcing the position I have caused to be occupied at the Rapids of the Coteau de Lac, and on the Beauharnois channel, which I have no reason to expect he will do, or that he can make his way into the province by either of the other routes I have mentioned, which I think very improbable, the American army must soon be compelled, by the severity of the season, to go into winter quarters, and to abandon all thoughts of the conquest of Canada for this campaign. I have also the honour of transmitting to your lordship the copy of a letter, with its enclosures therein referred to, addressed to major-general de Rottenburgh by lieutenant-col. Morrison, in which you will see a further proof of the vigilance and activity of that officer, in executing the duty with which he has been entrusted; and I have the farther pleasure to report to your lordship, that a 13-inch

iron, and a 10-inch brass mortar, with their stores, and a large supply of provisions, deposited by the American army at Ogdensburg, have been brought away from thence by captain Mulcaster, of the navy, and landed at Prescott.

I have again witnessed, with peculiar satisfaction, the loyalty and active zeal with which all classes have been animated in their endeavours to oppose the threatened invasion of the enemy, and which I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*Christler's Williamsburg,
Upper Canada, Nov.
12, 1813.*

Sir;—I have the heartfelt gratification to report the brilliant and gallant conduct of the detachment from the centre division of the army, as yesterday displayed in repulsing and defeating a division of the enemy's force, consisting of two brigades of infantry, and a regiment of cavalry, amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000 men, who moved forward about two o'clock in the afternoon, from Christler's point, and attacked our advance, which gradually fell back to the position selected for the detachment to occupy; the right resting on the river, and the left on a pine wood, exhibiting a front of about 700 yards.

The ground being open, the troops were thus disposed; the flank companies of the 49th regiment, the detachment of the Canadian Fencibles, with one field-piece, under-lieut.-colonel Pearson on the right, a little advanced

on the road; three companies of the 89th regiment, under captain Barnes, with a gun, formed in echelon, with the advance on its left supporting it. The 49th and 89th, thrown more to the rear with a gun, formed the main body and reserve extending to the woods on the left, which were occupied by the voltigeurs under major Herriot, and the Indians under lieutenant Anderson. At about half-past two the action became general, when the enemy endeavoured, by moving forward a brigade from his right, to turn our left, but was repulsed by the 89th, forming in potence with the 49th, and both corps moving forward, occasionally firing by platoons. His efforts were next directed against our right; and to repulse this movement, the 49th took ground in that direction in echelon, followed by the 89th; when within half musket shot the line was formed, under a heavy but irregular fire from the enemy.

The 48th was then directed to charge the gun posted opposite to our's; but it became necessary, when within a short distance of it, to check the forward movement, in consequence of a charge from their cavalry on the right, lest they should wheel about, and fall upon their rear; but they were received in so gallant a manner by the companies of the 89th, under captain Barnes, and the well-directed fire of the artillery, that they quickly retreated, and by an immediate charge from those companies one gun was gained.

The enemy immediately concentrated their force to check our advance, but such was the steady countenance, and well-directed fire of the troops and artillery, that

about half-past four they gave way at all points from an exceeding strong position, endeavouring by their light infantry to cover their retreat, who were soon driven away by a judicious movement made by lieutenant-colonel Pearson. The detachment for the night occupied the ground from which the enemy had been driven, and the now moving forward in pursuit.

I regret to find our loss, in killed and wounded, has been so considerable, but trust a most essential service has been rendered to the country, as the whole of the enemy's infantry, after the action, precipitately retired to their own shores:

It is now my grateful duty to point out to your honour, the benefit the service has received from the ability, judgment, and active exertions of lieutenant-colonel Harvey, the deputy-adjutant-general, for sparing whom to accompany the detachment, I must again publicly express my acknowledgments. To the cordial co-operation and exertions of lieutenant-colonel Pearson, commanding the detachment from Prescott, lieutenant-colonel Plenderleath, of the 49th, major Clifford, of the 89th, major Herriot, of the Voltigeurs, and captain Jackson, of the royal artillery, combined with the gallantry of the troops, our great success may be attributed. Every man did his duty, and I believe I cannot more strongly speak their merits than in mentioning, that our small force did not exceed 800 rank and file. To captains Davis and Skinner, of the quartermaster-general's department, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance I have received from them; their zeal and activity has

been unremitting. Lieut. Hagerman of the militia, has also, for his services, deserved my public acknowledgments; as has also lieutenant Anderson of the Indian department.

As the prisoners are hourly bringing in, I am unable to furnish your honour with a correct return of them, but upwards of 100 are in our possession; neither of the ordnance stores taken, as the whole have not yet been collected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Lieut. col. 89th, commanding
corps of observation.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

Total—1 captain, 2 drummers, 19 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 serjeants, 131 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Foreign Office, Nov. 21, 1813.

The baron Perponcher, and Mr. James Fagel, have arrived this day from Holland, deputed by the provisional government which has been established in that country, to inform his royal highness the Prince. Regent, and his serene highness the Prince of Orange, that a counter revolution broke out in part of the United Provinces on Monday last, the 15th instant; when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the House of Orange, with the old cry of *Orange Boven*, and universally putting up the Orange colours.

This example was immediately followed by the other towns of the

provinces of Holland and Utrecht, as Haarlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c.

The French authorities were dismissed, and a temporary government established, and proclaimed, in the name of the Prince of Orange, and until his serene highness's arrival, composed of the most respectable members of the old government, and chiefly of those not employed under the French.

Amsterdam, Nov. 16, 1813.

The events of last night have shown the necessity of appointing, without delay, an administration in this great city, which, in its form and composition, may ensure the confidence of the good citizens; in consequence, the officers of the schuttery (armed burghers) have agreed to undertake the establishment of such an administration; and a number of the most respectable inhabitants have been called out, and invited by them to take upon themselves, at so critical a moment, the honourable and interesting task of effecting every thing that can contribute to prevent or stop the incalculable evils of anarchy.

The following gentlemen have been this day appointed, desired and authorised to regulate and divide among themselves the functions, in the manner they will judge most expedient:—(Here follows a list of 24 names).

The colonel and chief of the municipal guards, who has the great satisfaction of acquainting the public with the above circumstances, cannot let pass this opportunity, without admonishing his fellow-citizens in the most earnest manner to behave with temper and

moderation; and at the same time, manifesting his expectation and wishes that the joy which will be excited by these events, may not induce or mislead the inhabitants to improper behaviour towards any persons whatsoever, or to pillage or plunder any private or public buildings; since the officers and all the members composing the municipal guard, are strictly resolved to repel, with all the powers of which they are in possession, all and any trespasses which may be committed, to the end that the perpetrators receive due punishment for their offences.

(Signed) The colonel and chief of the municipal guard,

G. C. R. R. VON BRIENEN.

In the name of his Highness the Prince of Orange.

Leopold Count of Limburg Stirum, Governor of the Hague.

As the blessed restoration is fast approaching, I give notice to all the inhabitants of the Hague, that their wishes will soon be fulfilled, and that a provisional government will immediately be established, to provide for every thing until his serene highness shall appear among us.

In the mean time I invite all good citizens to watch for the preservation of peace and order. I promise to the lowest a day of rejoicing at the public expense; but I warn every one who would pillage and plunder, that the heaviest penalties will be inflicted upon them.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 18.

Copy of an enclosure from ad-

miral Young, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the North Sea, off the Scheldt, the 11th instant.

His Majesty's ship Horatio, off Zuderie Zee, Island of Schowen, Dec. 8.

Sir;—Yesterday morning some pilots brought off a letter, from a gentleman who had been in the British service, requesting aid to drive the French from Zuderie Zee. I lost no time in working up, and anchored just out of gunshot of a heavy battery, which totally commanded the passage. As it was necessary to pass, in execution of your orders, I made the disposition for attacking it. I therefore collected 50 marines and 70 seamen from the *Horatio*, with the same number from the *Amphion*, with a determination of storming it from the rear, as soon as the tide would answer for the boats to leave the ship, which could not be till nine p. m. During the interval a deputation from the principal citizens came on board under a flag of truce, from the French general, requesting, that in order to save the effusion of blood, and prevent the disorders which were likely to ensue in the city, then in a state of insurrection, terms of capitulation should be granted, by which the French, with their baggage should be allowed to withdraw, and be conveyed to Bergen-op-Zoom: this I peremptorily refused, and sent back the terms herewith enclosed. The thickness of the weather did not enable the deputation to quit the ship before ten o'clock at night, which induced me to extend the time till midnight. I had not pro-

ceeded any considerable distance from the ship, before the signal, in token of submission, was made. I landed at the battery, which having secured, I went forward to the town, and found the native French had made their escape. I directed the seamen to remain at the gate, and entered with the marines amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude: proceeding to the town-hall, I was met by the most respectable inhabitants in a body, and then having dissolved the French municipal authorities, I directed the ancient magistrates of the city to resume their functions. This morning, in compliance with my directions, the magistrates of the town of Browsershaven, reported their having driven the French from thence, and they received similar injunctions with respect to their provisional government. I took possession of a brig of 14 guns, formerly his Majesty's brig Bustler, which the enemy had attempted to scuttle, also a French gun-boat, and a considerable quantity of powder, and have, in the course of this day, brought in 20 prisoners, and more are expected. I feel happy in having obtained so important an acquisition as the whole island of Schowen, without bloodshed, and facilitating the means of opening a communication with the allied forces in the south of Holland. In closing this dispatch, I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice the zeal and activity of captain Stewart of the Amphion, together with lieutenant Whyte, first of the Horatio, with the rest of the officers, seamen and marines, under my command, in this service. I must here beg leave to express how much I

am indebted to captain Hamilton Smith of the quarter-master-general's department, for his advice and assistance, who, from his knowledge of the Dutch language and of the people, has very much facilitated these operations. I also enclose the list of ordnance, &c. taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

Admiral Young, &c.

Dated on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Horatio, at half-past 7 o'clock, Dec. 7.

Sir;—With a view to spare the effusion of blood, as senior officer in command of his Britannic Majesty's forces, I feel it my duty, after the communication I have received, and the resources which I at present have, to summon you to surrender prisoners of war, with the French officers and troops under your immediate command. No other conditions will be admitted. I expect a decisive answer by twelve o'clock this night; my authority will not admit of the suspension of hostilities longer than that period. If accepted, one gun. If not, three ditto.

(Signed) G. STUART.

To the commanding officer of the French troops in the town of Zuderie See, island of Schowen.

A list of ordnance taken.

Six iron 36-pounders, 6 iron 24-pounders, 2 brass 6-pounders, 2 brass 13-inch mortars, and a considerable quantity of shot and ammunition.

(Signed) G. STUART.

Capt. and senior officer.

Mem.—Brass ordnance embarked.

Copy of another enclosure from
Admiral Young.

Horatio, off Zuderie Zee,
Dec. 10, 1813.

Sir;—The thickness of the weather preventing the Tickler's sailing yesterday, enables me to acquaint you of a brilliant affair by the boats of the *Horatio* and *Amphion*, under the immediate command of lieutenant Whyte, first of the *Horatio*. Having received information that the French had augmented their forces in the island of Tholen, with 400 men, and it being necessary to secure the battery at the point of Steavniessse, in order for the ships to pass up the Keetan, I dispatched the boats of the two ships at ten p. m. with the boats' crews only, when they landed two miles in the rear of the battery: immediately on their approach the French precipitately fled, and did not enable our brave fellows to oppose them, and we made only three prisoners. The battery consisted of six 24-pounder guns. Lieut. Whyte, with the assistance of lieutenant Champion, first of the *Amphion*, and the officers and men under their command, dismantled the battery, spiked the guns, destroyed the carriages and ammunition, and returned on board at half-past three a. m. Though the enemy did not oppose our force, I hope it will not diminish the merits of the officers and men employed, and that their zeal and activity will merit your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. STUART.

To W. Young, esq., &c.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office,
Jan. 11, 1814.

Copy of an enclosure from rear-admiral Freemantle, to John Wilson Croker, esq.

His Majesty's ship Havannah,
before Zara, Dec. 6, 1813.

Sir;—It is with great satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the fortress of Zara has this day capitulated to the combined Austrian and English forces, after sustaining a cannonade of thirteen days from the English batteries, consisting of two 32-pound carronades, eight 18-pounders, and seven 12-pound long guns, as well as of two howitzers worked by Austrians.

As the courier which conveys this information will set out immediately, I shall defer entering into particulars until another opportunity, and confine myself to the general terms granted, which are, that the garrison are to march out with honours of war; to ground their arms on the glacis, and then to be conducted as prisoners of war, until exchanged, to the outposts of the nearest French army.

The outwork of the garrison to be occupied this evening by the Austrian troops, and the whole of the enemy to march out on the 9th, at ten a. m.

As soon as I can make ready a copy of the terms, I shall have the honour of forwarding them to you, in the mean time,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CADOGAN, capt,
rear-admiral Freemantle, &c.

London Gazette Extraordinary,
Dec. 30, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major Hill, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a dispatch of which the following is a copy, addressed to earl Bathurst by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated

St. Jean de Luz,
Dec. 14, 1813.

My Lord;—Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place; the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the river Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with general Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Mouguerre.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month;

but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, should pass on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while marshal sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation by passing the 6th division under lieutenant-general sir Henry Clinton at Ustaritz: both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division; and one regiment was driven from the road, and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under colonel Douglas, and the 9th Caçadores under colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night and on the morning of the 8th had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, lieutenant-general sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved

forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the entrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's post from the neighbourhood of Biarritz and Anglet. The light division under major-general Alten likewise moved forward from Basusarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's entrenchments.

Sir John Hope and major-general Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under marshal sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with sir Rowland Hill, when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcuray, with colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparan, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under general Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to sir

Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the light division, and of sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the mayor's house of Biarritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops; and sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners.

The brunt of the action with sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under brigadier-general A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon major-general Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant-general sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of lieutenant-general sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.

Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Frankfurt under the command of col.

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Kruse, came over to the posts of major-general Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the piquets. They retired, however, during the night, from lieutenant-general sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the piquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon, they again drove in lieutenant-general sir John Hope's piquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division under major-general Howard, having relieved the fifth division: and the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the entrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Lieut.-general sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under brigadier-general Archibald Campbell; and of major-general Robinson's and major-general Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the honourable colonel Greville. He mentions, particularly, major-general Hay, commanding the 5th division; major-generals Robinson and Bradford; brigadier-general Campbell; colonels De Regoa

and Greville, commanding the several brigades; lieutenant-colonel Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; lieutenant-colonels Barnes of the royals, and Cameron of the 9th, captain Ramsay of the royal horse artillery; colonel De Lancy deputy quarter-master-general, and lieutenant-colonel M'Donald, assistant-adjutant-general, attached to sir John Hope's corps; and the officers of his personal staff.

The 1st division, under major-general Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force, upon our left, withdrew into their entrenchments, on the right of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill.

In expectation of this attack I had requested marshal sir W. Beresford to reinforce the lieutenant-general with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3rd division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the lieutenant-general great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high-road from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, major-general Barnes's bri-

gade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under brigadier general Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal del Campo Don F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and major-general Pringle's brigade, engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of major-general Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of brigadier-general Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their entrenchment.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of lieutenant-general sir William Stewart, commanding the 2nd division; major-generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo Don F. le Cor, and brigadier-generals Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery, under lieutenant-colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery, under colonel Tullock, distinguished themselves; and lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill reports

particularly the assistance he received from lieutenant-colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the assistant-adjutant and assistant quartermaster-general attached to his corps; lieutenant-colonel Goldfinch, of the royal engineers, and from the officers of his personal staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to sir Rowland Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the quartermaster-general, major-general sir George Murray, and the adjutant-general, major-general sir Edward Pakenham, and lieutenant-colonel lord Fitzroy Somerset, lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.

I send this dispatch by major Hill, aide-de-camp of lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

I inclose the returns of the killed and wounded.

General Total.

Killed—2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 9 captains, 13 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 599 rank and file, 13 horses.

Wounded—4 general staff, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors, 64 captains, 89 lieutenants, 45 ensigns, 9 staff, 215 serjeants, 25 drummers, 3,434 rank and file, 21 horses.

Missing—1 colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 467 rank and file, 1 horse.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

Passed in the First Session of the Fifth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 53rd George III.—A. D.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of October 1813, an act of the last session of parliament, for allowing the use of sugar in brewing beer in Great Britain.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of October 1813, and amend an act of the last session of parliament, for prohibiting the making of starch, hair powder, and blue, from wheat and other articles of food; and for suspending part of the duties now payable on the importation into Great Britain of starch.

An act to amend an act of the last session of parliament, for prohibiting the intercourse between the island of Jamaica and Saint Domingo.

An act for granting a sum of money for purchasing an estate for the marquis of Wellington, and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said marquis of Wellington to his majesty and the public.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March 1814, an act of the last session of parliament, for making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin: for preventing any note or bill of the governor and company of the Bank of England, or of the go-

vernor and company of the Bank of Ireland, from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England; and to enlarge the powers of the same in certain cases.

An act to continue until the 31st day of December, 1813, an act made in the 49th year of his present majesty, to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in the United Kingdom, and another act made in the 49th year of his present majesty, to suspend the importation of British or Irish made spirits into Great Britain and Ireland respectively, and to continue the duties on worts or wash made from sugar in Great Britain, and the duties on spirits made from sugar in Ireland.

An act for repealing the duties and drawbacks on the importation into, and exportation from, Great Britain of Spanish red wine, and for granting others in lieu thereof.

An act to alter and amend an act of the 52nd year of his present majesty for better securing the duties on malt.

An act for charging an addi-

tional duty on rice imported into Great Britain.

An act for allowing an additional drawback on chocolate exported.

An act for indemnifying such persons as have advised or acted under an order in council for allowing the importation of certain articles into the West Indies, and for permitting such importation until the 30th day of June, 1813.

An act for authorizing the assistant secretary to the postmaster general to send and receive letters and packets free from the duty on postage.

An act to explain so much of two acts for regulating his majesty's household and other purposes as relates to the powers of the commissioners for the care and management of his majesty's real and personal estate.

An act for continuing to his majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England; for the service of the year 1813.

An act for raising the sum of 10,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain; for the year 1813.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for allowing a drawback of the duty on coals used in fire or steam engines for raising ores in the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

An act to amend an act of the last session of parliament, to prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver or other metal, usually called tokens, except

such as are issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively.

An act to allow a limited proportion of the corps of miners to enlist into the regular forces.

An act for authorizing the commissioners of customs and excise to make an allowance for the necessary subsistence of poor persons confined for debts or penalties sued for under their orders.

An act for empowering the commissioners of excise to sell salt seized, duty free, either for exportation or for curing fish, and to reward the seizing officer.

An act to repeal so much of an act of this session as continues the prohibition of the making of starch from wheat and other articles of food.

An act to facilitate the administration of justice.

An act for the regulating of his majesty's royal marine forces while on shore.

An act for raising the sum of five millions by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1813.

An act for raising the sum of 1,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1813.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the last session of parliament, for amending the laws relating to the local militia in England.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, an act for amending the laws relating to the local militia in Scotland.

An act to allow a bounty on the exportation of the manufactures of refuse or waste silk.

An act for further continuing, until the 25th day of March 1814, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an act of the 49th of his present majesty shall be suspended.

An act to continue, until the 25th day of March 1814, an act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

An act for granting certain additional duties of customs imported into, and exported from, Great Britain.

An act for granting to his majesty additional duties of excise in Great Britain, on tobacco and snuff and on French wines.

An act to alter and amend several acts passed in his present majesty's reign, relating to the redemption of the national debt; and for making further provision in respect thereof.

An act to amend an act passed in the 43rd year of the reign of his present majesty, for regulating the vessels carrying passengers to his majesty's plantations and settlements abroad.

An act to amend an act of the 28th year of his present majesty, for allowing the importation of rum or other spirits from his majesty's colonies or plantations in the West Indies, into the province of Quebec, without payment of duty.

An act for regulating the exportation of corn and other articles to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the bay of Chaleur, and the coast of Labrador.

An act to continue, until, the 25th day of March, 1814, several laws relating to the transportation of felons and other offenders to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland.

An act to repeal so much of several acts, passed in England and Scotland respectively, as empowers justices of the peace to rate wages, or set prices of work, for artificers, labourers, or craftsmen.

An act for granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for raising a sum of money by debentures for the service of Great Britain.

An act to enable the commissioners of his majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year 1813.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act for allowing a drawback of the duties upon wines consumed by officers of the royal marines serving on board his majesty's ships.

An act for repealing two acts which prohibit the exportation of brass and other metal from England.

An act for the further regulation of the butter trade of Ireland.

An act to empower the officers of his majesty's customs to take bonds from persons under 21 years of age, serving as mates on board of merchant vessels.

An act to amend the laws for raising and training the militia of Ireland.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 7th and 8th years

of the reign of the late king William, as far as relates to the splitting and dividing the interest in houses and lands among several persons to enable them to vote at elections of members to serve in parliament.

An act for further allowing the importation and exportation of certain articles at the island of Bermuda.

An act to relieve the widows of military officers from the payment of stamp duties on the receipt of their pensions, in Ireland.

An act to encourage the distillation of spirits from sugar in Ireland, and to permit the warehousing of such spirits without payment of the duty of excise chargeable thereon.

An act for raising a further sum of money by debentures, for the service of Great Britain, and for granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for amending an act of this session of parliament, for granting annuities to satisfy certain exchequer bills, and for raising a sum of money by debentures.

An act to amend an act made in the 49th year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices.

An act to continue, until the 5th day of July, 1814, and to amend several acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into, and exported from, Ireland; and to grant, until the said 5th day of July, 1814, certain new and additional duties, on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation of cer-

tain goods, wares, and merchandize into and from Ireland.

An act to grant to his majesty certain duties of excise in Ireland on malt.

An act to grant to his majesty certain duties of excise in Ireland, on tobacco.

An act to repeal certain rates and duties upon letters and packets sent by the post from or to Dublin, to or from the several post towns in Ireland, and to grant other rates and duties in lieu thereof; and to make further regulations for securing the duties on letters and packets sent by the post in Ireland.

An act to grant to his majesty certain duties and taxes in Ireland, in respect of carriages, horses, male servants, and windows, in lieu of former duties and taxes in respect of the like articles.

An act for the better collection of the duties on hides and skins tanned or dressed in oil, and on vellum and parchment made in Ireland; and for preventing frauds on his majesty's revenue therein.

An act for raising the sum of two millions by way of annuities and treasury bills, for the service of Ireland.

An act to permit the entry for home consumption of sugar, the produce or manufacture of Martinique, Mariegalante, Guadaloupe, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, at a lower rate of duty than is payable upon sugar not of the British plantations.

An act to extend two acts of the 45th and 49th years of his present majesty to American prizes.

An act for the better regulation of the court of session in Scotland.

An act for continuing, until the 25th day of July, 1814, an act

made in the 33rd year of his present majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act for explaining and clearing up certain doubts respecting the sites of parish churches within Ireland.

An act for empowering his majesty to authorise the importation and exportation of certain articles into and from the West Indies, South America, and Newfoundland, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

An act to repeal the exemption from toll granted for or in respect of carriages with more than two wheels carrying the mail in Scotland, and for granting a rate for postage, as an indemnity for the loss which may arise to the revenue of the post-office, from the payment of such tolls.

An act for raising the sum of twenty-seven millions by way of annuities.

An act to authorise the sellers of glass, hides, tobacco, and snuff, to charge the additional duties on any such articles ordered before, but not delivered until after the 5th day of July, 1812.

An act for amending and rendering more effectual the laws for the trials of controverted elections and returns of members to serve in parliament.

An act for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace within the townships of Manchester and Salford, in the hundred of Salford, in the county palatine of Lancaster; and to provide, by means of a rate on the said townships and otherwise, a competent salary to a jus-

tice of the peace acting within the said townships; and to enable the constables of Manchester and Salford to take recognizances in certain cases.

An act to declare that the duties of excise and drawbacks granted and made payable in Ireland on tobacco by an act of this session, are payable according to the amount thereof in British currency.

An act to provide for the better collection of the duty on malt made in Ireland.

An act for the better regulation of the cotton trade in Ireland.

An act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the 49th year of his present majesty, for amending the Irish road acts, so far as the same relate to the appointment of supervisors on mail coach roads, to all roads made and repaired by presentment.

An act to amend an act, passed in Ireland in the 19th and 20th years of his present majesty, for empowering grand juries to present bridges and tolls to be paid for passing the same in certain cases.

An act to continue for two years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, two acts made in the 47th and 50th years of his present majesty's reign, for the preventing improper persons from having arms in Ireland.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland; and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

An act for raising the sum of 330,000*l.* by treasury bills for the service of Ireland, for the year 1813.

An act to amend several acts relating to the militia, and to enlisting of the militia into his majesty's regular forces.

An act to amend an act made in the 52nd year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, an act to explain the exemption from toll in several acts of parliament, for carriages employed in husbandry; and for regulating the tolls to be paid on other carriages, and on horses in certain other cases therein specified; and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act to increase the allowance to innkeepers for diet furnished to soldiers on a march.

An act for repealing the duties payable on the importation of wine the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, and its dependencies, and charging other duties in lieu thereof.

An act for amending two acts passed in the 31st and 32nd years of his present majesty, for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

An act to explain an act made in the 56th year of his present majesty, for directing accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, to be annually laid before parliament; and to regulate and controul the granting and paying of such salaries, pensions, and allowances.

An act to continue for seven

years, two acts passed in the 48th and 49th years of the reign of his present majesty, for preventing frauds by boatmen and others, and adjusting salvage; and for extending and amending the laws relating to wreck and salvage.

An act to substitute a declaration in lieu of an oath in the verification of the books of persons dealing in certain exciseable articles.

An act for the more regular conveyance of writs for the election of members to serve in parliament.

An act to revive and continue, until the 25th day of March, 1814, and amend so much of an act, made in the 39th and 40th years of his present majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

An act for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain while disembodied.

An act for the removal of doubts respecting the powers of archbishops and bishops in Ireland, as to demising the mensal lands, not being demesne lands, to their respective sees belonging.

An act for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act to grant an additional duty of excise on spirits made or distilled from corn or grain in Ireland.

An act to provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, in the year 1813.

An act for defraying the charge

of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia in Great Britain, for the year 1813.

An act for allowing glass makers to dispose of muriate of pot-ash arising in the manufacture of flux for glass, for use in the manufacture of alum, and for charging a duty of excise thereon.

An act for the more correct ascertainment of the value of duty-free goods exported.

An act for the more speedy and effectual trial and punishment of offences committed by soldiers detached in places beyond the seas out of his majesty's dominions.

An act for facilitating the making up and audit of the accounts of the paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, for the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, and for enabling the said paymaster-general to accept foreign bills of exchange payable at the Bank of England.

An act to dissolve the corporation of the Royal Canal Company in Ireland, and to appoint commissioners for inquiring into and examining the claims of the creditors of the said company, and other matters relating to the said company, and to provide for carrying on and completing the canal from Dublin to Tarmonbury on the river Shannon.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors in England.

An act to authorize the commissioners to transfer excise licences to the executors or administrators of deceased licensed traders, or to their successors in the houses from which such licensed traders shall have removed.

An act to permit the entry into Ireland, for home consumption, of sugar, the produce or manufacture

of Martinique, Mariegalante, Guadaloupe, Saint Eustatia, Saint Martin, and Saba, at a lower rate of duty than is payable upon sugar not of the British plantations.

An act to explain and amend an act of the present session for granting additional duties of customs on goods, wares, or merchandize imported into and exported from Great Britain; for allowing a drawback on carrot tobacco exported; for altering the duties on pearls imported; for repealing the additional duty on barilla granted by the said act; for allowing a drawback of the additional duties of customs on timber used in the tin, lead, and copper mines of Devon and Cornwall; for ascertaining the time when the bounty on goods exported may be claimed; for better preventing the clandestine exportation of goods; and for appropriating the duties on sugar, the produce of Martinique and other places, granted by an act of this session.

An act to extend the provisions of an act made in the 45th year of his present majesty's reign, for preventing the counterfeiting of certain silver tokens, to certain other tokens which have been or may be issued by the governor and company of the bank of Ireland.

An act for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation of the several endowed schools of public and private foundation in Ireland.

An act for altering, explaining, and amending an act of the 48th year of his majesty's reign, for granting stamp duties in Great Britain, with regard to the duties on re-issuable promissory notes,

and on conveyances on the sale and mortgage of property; for better enabling the commissioners of stamps to give relief in cases of spoiled stamps; and to remit penalties for exempting certain instruments from stamp duty; and for better securing the duties on stage coaches.

An act to continue, until the first day of August, 1814, several laws relating to the duties on glass made in Great Britain.

An act to suspend the exportation of foreign spirits from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, under licence from the commissioners of customs; and to permit the exportation of a limited quantity of Irish spirits in lieu thereof, under licence from the commissioners of customs and port duties in Ireland, from certain ports of that part of the kingdom to the said isle, until the 5th day of July, 1814.

An act for the more easy manning of ships and vessels employed in the southern whale fishery.

An act to enlarge the time for commencing prosecutions for forfeitures under certain acts relating to the abolition of the slave-trade.

An act for providing relief for the poor prisoners confined in the King's-bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons.

An act to continue and amend an act of the present session, to prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called tokens, except such as are issued by the banks of England and Ireland respectively.

An act to ensure the proper and careful manufacturing of fire-arms in England, and for making provision for proving the barrels of such fire-arms.

An act to alter and amend two acts of the 31st year of king George the 2nd, and the 13th year of his present majesty, so far as relates to the price and assize of bread to be sold out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality and ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

An act to prevent damage to certain bridges in Scotland from the floating of timber.

An act for raising the sum of 5,670,700*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1813.

An act for raising the sum of one million by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year 1813.

An act to enable the lords of the treasury of Ireland to issue to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, a sum equal to one per centum on the amount of treasury bills outstanding in every year.

An act for making a more convenient communication from Mary-le-bone park, and the northern parts of the metropolis, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, to Charing Cross, within the liberty of Westminster; and for making a more convenient sewage for the same.

An act for confirming the renunciation made by Spencer Perceval, esq. of his pensions, on his taking the office of a teller of the exchequer.

An act to amend and render more effectual several acts passed for the redemption and sale of the land tax.

An act for allowing the use of salt, duty-free, for curing conger, pollock, bream, ray, and scate.

An act to allow a bounty upon the exportation of stuffs, of silk ornamented with embroidery, tam-bour, needle-work, lace, or fringe, and upon the exportation of ribbons made of silk mixed with inkle or cotton.

An act to extend the provisions of an act of the 9th and 10th year of king William the 3rd, for preventing the embezzlement of stores of war, to all public stores.

An act for the better regulation of ecclesiastical courts in England, and for the more easy recovery of church rates and tithes.

An act to relieve from the operation of the statute of the 25th year of the reign of King Charles the 2nd, intituled, an act for preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants, all such of his majesty's Popish or Roman Catholic subjects of Ireland as, by virtue of the act of parliament of Ireland of the 33rd year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for the relief of his majesty's Popish or Roman Catholic subjects of Ireland, hold, exercise, or enjoy, any civil or military offices or places of trust or profit, or any other office whatsoever of which his majesty's said subjects are by the said act of parliament of Ireland rendered capable.

An act to amend an act made in the 49th year of his majesty's reign, for the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices, so far as relates to the offices of the six clerks in the court of chancery in Ireland.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of January, 1814, or in case parliament shall not have assembled before the said 1st day of January, then until three weeks after the then next meeting of par-

liament, certain acts for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments received in several public offices in Ireland, to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and into the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for public money in Ireland.

An act to make further regulations for the building and repairing of court-houses and sessions-houses in Ireland.

An act to extend the services of the militia of the Tower hamlets to all parts of the United Kingdom.

An act to amend an act of the present session of parliament, for granting a sum of money for purchasing an estate for the marquis of Wellington, and his heirs, in consideration of the eminent and signal services performed by the said marquis of Wellington to his majesty and the public.

An act to amend an act of the 46th year of his present majesty, for settling and securing a certain annuity, and for purchasing an estate for the earl Nelson.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of August, 1815, two acts of the 45th and 50th years of his present majesty, allowing the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders, to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

An act for granting to his majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein-mentioned, for the service of the year 1813; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to amend the several

acts for regulating licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, ale, and cyder, by retail, in Ireland.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

An act for exempting bankers and others from certain penalties contained in an act of the last session of parliament, for the further prevention of the counterfeiting of silver tokens issued by the governor and company of the bank of England, called dollars; and of silver pieces issued and circulated by the governor and company, called tokens; and for the further prevention of frauds practised by the imitation of the notes or bills of the said governor and company.

An act to amend an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, an act for the more effectual regulation of pilots, and of the pilotage of ships and vessels on the coast of England, and for the regulation of boatmen employed in supplying vessels with pilots licensed under the said act, so far as relates to the coast of Kent, within the limits of the Cinque Ports.

An act to repeal an act of the 17th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, an act for registering the grants of life annuities, and for the better protection of infants against such grants, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

An act to explain and amend several acts relative to the land tax.

An act to direct the application of the sum of 50,000*l.* and of such further sums as may be granted for the benefit of the company of undertakers of the grand canal in Ireland.

An act to amend an act of the parliament of Ireland of the 40th year of his present majesty, for promoting inland navigation in Ireland.

An act to amend the several acts for regulating the distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act to amend an act made in the 45th year of his present majesty, intituled, an act to amend the laws for improving and keeping in repair the post roads in Ireland, and for rendering the conveyance of letters by his majesty's post-office more secure and expeditious.

An act for the better securing the excise duties on spirits in Great Britain, and for rectifying a mistake in an act of the last session of parliament, for granting certain duties on worts or wash made from sugar.

An act to provide for the more effectually preventing the illicit distillation of spirits in Ireland.

An act for the further support and maintenance of stipendiary curates.

An act for the more speedy and effectual examination and audit of the accounts of military expenditure in Spain and Portugal, for removing delays in passing the public accounts, and for making new arrangements for conducting the business of the Audit office.

An act for regulating the office of registrar of the high court of admiralty and high court of appeals for prizes.

An act to continue, until the 1st day of January, 1819, an act made in the 51st year of his present majesty, to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in

parliament for England, respecting the expenses of hustings and poll clerks, so far as regards the city of Westminster.

An act to enable his majesty to grant additional annuities to the judges of the courts in Westminster-hall, on their resignation of their offices.

An act to render valid, and to authorize the payment and granting of certain pensions at Kilmainham hospital; and to empower the commissioners of the said hospital to commute pensions for a sum of money in certain cases.

An act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges: for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said company's charter.

An act to provide for the payment of the charge of the annuities created in respect of the sum of six millions granted for the service of Ireland, for the year 1813.

An act for granting the sum of

fifty thousand pounds to John Palmer, esq. in consideration of the public services performed by the said John Palmer, in the improvement of the post-office revenue.

An act for vesting in his majesty certain parts of Windsor forest, in the county of Berks, and for enclosing the open commonable lands within the said forest.

An act to limit the responsibility of ship owners in certain cases.

An act to relieve persons who impugn the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, from certain penalties.

An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of five millions, for the service of Great Britain; and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* British currency for the service of Ireland.

An act to repeal a certain provision respecting persons convicted of felony without benefit of clergy, contained in act made in the 52nd year of the reign of his present majesty, for the erection of a penitentiary house for the confinement of persons convicted within the city of London and county of Middlesex, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.

REMARKABLE TRIALS AND LAW CASES.

TESTAMENTARY CAUSES.

Court of Chancery, Wednesday Feb. 3. — Wilkinson v. Adam.— This was a question as to the va-

lidity of a certain devise to illegitimate children, which excited a good deal of attention in the courts, both from the nicety of the legal question, and the amount of pro-

party depending upon the decision. The late Mr. Wilkinson, the testator, carried on iron-works to an immense extent, in several counties; and requested his nephew, Mr. Jones Wilkinson, to reside with him in his house, as a companion and assistant in managing his extensive concerns. Mr. J. Wilkinson, the nephew, was 22 years of age, when he began to reside with his uncle, and continued with him for ten or twelve years without any remuneration; and none was insisted upon, as it was understood by themselves and others, that the nephew was to be the heir or devisee and legatee of most, if not of all, the uncle's property, the latter having no children of his own, though his wife was living. The uncle, however, when about the age of 72, happened to meet with a servant girl of the name of Anne Lewis, at the lodgings which he occupied in Thavies Inn, when in London on business. This girl he took to live with him, and by her had three children. To these three children he left the whole, or nearly the whole, of his property, real and personal, to the amount of nearly half a million sterling; his nephew having only the chance of succeeding to it, in the event of the death of the children, which he had, or might have, by Anne Lewis, dying without issue. There were several questions in the cause; but the view which was taken of the first, rendered it unnecessary for the judges to go into the rest. This question was, whether a devise to children generally, without describing them particularly, was a good devise to illegitimate children, supposing that legitimate children

might by possibility take under the words, which might by possibility have been the case in this instance, as the wife of the testator might have died in his life-time, and he might have married Anne Lewis, and have had legitimate children by her. It was contended, in behalf of the nephew, that in law, the word "children" was always understood of legitimate children, illegitimate persons being only allowed to take by such names as they had got by reputation; and here these children were not described by any particular names. It was also contended on the same side, that it was a rule of law, that where the words might include legitimate children, illegitimate children must be excluded. The lord Chancellor had referred the case to one judge of each of the three other principal courts, and, we believe, to the master of the rolls, for their opinions. He read the joint opinion of these judges this day in court, which was decidedly in favour of the illegitimate children, who, it was stated, had, before the testator's death, acquired by reputation the character and description of his children, and were clearly intended to be the objects of his bounty. His lordship postponed the farther proceedings in the cause till Monday.

It was finally determined in favour of the children.

Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons.—Lindo against Lindo.—This was a proceeding to try the validity of two codicils to the will of the late Alexander Lindo, esq. which were set up on the part of Mrs. Lindo, the testator's widow, and several of his younger

parliament for England, respecting the expenses of hustings and poll clerks, so far as regards the city of Westminster.

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ever, in which something like regular principles are laid down. The learned judge then referred, in particular, to the case of the "*Attorney-General v. Panther*," in which there was an issue from the court of Chancery, to try the sanity of a person who had executed a deed, then in question, between the parties in the cause, and quoted the opinions of lords Thurlow and Kenyon upon that case. No two cases, however formed of circumstances, were alike; but each must be judged of, in a considerable degree, by its own peculiar features. In the present case, the proof of the existence of a lucid interval, at the time of making the second codicil, could only be had from the solicitor who prepared it, the subscribing witnesses appearing to know nothing of the matter. The learned judge then entered into an examination of this evidence, which, he was of opinion, was insufficient to sustain the existence of a lucid interval, so as to defeat the presumption of law arising from the evidence adduced, of the general and habitual insanity of the testator at the time of making the second codicil: he, therefore, pronounced for the validity of the will and first codicil, but declared the second null and void.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Arches Court, Doctors Commons.
Reeves v. Reeves.—This was a proceeding for a divorce at the instance of Mr. William Thomas Pugh Reeves, of Holborn-bridge, London, against Frances Reeves, his wife, on the ground of adultery.

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It appeared in evidence, that the husband is the son of Mr. Reeves, a respectable colour manufacturer, of Holborn-bridge, and first became acquainted with his wife in the summer of 1808. An intercourse ensued between them, and they passed for man and wife, under an assumed name, at various lodgings, until June, 1809, when the marriage took place. The connexion continued for some time longer, and was kept, by the young man, a secret from his friends, on account of his being a minor, and an apprentice to his father, and therefore unable to provide for his wife should he incur his displeasure: but Mr. Reeves was at length informed of it by an anonymous letter. This discovery, added to suspicions he had previously had reason to entertain of his wife's fidelity, induced Mr. Reeves, jun. to leave his house: a reconciliation, however, was afterwards effected between him and his father, through the medium of a maternal uncle, and he returned to town; but his suspicions having been confirmed by the inquiries which his friends had made, in the mean time, into his wife's character, which was found to be little better than that of a common prostitute, he yielded to their recommendations to quit the country, and accordingly embarked for America, where he has remained ever since, leaving an authority for the commencement of the present suit. Various acts of adultery were then detailed in evidence, as having afterwards taken place between the wife and a Mr. Dunbar, a lieutenant in one of the London militia regiments, at his chambers in Lyon's Inn, upon which, it was contended,

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children, and opposed by the eldest son, as the residuary legatee under the will. The will itself was not disputed, but there being considerable doubts as to the testator's state of mind at the time of making the codicils, the present was merely a friendly suit instituted for the purpose of investigating that circumstance, and obtaining the decision of the court accordingly.

The first codicil was dated the 1st of August, 1807, and was merely explanatory of certain parts of the will; the second was dated the 14th of November following, and bequeathed to Mrs. Lindo a sum of 2,000*l.* in lieu of an annuity of 300*l.* given to her for life by the will, and by also bequeathing various considerable legacies to the younger children, much diminished the property that would otherwise pass to the eldest son, as the residuary legatee under the will.

The testator, it appeared, died in March, 1812, at the age of 70, leaving ten children: he had very extensive concerns in Jamaica, which place he occasionally visited, but for the most part, intrusted the management of them to his eldest son, in whom he reposed great confidence, and who gave him much satisfaction. His affairs being latterly rather involved, he was observed to become very low spirited, and his mind very much disordered. By the advice of his apothecary, his family at length determined upon calling in the assistance of Dr. Simmons; and the testimony of these medical gentlemen as to the state of the testator's mind, and the solicitor who prepared the codicil, formed the principal part of the evidence ad-

duced. The result of this evidence was admitted on both sides to be fully confirmatory of the validity of the will and first codicil; but it was contended, that the testator's insanity had been shewn to have commenced prior to the execution of the second, and to have continued without lucid intervals for a considerable time beyond that period; in consequence of which, the execution of that paper could not be considered as the act of a sane mind, but that it must be pronounced against as invalid, and inoperative.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the evidence, and was of opinion, from the evidence of the medical gentlemen, that it was sufficiently proved, that the testator laboured under that delusion of imagination which is the essence and main characteristic of insanity, and which, though it may occasionally present an appearance of tranquillity, when the mind is diverted from the cause of its disorder, yet still continues so firmly seated in it, as to render lucid intervals very improbable, if not impossible. This state of decided insanity being clear, the presumption of law is, that it was in full operation at the time of executing the codicil: it is incumbent, therefore, upon the parties setting up that act, to shew a lucid interval in the testator at that time,—not a mere temporary cessation of that intensity of the disorder which occasions the sudden bursts of singularity and violence,—but its total absence from the mind, so as to leave to it the free exercise of its faculties. The proof requisite of this state has been generally admitted to be very difficult of definition; there are some cases, how-

ever, in which something like regular principles are laid down. The learned judge then referred, in particular, to the case of the "*Attorney-General v. Panther*," in which there was an issue from the court of Chancery, to try the sanity of a person who had executed a deed, then in question, between the parties in the cause, and quoted the opinions of lords Thurlow and Kenyon upon that case. No two cases, however formed of circumstances, were alike; but each must be judged of, in a considerable degree, by its own peculiar features. In the present case, the proof of the existence of a lucid interval, at the time of making the second codicil, could only be had from the solicitor who prepared it, the subscribing witnesses appearing to know nothing of the matter. The learned judge then entered into an examination of this evidence, which, he was of opinion, was insufficient to sustain the existence of a lucid interval, so as to defeat the presumption of law arising from the evidence adduced, of the general and habitual insanity of the testator at the time of making the second codicil: he, therefore, pronounced for the validity of the will and first codicil, but declared the second null and void.

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the husband was fully entitled to a divorce.

On the part of the wife, the proof of adultery was not denied; but the defence set up was this, that her innocence was clear up to the time of her husband's deserting her; that he did so at the instigation of his father; and in concert with him, by refusing to allow her a maintenance, had endeavoured to drive her into the commission of adultery, that he might avail himself of it to obtain a divorce. It was likewise stated in the evidence of Mr. Dunbar, the adulterer, and the wife's mother, that in the course of several applications they had made to Mr. Reeves, sen. and some confidential friends of his, for a maintenance for his son's wife, they had offered to comply with the demand, upon condition of being enabled, by her committing an act of adultery, to obtain a divorce, and had unequivocally refused contributing towards her support upon any other terms. This, however, was most positively contradicted by Mr. Reeves and his friends, in their evidence, as was likewise a further suggestion, that they had endeavoured to entrap the wife into adultery by the employment of persons for that purpose. It was contended, however, that there was still sufficient proof in the abandonment and denial of maintenance, to warrant the inference, that there was a collusion between the father and son, to obtain a divorce; an inference considerably strengthened by the circumstance, that all the acts of adultery proved were subsequent to the execution of the document authorising the suit: and therefore, as the husband was himself

the active partner of his own dishonour, and the wife had fallen the victim of vice, merely from the pressure of want, occasioned by desertion, he was not now to claim a remedy to which he could only be entitled, as long as his own conduct remained unimpeached. In support of this argument, the case of *Manby v. Manby*, and *Mitchelson v. Mitchelson*, were referred to, as instances in which the husband, though the wife's infidelity was proved, lost his divorce upon the same grounds.

To this it was replied, that the abandonment was justifiable, upon the reasonable suppositions proved to have been entertained by the husband of his wife's guilt; and though he was afterwards convinced of the fact, and it became of public notoriety to all who were acquainted with the parties, yet there might have been wanting that species of proof, without which it would have been unsafe to have ventured on a suit for a divorce. It was therefore more reasonable to suppose, that the authority to commence such a suit in this case, was given more with a view to a prospective proof of the wife's past adultery, than in anticipation of its commission being intended to be forced upon her. The cases cited did not apply to the present one, that of *Mitchelson* being one in which there was a failure of proof of the crime charged; and in that of *Manby*, the divorce was refused, in consequence of the husband having neglected to commence any proceedings until after five years' acquiescence in his wife's living publicly in a state of adultery. In this case, it was not pretended, that the husband was

chargeable with any remissness in claiming his right, but that he had attempted to anticipate the means of obtaining it; this, however, not being proved, he was entitled to his divorce.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the evidence upon the principal facts, and observed, that as the adultery charged was fully proved on the one side, and not denied on the other, the case turned entirely upon the question, whether the sort of defence, set up by the wife, was borne out in proof, for if it was, it would certainly go far to defeat the husband's claim to a divorce; but it must be clearly proved as against him, or it would go for nothing. A variety of circumstances in the ante-nuptial history of the parties appeared detailed in the course of the evidence, but any acts of criminality to be collected from them, could not be made use of in support of the case; they, however, militated against that part of the defence which sought to establish the wife's innocence up to the time of her husband's desertion. He then entered into an examination of the principal points of that defence, as it had been stated in argument, and was of opinion, that its foundation as averred in the plea, was not sustained by the proof. The connection into which the young man had precipitated himself, appeared to be of a most unfortunate nature; and he thought the general bad character of the wife, and strong presumption of her guilt, justified the conduct that had been adopted in removing her from him. The father might, perhaps, have acted more properly in allowing some trifling maintenance; but not being

bound by law to do so, he had a right to exercise a discretion in that respect; and it was a sufficient reason for the son's not doing it, though compellable by law, that as a minor and an apprentice, his means were inadequate to the burthen, a circumstance the wife was well aware of, and ought, therefore, to have been prepared for, as she might have resorted to the exercise of that industry, which at a previous period had been her only means of support. The only question, therefore, was, whether when the husband abandons his wife, upon a reasonable supposition of her guilt, he is thereby barred from claiming the remedy of a legal separation on account of adultery, which that temporary absence may give her the opportunity of committing? The Court has certainly a duty to perform in guarding the morals of married life; but it cannot make laws for that purpose; it can only enforce those already in existence: and it would greatly depart from those laws, by holding the doctrine, that so slight a deviation from the marital duty as this, could, in all cases, give such a general license for prostitution; but where the husband shows himself so grossly inattentive to his own honour, and insensible to the injuries he receives, as in the case cited, his right to claim a remedy for them stands on a very different basis. The present case, however, was certainly not one of that nature, or one in which the Court would feel disposed to strain the rigid rule of law, were it even more so. Upon the general complexion of the case, then, it appeared that there was nothing in the husband's conduct to deprive

him of the right which the complete proof of his wife's adultery would otherwise entitle him to. The Court, therefore, pronounced for the divorce.

Aberdeen, Sept. 25.—Cause for Bigamy.—The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened by the right hon. lord Gillies.

John Roger, late servant to Alexander Collie, farmer at Winton-walks, in the parish of Inch, was indicted for the crime of bigamy, in so far as he having, on the 15th of August, 1805, entered into a matrimonial connection with and married Margaret Innes, daughter of John Innes, crofter in Surside, in the parish of Kinnethmont, with whom, subsequent to that date, and till the end of the year 1812, he frequently cohabited in the house of her said father, and corresponded with her as his wife; the said Margaret Innes, and the said John Roger, being publicly considered and held to be husband and wife; yet that he the said John Roger, did, nevertheless, and while he very well knew that the said Margaret Innes was in life, and that his marriage with her subsisted, on the 15th day of January last, in the church of Inveraven, in the county of Banff, feloniously marry Mary Mitchell, daughter to John Mitchell, residing at Drum of Carron, with whom he thereafter cohabited as his wife.

The prisoner pleaded *Not Guilty*, denying the first marriage stated in the indictment, and admitting the last, upon which the case went to proof.

Margaret Innes, the prisoner's alleged first wife, being called, was objected to as incompetent as a

witness, and the objection was sustained by the Court. She was, however, admitted as a hearer, and she produced two letters addressed to her from the prisoner, which, however, were not read in Court.

John Innes, father of Margaret Innes, was then brought forward, and he stated, *inter alia*, that he considered his daughter as the lawful wife of the prisoner. That about eight years ago, she having fallen with child by him, they were both called before the Kirk session of Inch, for the purpose of being rebuked, as he supposed—on which occasion, he afterwards understood they were lawfully married by Mr. Dunn, the minister of that parish; and that, in consequence, they had since cohabited frequently in his house, and corresponded together as husband and wife, which he would not have allowed, if he had not considered them married persons.

In that evidence Christian Innes, his spouse, and mother of Margaret Innes, concurred.

The rev. George Dunn, minister of Inch, being sworn, stated to the Court and jury, that in the year 1805, the prisoner and Margaret Innes were called before him, and the other members of the Kirk session of Inch, for the purpose of being rebuked and fined as fornicators; that, on this occasion, he, the witness, addressed Margaret Innes, and said, that he was confident from her demeanour and general good character, that she would not have surrendered her virtue to the prisoner without a previous promise of marriage from him; to which she answered that she had not done so, for that he had promised her marriage. Upon

which Mr. Daun interrogated the prisoner, whether or not he had promised to marry Margaret Innes; and he admitted that he had done so. Mr. Daun then observed, that perhaps he repented now; and the prisoner said that he did not repent, and was willing to marry her. Upon which Mr. Daun instantly declared them both married persons, and proceeded to deliver the usual prayer at the dismissing of the session; at which time the prisoner was about to say something, and called out, "Aye, but ——" Mr. Daun, however, proceeded with prayer; and when he had concluded, the prisoner told him, that he nor no other man should marry him against his will. Mr. Daun then stated in explanation, that he had not married the prisoner and Margaret Innes, but that he considered them as being so by the law of Scotland.

His lordship then addressed Mr. Daun, in terms expressive of his firm belief of Mr. Daun's good intention, in proceeding as he had done; but that he felt it his duty to inform him, that he had acted rashly in declaring a marriage, without first having the full, deliberate, and unequivocal consent of both parties.

No other witnesses being examined, the jury was enclosed, and returned a verdict for the pannel of *Not Guilty*, when, after an appropriate address from the Bench, he was dismissed from the bar.

SUPPOSITITIOUS CHILD.

Bristol Assizes.—*Mary Doland, v. Timothy Deasy, Esq.*—This case had previously excited the most

lively interest among the residents of Bristol and the neighbourhood of Bath, as well as of the county of Cork; the former having been the scene of action, and the latter the vicinity of an estate (at Phale), value between 2, and 3,000*l.* per annum, the inheritance of which was collaterally involved in the question now decided.

About twenty-three years ago, upon an occasion of the marriage of the defendant with Anna Maria Barry, the estate alluded to was settled upon the defendant, by his father giving him a life interest, with remainder to his issue male, or in default of such issue, then to his younger brother, Mr. Rickard Deasy. Nineteen years had elapsed without the birth of an heir to the defendant, when about four years since, the brothers having had a verbal altercation, the defendant and his wife quitted Ireland, and came to reside in Bristol. At this period the villainous conspiracy, so eloquently developed by the plaintiff's leading counsel, Mr. Serjeant Pell, appears first to have been conceived; the earliest public intimation of which was thus given in the London print called *The Star*, in September, 1809:

"BIRTHS. At Bristol, the lady of Timothy Deasy, esq. of a son."

This, as was doubtless intended, reached the observation of Mr. Rickard Deasy; but he was with difficulty induced to believe, that a brother's prejudice could prevail so far as to give any foundation in fact, to the numerous doubts expressed by mutual friends, whether Mrs. Timothy Deasy had been previously pregnant or not; and he

Accordingly resisted every incentive to an investigation of the circumstances, until the imperative argument was urged of his own seven infant children being, through his supineness, likely to be shut out from their rightful inheritance.

A considerable period elapsed before any clue could be obtained for the removal or establishment of these doubts, and Mr. Rickard Deasy was on the point of suspending all further inquiry, when, as a dernier resort, he was induced to call upon Mr. D. of Park-street, Bristol, the medical attendant of his brother's family, about June 1812, with the desire of obtaining a categorical answer to the question, as a man of honour, if Mr. D. had ever assisted Mrs. Timothy Deasy in the delivery of a child? But the anxiety evinced by Mr. D. to get the inquirer out of the house, and his peremptory refusal to communicate with him upon that or any other subject, confirmed the suspicion that all was not right. In the course of inquiries elsewhere, the house where Mrs. T. Deasy was said to have lain in (No. 2, Clarence-place, Kingsdown) was ascertained, and this led to a further disclosure, through nurses and other servants, of the following facts:

The unfortunate plaintiff was compelled to quit a respectable state of servitude, in consequence of having been seduced by a fellow-servant; which being followed by pregnancy, she took a lodging in Lower Berkeley-place, where it appears she was first discovered by the medical gentleman alluded to, and by him introduced to the wife of the defendant. Here, acted upon by the "all-powerful in-

fluence of a rich man's purse," the plaintiff was prevailed upon to forego the claims of nature, to part from her expected offspring, should it prove a male child. On the 9th of September, 1809, this part of the compact was favoured by her delivery of a boy, with the professional assistance of a gentleman resident at Clifton, then a partner with the gentleman of Park-street; who, in person, within a few hours afterwards visited the plaintiff, and reminded her of her agreement with Mrs. Deasy. On the following morning (Sunday, the 10th of September), about ten o'clock, this agent again visited the plaintiff, and within a few minutes her child was taken to his house in Park-street; from whence it was further removed, by a nurse already in waiting, to a retired spot about three miles on the Gloucestershire side of this city, called Crew's Hole, where it was permitted to remain about a fortnight. From the care of this nurse (with the assistance of a Mrs. Arberry, of West-street), the child was transferred, at the Swan Inn, St. Maryport-street, to that of another nurse, who, without seeing the former nurse, received it in a hackney coach. To relieve the reader from a most intricate labyrinth through which this devoted infant was conveyed (not a single link of the clue to which has been left undiscovered), it may suffice that he was finally delivered into the hands of Mrs. Deasy, at the door of her then residence in Clarence-place.

Within a few days afterwards (about the 28th of Sept.) the farce of baptizing the said child, by the name of *Edward Garret Deasy*,

was performed in the same house, as proved by a certificate in the Latin language, exhibited in court, in the hand-writing of the Apostolic Vicar of the Catholic church in this city, who was instructed to premise that this child, being the offspring of Timothy and Anna Maria Deasy, was born upon a day, and at an hour, several days previous to the actual birth.

During this time the plaintiff was left in total ignorance of the fate of her child, until November following; when, by unwearied exertions, she found him in the possession of Mrs Deasy, then living at No. 16, King-square, who, after the plaintiff's repeated importunities, permitted her to enjoy the object of her solicitude, as an inmate with the family, for about two months, until the defendant and his wife pretended an urgent visit to Herefordshire, when the plaintiff returned to her former lodging in Denmark-street.

After various doublings and turnings by this couple with their heir of honourable adoption, in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Bath, and places too numerous to record, with the dodging succession of servants hired and discharged out of sight of each other, even upon the king's highway, they returned to Bristol, believing perhaps that they had now totally baffled all endeavours to identify the child as any other than their own, in the spring of 1810. The ill-fated plaintiff, in the following December, was delivered of a second child. On the 6th of that month (December, 1810) the defendant, and his ever-ready friend, called together upon her, then at lodg-

ings in Upper Maudlin-lane, and urged her to the absolute disposal of the child named Edward Garrett Deasy; offering her an annuity of 50*l.* per annum, upon condition that she would abandon the sight or knowledge of that her first child for ever.

This agreement, after much hesitation by the plaintiff, was at length determined upon, and witnessed by the agent alluded to. Accordingly, an annuity to the before-named amount was secured upon the bond of the defendant to the plaintiff; for the non-payment of the instalments stipulated wherein, due since Midsummer, 1812, this action was brought. On the following day, the plaintiff was required to execute an agreement, never to divulge or make known any of the circumstances respecting her said child, nor to approach near the residence of the defendant or his family; upon an alleged violation of which agreement, the defendant rested his opposition to the obligations of the bond.

Mr. Serjeant Pell having made an eloquent exposition of the circumstances thus briefly detailed, and proof of the bond being admitted on the part of the defendant, his counsel, Mr. Serjeant Leach, proceeded to call several witnesses in support of the defence; whose evidence went to prove, that the plaintiff had often visited the residence of the defendant, at times imperatively demanding a sight of her child; at other times, these visits were presumed to be with the consent of the defendant and his wife, as she brought clothing and caps for the child's use. One witness for the defendant proved,

that in a conversation about the middle of 1812, the plaintiff, after inquiring for the residence of the defendant and his wife, observed, "they have broken their obligation to me, or I would never have been hostile to them."

Mr. Barol Graham summed up the evidence, when the jury, without leaving the box, in about five minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiff of the amount sued for, with all arrears, to the present time.

Admiralty Prize Court, Doctors' Commons.—The Hope and Others.

—This was the case of the *Hope*, and three other American vessels, captured in December last, in the prosecution of a voyage to Spain and Portugal, with cargoes of provisions. A claim was made by the owners, on the ground of the vessels being exonerated from the character of hostility, and protected from condemnation, by having on board letters from Mr. Allen the British consul at New York, and admiral Sawyer, commander on that station, purporting to license them for the voyage, and intended as a safeguard and protection to them throughout it. A variety of objections were urged at great length by the captor's counsel, to the nature and extent of the protection, deducible from these documents: and the case stood for the decision of the Court, this day, upon the validity of those objections.

Sir William Scott observed, it was difficult to give any precise designation to the letters which, it was contended, furnished the protection in these cases; a great part of the previous correspondence

being left out of sight, the Court was left to guess at the contents; it was therefore only fair to infer, that it contained a proposition to admiral Sawyer, that the business should take the course it since had. It was perfectly clear, that there must have been such a proposition, from the evidence of the subsequent facts. The papers could not, abstractedly, be considered as affording any protection; those who gave them not being invested with a competent authority to give them that effect. Exemptions from the consequences of hostility, are amongst the highest acts of power; they are the acts of the sovereign alone, and must flow directly from him, or those in official situations under him. It was not to be contended, that Mr. Allen, the vice-consul, was clothed with this authority in the present case: and an admiral, though he may have considerable power with respect to the forces under him, cannot grant an exemption of this nature beyond the limits of his own command. The only question, therefore, was, whether there has not since been an act of the state ratifying those acts which the law calls spurious; whether, in fact, the government has not given them an authority they did not before possess? It appears, that Mr. Foster had been in the habit of granting licences of this sort ever since the Order of the British government, of October 13, 1812; and that he had been authorised, or recognised, in so doing, by that Order. Thus the policy of the measure, and the mode of adopting it, had both been sanctioned by the British govern-

ment, when Mr. Foster retired from the country; and the transaction then assumed the present shape, certainly an awkward one, and not entirely trusted to by the Americans themselves. The direct course, however, cannot always be adopted; difficulties will occur to prevent it: and the Court saw no reason to presume, that, under the difficulties which existed in the present cases, the course adopted by Mr. Allen and Admiral Sawyer might not be the best. It had been said, that admiral Sawyer might have granted them, personally, and sent them to America by way of Halifax; but there may not, perhaps, have been any safe and direct communication. Mr. Allen appears to have acted with every degree of fairness in the four instances which give rise to the present question; and as the measure is, in substance, precisely the same as that resorted to by Mr. Foster, varying only in its form, that informality could not be a fatal objection to the principle of the measure itself, as recognized by the order of the 26th of October, 1812. Taking the whole of the cases, therefore, together, he was of opinion, that they clearly came within the meaning of the orders in council. He would ask, if the documents produced were not of the nature of certificates and passports, what were they?—mere nullities: and the order would be inoperative. He had, therefore, no hesitation in decreeing restitution of the ships and cargoes; but as the captors were justified in their detention under all the circumstances, it must be subject to the payment of their expenses.

Admiralty Prize Court, Doctors' Commons, March 10.—The Ships Eliza Ann, Cato, and Sukey.—These were three American vessels, seized in Anholt Bay, in the Baltic, on the 11th of August last, by the *Vigo*, and others of his majesty's ships, then stationed there. They had repaired thither for conveyance, not knowing of the war which had taken place between this country and the United States, and were liable to condemnation, unless protected by some exemption in their favour, not generally applicable to all other vessels of the same national character. An exemption of this nature was set up by the Swedish Consul to this effect: that the Americans had repaired to Anholt Bay, under an impression that it was within the territories of Sweden, at that time a neutral power; that the fact was so; and therefore, that the territorial rights attached to neutrality formed a sufficient protection to the vessels of one belligerent from the consequences of hostility with another, as long as they continued within the neutral territory. To this, it was replied, that Sweden had, at the time of the seizure in question, forfeited her right to be considered a neutral power, by her conduct towards England; a conduct which had justified the British commander in seizing the island of Anholt, which was an act subsequently confirmed by the British government itself: the place, therefore, of the seizure in question, far from being a neutral territory, had passed into the possession of Great Britain, in retaliation for acts of hostility on the part of a power till

then neutral, and was at that time actually garrisoned by a British force, with the British flag hoisted on its walls. As the territory of a belligerent power, it was perfectly competent to that power to exercise its means of annoyance there against its enemy; and the seizure in question was therefore justifiable and effectual, according to the law of nations.

Sir W. Scott recapitulated the points of the case, and observed, that though an exemption of this nature might be set up on the part of a nation strictly neutral, it could not be so on the part of a belligerent: the former had an absolute right to protect its flag from injury, and the tranquillity of its territories from being openly invaded by acts of force on the part of one belligerent in the prosecution of hostility with another, unless that right is waived by an express permission of the neutral nation, for the commission of those acts, or its acquiescence in them, after they have taken place; in which case, however, the relation of that nation towards the belligerents becomes materially changed. There is not, however, in the present cases any assertion made, that the neutrality of the Swedish nation at the time of the seizure is clear and unequivocal; and if an independent nation appears to act with an evident bias towards either of the belligerent states, by the adoption of her policy, or the furtherance of her views in any other respect, the Court cannot consider the state acting thus invidiously as entitled to claim a non-interruption of her tranquillity, or any other of the high privileges ordinarily belonging to neutral states.

In order to become so entitled two things are indispensably requisite: the one is, that the state making such a claim should be strictly neutral; and the other, that the place in which the circumstance complained of may originate should be clearly within her territory; for though an enemy is every where an enemy, yet acts of hostility are not to be deliberately planned and carried on in the territories of a neutral. Sweden had, for a long time prior to the seizure in question, lent herself to the views and wishes of France; she had espoused her policy and her interests by the adoption of what had been generally denominated the Continental System, by the exclusion of British vessels from her harbours, and the confiscation of British property. Her conduct, therefore, was of a nature to justify the immediate commencement of war, with all its dreadful train of consequences; but the British admiral stationed in the Baltic only thought himself justified in seizing the island of Anholt, in the name of his Britannic majesty, and hoisting the British flag there, as the only protection under which its various concerns could in future be conducted: the British government sanctioned this act of their agent, and war subsequently took place between the two countries. It has been said, the measure was forced upon Sweden by the superior power of France; that she acted merely passively in the conduct of it; and that the British government was contented to accept this justification of her conduct, by not answering it by any proclamation of the altered relation of the two countries towards each other. It is laid down, however,

by the best writers on the subject, that a declaration of the government is not necessary to shew that war had taken place; and in the present instance, the treaty of peace that followed between the two countries was a distinct recognition by both, of the previous existence of a state of war. It may be true that Sweden may have entered into it unwillingly, or under the control of a superior power; but that is a matter wholly out of the consideration of the court; it has no business to enter into an examination of the Swedish government's motives; it is sufficient to take the fact, that a state of war actually existed at the time, and was afterwards superseded by a treaty of peace, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective governments, who were invested with full powers so to do *cum libera potestate*, as the diplomatic writers term it. It has been again contended, that as the treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries before the seizure in question, the pacific character of the two countries was re-established so as to entitle the vessels to liberation; but it appears, that according to modern practice, the ratification of the contracting powers is necessary to perfect the treaty, and finally give it legal and effectual operation. The Plenipotentiaries, it is true, have full and ample powers to concede to or make stipulations, and determine upon the terms of the treaty; but still it is not complete without the ratification: such, indeed, is usually one of the stipulations, and in this respect, therefore, the authority of the Plenipotentiaries is circumscribed. It has also been said, that when the treaty is once ratified,

its operation is referred back to the time when it was agreed upon and signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries: the words in the treaty, however, upon which this assumption is founded, that there shall henceforth be a cessation of all animosity and hostility, &c. are merely descriptive, and do not become binding upon the contracting parties till ratified by them. Vattel, book 4: chap. 2. A treaty of peace can be nothing more than a compromise of interests; and these expressions in it are merely an admission of the parties, that they waive all consideration of the original motives of the war; for were the treaty to be framed upon principles of justice, with a view to determine what was due to each party, it would be impossible to carry it into effect: there must be compensation made for every act done throughout the war, remuneration for its expenses, &c. on both sides, and this would revive every hostile feeling. It was perfectly clear, in this case, that the Swedish government considered the treaty in this point of view, because Anholt was afterwards suffered to continue in the possession of Great Britain, and the same degree of conduct observed. It only remains, then, to inquire, whether the territory in which the seizure was made was that of Sweden. Now the British flag, which had been hoisted there, remained so undisturbed; it was considered as a British port, and occupied by a British force: and the very motive for which the Americans went with the vessels in question to the bay of Anholt, viz. for convoy and protection, shews that they considered it a British station. Its

mere vicinity to Sweden does not confer a territorial right which other circumstances concur to deprive it of, any more than the occupation of Gibraltar by the British confers on it similar rights with regard to the Spanish territory. The learned judge was therefore of opinion, that the claim failed in both its essential points, and condemned the vessels; but with respect to the private adventures on board, he observed, it rested entirely with the crown, as the order in council imposing the embargo limits the extent of each adventure to 200*l*. This question, therefore, stands over to the next court-day.

Lancaster Assizes. — Before sir Simon le Blanc and a special jury. — The King, upon the prosecution of Robert Kirkpatrick, esq. against Thomas Creevey, esq. M. P. — Mr. Park, the attorney-general for the county, stated, that this was a prosecution against Mr. Creevey, a member of parliament, for having published in the Liverpool Mercury a most scandalous and defamatory libel, highly injurious to the character of a gentleman of the name of Kirkpatrick, filling the important office of inspector general of taxes. He did not mean to deny the hon. member's right to state what he pleased in the House of Commons—the exercise of that privilege, however it might affect the feelings of individuals, could not be called in question—but he contended, that if a member of the House of Commons afterwards sent to the editor of a newspaper his own report of his speech, he was answerable if it contained libellous matter just the same as of the publication of a

libel of any other description. The learned counsel then stated, that the libel purported to be the report of the hon. member's speech, made upon the occasion of presenting a petition to the House of Commons against the East India Company's monopoly. He seemed to have gone wholly out of his way, in order to vilify the prosecutor, for he represented the distresses of the people of Liverpool as having been aggravated by his appointment to the office of inspector-general of taxes. He designated the office of Mr. Kirkpatrick as that of a common informer, and insinuated that he received a large annuity for undertaking to screw up persons' assessments to the extent of his own imagination. The learned counsel added, that the libel went on to insult the memory of the late Mr. Perceval, by asserting that he had given Mr. Kirkpatrick this appointment, merely in consequence of having been his client. The learned counsel then referred to the case of the King v. lord Abingdon, to shew that the publication of a libel against an individual was not to be justified by the circumstance of its being the report of a speech made in parliament. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the verdict would confirm the doctrine for which he contended.

The publication from Mr. Creevey's manuscript having been clearly proved,

Mr. Brougham first submitted to his lordship, upon the authority of the case of the King v. Wright, that he was not called upon to address the jury. He insisted, generally, that a member of parliament could not be held account-

able for publishing a true report of what passed in parliament.

Sir Simon Le Blanc over-ruled this point :—and the learned gentleman then addressed the jury. He said, that Mr. Creevey had been urged by many members of both houses, justly alarmed at this prosecution, to insist upon his privilege : but the learned judge having decided against him, he should now proceed to the other ground of his defence. He then, in a very eloquent and ingenious speech, contended that there was nothing libellous in the publication ; that matters reflecting in a much higher degree upon the characters of individuals had been published, as the speeches of Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, and other eminent parliamentary characters. He inferred the injurious operation of imposing any restraint upon the publication of reports of what passed in parliament, and on this ground principally trusted his client would be acquitted.

Sir Simon Le Blanc stated his clear opinion, that it was no extenuation of a libel, to say that it was the report of a speech in parliament : the publication in question was one which tended to vilify the prosecutor, who was in the execution of a public trust, and he was therefore bound to say it was a libel answering the description given of it in the indictment.

The jury were of the same opinion, and without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Brougham said, he wished to tender a bill of exceptions, but he was informed by the learned judge he could not do so in a criminal prosecution ; and, besides,

that he should have tendered it before he had taken the chance of the verdict being in his favour.

A motion was afterwards made in the court of King's-Bench for a new trial, when, after the matter had been fully argued by Mr. Brougham, the judges were unanimous in refusing a rule.

The sentence pronounced on Mr. Creevey was a fine of 100*l*.

Dublin, July 27. — Court of King's-Bench, July 26. — The King v. John Magee.

Mr. Kemmis opened the indictment.

The Attorney General.—“ My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, it is a very painful part of the duty of the office which I hold under the crown, to bring before you the present case. This is an indictment against the traverser, John Magee, for a libel on his grace the duke of Richmond, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. It will be my duty to explain to you the meaning and motives of this libel, in order to justify this prosecution. I must be aware of the jealousy which your minds must entertain for the invaluable privilege of a free press ; but I trust, I know the value, and venerate that privilege, no less than any other man in the community : within its legal and proper bounds, it is the security of the subject against the government, and of the government against faction in the state ; but when it transgresses those bounds, it is peculiarly incumbent on those who administer and dispense the law, to correct its abuses. Every subject of the land has a right to carry a staff in his hand ; but if he will use that

staff to commit assault and battery on every man who may excite his enmity, or be the object of his spleen, it is necessary that the law should interfere, not to take away his privilege, but to correct the abuse, and punish the offender. That, gentlemen, being the true liberty of the press, which it is the duty of us all to preserve inviolate, if every ruffian in the community who throws off those restraints which a regard to truth imposes on other men, takes upon him to slander and revile, and deal out his malignity upon every character, however exalted, pure, and honourable, which may excite his envy or his malice—it then becomes necessary to apply the corrections of the law, lest that liberty of the press should be turned into an engine of public calamity. The publication, gentlemen, is in a newspaper entitled “The Dublin Evening Post,” of which the traverser, Mr. Magee, is the printer and publisher—we will show you that, by proving the affidavit of his registry, and that is the only fact we have to prove. I do not know whether it is intended on the part of the traverser to deny the fact—he is at liberty to disprove it. The fact of publication being once established, the question for you will then be on the libel itself, which must speak for itself. I call your attention to this matter principally, because an attempt was made to postpone this trial, on allegations which this unfortunate young man has been imposed upon to make the subject of affidavits—namely, that he was advised and believed that the evidence of Mr. Pele, Mr. Peel, Mr.

Fitzgerald, and sir Charles Saxton, was material and necessary to his cause. Could I suspect for a minute, that their testimony was admissible on the trial of this libel, I should not have resisted the postponement of the trial to a future day; but, being satisfied he has been advised to make the assertion, I could not consent to the delay of public justice. Gentlemen, it would be a melancholy thing that a man should be put upon his trial every day of his life, if some libeller should choose to assail him, and that such libeller should be admitted to prove the truth of it, even if he could, or that the government of the country should submit to a form or course of examination, for the purpose of furnishing fresh libels for the Dublin Evening Post. I will now proceed to call your attention to the publication in question. It is intituled, “A Review of the Duke of Richmond’s Administration.” Here the attorney-general read the publication, as it appeared in the Evening Post of the 5th of January; and on coming to the passage, “They insulted, they oppressed, they murdered, and they deceived,” he said, Thus does the author accuse the viceroys of Ireland. But, gentlemen, this is not the first time that the imputation of murder has been made against the duke of Richmond, in his public and official capacity. That was the very libel that now stands convicted in the “Statement of the Penal Code.” The charge was there explained and elucidated: you will find the charge but reiterated in the present libel. The charge there was, that in consequence of the penal laws,

under which the lord-lieutenant of Ireland must be a Protestant, where Protestants were found guilty of a violation of the law, they received a pardon, because they were Protestants ; and that, on the contrary, the Catholic is suffered to be persecuted because he is a Catholic—and this libellous publication upon the office of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, is founded on the reasoning I have mentioned, and likewise is attempted to be illustrated in that infamous and convicted publication, by stating that “at the Summer assizes of Kilkenny, 1810, one Barry was convicted of a capital offence, for which he was afterwards executed. That the man’s case was truly tragical—he was wholly innocent—he was a respectable Catholic farmer, which the duke of Richmond knowing, suffered him to be executed, because he was of the Catholic religion ;” and, therefore, gentlemen, the imputation in this newspaper, is but an adoption of the libel in the “Statement of the Penal Code.” If any thing was to confirm this being the true object and meaning of this libel, it is only necessary to read further. (The attorney-general then read the publication further). The lord-lieutenant is here charged with being a murderer : because he must be a Protestant gentleman : it will be for those who are to defend the traverser to interpret this libel in a mild and inoffensive sense. Happy is it for every subject of our free constitution, we are protected from the arm of oppression by the Great Charter—the Bill of Rights—the Habeas Corpus Act—and the Trial by Jury. These are the protection of the subject against arbi-

trary power from any quarter ; and I will say this, that such are the habits of the people, resulting from our free constitution, that even the disposition to oppression does not at this time exist. I may safely say to you, gentlemen of the jury, after your long experience of the character and conduct of the duke of Richmond, that it is not in his nature, if it was in his power, to be guilty of oppression to any man. What, then, is the meaning of this collection of abuse, this combination of audacious libel and outrage, against him and his predecessors ? It has only one object—you may see to whom it is addressed. It is appealing to the religious prejudices of that part of the community, which has been already too far misled by misrepresentation, and calculated to disaffect the population of the country in their obedience to their lawful government—to excite in their minds hatred against those whom the laws have appointed to rule over them—and prepare them for revolution, by exciting them to a civil and religious war. I say, no less atrocious are the motive and malignant purposes of this publication. Another part of the libel is in the words (the attorney-general then proceeded to read the rest of the libel. He then proceeded to observe).

“Gentlemen of the jury—this is the language of a subject to the representative of majesty—in such audacious and seditious language does this ruffian traduce and vilify the public functionaries of the state, so as to threaten the public peace, and the security of the government. How can we

expect submission to the law, so necessary to the well-being of the state, if those whom God and the law have constituted our governors, are to be held up to hatred and detestation—as prone to every vice, and divested of every private and public virtue? The tremendous licentiousness of the press calls for the interposition of the law—if it be not applied, it is impossible to say to what extent the mischief may not lead. It is for you, gentlemen, in the capacity which you fill, to apply the wholesome correction of the law to those baneful libels. The state of the public press, at this day, is beyond the licentiousness of all former times and precedents. We remember the state of the press in the year which preceded the rebellion, in a great degree, that rebellion must be imputed; and I do now seriously aver, that the press at this day goes beyond any thing to which the press of that time went. I do say, that there was nothing so inflammatory, so seditious, or more atrocious, to be found in *The Press*, or *The Northern Star*, than at present exists in the *Irish Magazine*, the *Statement of the Penal Code*, and *The Dublin Evening Post*. If, gentlemen, in my situation, it becomes my duty to bring those violators of the laws to justice, I submit to you if I could overlook the present publication? As to the remainder of this publication, which is not introduced upon the record, I will make a few observations on it; and it will be for the defendant, if possible, to elicit from it any thing in his defence. It has the same

object, the inflaming the public mind—a libel upon the administration of justice, in respect to the delegates who were prosecuted by my learned friends and myself. This part of the publication relates to us more than the duke of Richmond. As to any thing in these transactions, I exclusively claim the responsibility, "*Adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,*" I claim that part of this libel, if it can be a libel.—Libel, coming from such a quarter, is, indeed, nothing short of panegyric. We did advise the lord-lieutenant of Ireland that the Catholic committee was an unlawful assembly, and was acting in violation of the law. His grace the lord-lieutenant, who is charged in this libel with not being a dispassionate chief-governor, applied to the wickedness of faction nothing but the correction of the law. The committee was proved an unlawful assembly—it has been put down. I will not hesitate to say that if another assembly has sprung out of its ashes, and is treading in its steps, I pledge myself officially before you, that whenever that assembly shall be doing less good by its folly and vanity, by its extravagance and excesses—at the moment it becomes less ridiculous than mischievous and odious—I will offer my advice to apply the law, and put it down also. I do not shrink from the aspersions of the *Evening Post*—they have no terrors for me. In the discharge of my duty, going steadily forward, I will not betray the constitution and the law of the country. I will always be, as the whole tenor of my life proves me, an enemy of faction in all its branches, but particularly of that faction which has

been labouring in this country in favour of those principles which produced the horrors of the French revolution, and would rob us of our laws and liberties. I think it is time that the public, to whom this libel is addressed, and whose minds have been abused and misled by misrepresentation, should be undeceived; lest, seeing libels such as these going unpunished, they might think such atrocious imputations would not be made if they were not in some degree true. They will argue, that the faction which promotes this system of abominable and unexampled libelling is become so strong, that the government dare not wrestle with it. It is to remove this prejudice and error from the public mind—it is to teach them that those who publish these libels are common and ordinary, and contemptible malefactors—that this prosecution is instituted. They must see them committed to prison to expiate their offence, unpitied and unprotected; and then they will feel they are not altogether to submit themselves to the wickedness of this faction. Before I have done, I will suggest one happy consequence which may result from this prosecution; perhaps I am sanguine, but I hope for it—and it is this, that that young man, who has rendered himself subject to this prosecution, whom I see to be a very young man, and who has, I know, many very respectable and creditable connections, that he, although late, and before it is irrecoverable, yet by spending one day in the company of those who understood the laws, and are in the habit of respecting them, will feel the nature of his situation; that

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his eyes may be opened—that he may see the dangerous and wicked faction into whose hands he has committed himself, who are endangering his liberty, injuring his fortune, and bringing infamy on his character—that he will learn, that to be the keeper of a newspaper, to receive the slander of every malignant ruffian or traitor, who chooses to attack the government of the country, is an occupation as discreditable as if he were the keeper of a house of ill fame, and sought his livelihood by the basest means that degrade the lowest of the species. If this effect should be produced, I think our labour will not be lost. If this young man shall rescue himself from the hands of this faction, and not seek his gain and livelihood by a systematic violation of the law, but conduct his paper as a source of instruction and amusement to the public, he will become a good subject and citizen; but he will learn, from the experience of this day, that if he will continue in the same course, he is bringing imprisonment on his person, ruin on his fortune, and infamy on his character.

“Gentlemen, if we shall prove the publication, I have no hesitation in anticipating what will be your verdict.”

The publication was then proved, and the court adjourned, at half-past five, until this day.

Tuesday, July 27.

The court sat this day at eleven o'clock.

Mr. O'Connell stated the defendant's case. His speech embraced a great variety of topics, and occupied three hours and three quarters.

T

Mr. O'Connell having concluded,

The Attorney-General inquired, if there were any evidence?

Mr. Wallace answered, that he should call sir Charles Saxton, upon the event of whose appearance only, other witnesses would be adduced, the evidence of that gentleman being necessary, in order to render that of others useful or legal. Sir Charles Saxton not appearing, no other witnesses were called.

The Solicitor-General spoke in reply.

The Chief Justice then charged the jury. He stated it as his opinion that the publication was a gross libel.

The jury retired for some time, and brought in a verdict—*Guilty*.

Mr. Magee was committed to Newgate.

Being called up for judgment on Nov. 29th, a sentence was pronounced upon him of a fine of 500*l.* and imprisonment for two years in Newgate, and further, till security is given, himself in 1,000*l.* and two others in 500*l.* each, for peaceable behaviour during seven years.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES.

Court of King's Bench, Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall.—Home, v. Webber.—This was an action upon a breach of covenant contained in a bond of 2,000*l.* conditioned for the payment of an annuity of 200*l.* per annum by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that the

bond was given for an unlawful and invalid consideration.

Mr. Parke, in stating the plaintiff's case, observed, that the defendant, at the time of executing the instrument in question, was a young gentleman of considerable fortune, holding a captain's commission in the guards; the plaintiff was the daughter of respectable parents in Shropshire, and had been induced by this young gentleman to live with him as his mistress for some time, and in that immoral state they continued to live together for a length of time. No one could deprecate so immoral a practice more than himself; but when a party was the cause of enticing another from the paths of virtue and chastity, it was but fair, when they were inclined to return to that path, that he who had drawn her from it should make her some compensation for the loss she had sustained: such was the present case. The plaintiff, wishing to return to that path from whence she had strayed, and the defendant, as would appear, still entertaining some attachment towards her, upon their separation executed the bond in question, as a future provision for her, and not as the price of her chastity, or a consideration for continuing to live with him in that state, as by his plea he had endeavoured to show. The learned counsel then read a letter from the defendant to the plaintiff's mother, wherein he expressed himself in the strongest terms of affection and regard, calling her his dear Eliza, his wife, &c.

Mr. Reilly was then called, and proved the execution of the bond by the defendant. Upon his cross-

examination by the solicitor-general, he said the bond was prepared in the office of Mr. Thomas, and executed by the defendant, at the house of sir Felix Agar, of the guards. Witness did not know of his executing any other annuity deeds at that time—believed the defendant was only just of age when he executed it, and was then a young gentleman of considerable fortune.

The Solicitor-General for the defendant, observed, that upon the question of law and morality, there could be no difference between him and his learned friend (Mr. Parke); but he should prove, that this bond was given upon the express consideration, that the plaintiff was to continue to live with the defendant in the state and on the terms already described, and that it was given as the price of her chastity, and for her continuance in that immoral course of life, by showing that she continued to live with him in that state for a long period of time subsequent to the execution of the bond. The defendant had been a young man of considerable property; but getting into the hands of these annuity agents, and having an unfortunate attachment to this plaintiff, he was reduced from an ample fortune to a state of distress and embarrassment.

Sir Felix Agar and James Farquharson, esq. were then called, but not appearing,

Lord Ellenborough told the jury, that, however the statement of the defendant's counsel might invalidate the bond, if adduced in evidence, yet it was not proved; and the execution of the bond being

established, they were bound to find for the plaintiff.

Chelmsford, Friday, March 12.—The King, v. Wellesley Pole Tilney Long Wellesley.—This was an indictment which has excited considerable interest in the county, as it was to try the right of the public to a right of way through Wanstead-park.

Mr. Serjeant Best, on the part of the prosecution, stated, that he appeared, to vindicate the right of the public against an attempt, which, for the first time, had been lately made to deprive them of an ancient right of way. The defendant, as they well knew, was a gentleman of high rank, who had lately married an heiress of most extensive possessions in their county. For him and his family, the serjeant professed he felt the most profound respect; but within a "little month" after his marriage, while it might have been expected that the defendant would have been far differently amused, he began to new-model all the household. The ancient and approved servants of the family were dismissed, and the administration of family affairs confided to new hands. They began to discover rights, which those who for a series of many years had managed the estates, had never dreamt of; and one of their first acts was, to attempt to shut the public out of Wanstead-park, through which there had been an immemorial right of way. He should prove, that the way existed even before the place was enclosed as a park. Wanstead house had belonged to many eminent persons, and among others,

to chancellor Rich; from hence it descended to sir Josiah Child, who was the ancestor and founder of the Long family. The earl of Castlemain inherited it from the Childs: from lord Castlemain it descended to sir James Tynney Long; and the present defendant married the heiress of that family. None of these persons whom he had mentioned had ever ventured to dispute the right of the public—it remained for the present defendant to make that bold attempt. In fact, he had already stated, that the place in question was formerly part of the public forest of Waltham; and although the king might of his grace have granted to some of these noble persons the right to enclose a part of the forest to make it a park, yet he could grant no more than belonged to him; he could not grant away the subjects right; he might give away his own land, but nothing short of an act of parliament could deprive the subject of his right of road. He, therefore, should call his witnesses to show that at all times there had been a public road through the park. He had 32 witnesses present, and he should go on calling them until his learned brother should cry out, “hold, enough.” Many of them were the most respectable magistrates in the county, and many of them aged persons, who would carry the thing as far back as human memory could well do. He understood that some distinction was to be taken as to waggons, &c.: but the law of England knew but three sorts of public roads—a foot-road, a bridle or horse-road, and a carriage-road; and if he proved it a carriage-road

for any one sort of carriage, it was a road for all purposes; for where a chariot had a right to go, a dung-cart had an equal right to follow; but if they should prove that no loaded waggons were ever seen in the park, he had a very easy answer, for there was a sharp and steep bank at one part of the road, which made it more convenient for a loaded cart to go round, and he should prove empty ones in abundance passing through the place. He would call his witnesses, and incontestibly prove these facts.

Benjamin Bigg, the first witness, was a surveyor; he produced a plan of the roads claimed. The one was from Ilford and Romford to Woodford or Wanstead, which entered at a gate called the Flat or Forest gate, went through the park in front of the house, and went out at a gate called Wanstead gate; the other was from Laytonstone to Ilford, and entered at the iron gates in front, and nearly passing the house, joined into the other road. He had known the park for many years, and always had used these roads as public highways; the gates were swinging gates, and had no locks upon them.

— Appleton, late steward in the family, stated, that, in the month of April last he shut up the gates by order of Mr. Wellesley, by a chain and lock. Mr. Wilson came with a blacksmith, and forced them open; he again, by like orders, chained them, and ordered a trench to be dug across the road. Once, during sir James Tynney Long’s time, he shut the gate, but Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Bamber Gascoigne immediately sent to sir James, and insisted the gate should

be opened. Sir James told him to re-open the gates, saying, he did not choose to have a rumpus about it. Except on these occasions the road had always been open.

Thomas and John Wilson, esqrs. two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, had known the park all their lives, and they never knew any interruption to the public in using these roads.

James and Josiah Ogle, esqrs. —one had known the park 32 years, the other nearly as many. They proved it had always been used as a public road.

A brewer, at Laytonstone, proved, that all his time his loaded dray went through the park without interruption.

— Osborne, an undertaker, proved that he accompanied the funeral of Mr. Hatch, of Claybery in this county, and also that of his son, and that they went through the park in their road from Claybery to Little Ilford.

Robert Wilkie, esq. Mr. W. Raikes, late sheriff of the county, and John Manby, esq. all gave evidence of its being a public road during their memory.

J. Vincent, a post-chaise driver at the Red Lion at Ilford, for 28 years had driven hired chaises through the park.

Timothy Lewin, another post-chaise driver, proved, that he had done the same for many years.

Thomas Gribble, a very fine old man of 86, and a great grandson of one of Cromwell's captains, proved, that when he was a lad, a relation of his, who lived at Wanstead, always drove him for an airing in the park, he having had a fit of illness.

Mr. Justice Heath here inter-

posed, and said, surely the right of a public road was proved enough, unless it could be explained.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd admitted that it was, and said that a great deal of this (what must be considered as usurpation on the part of the public) had arisen, in a great measure, from the peculiar state of this property. It had not been under the eye of any owner for many years. The period immediately preceding the present action had been one of a long minority. Sir James Tynney Long, the last proprietor, had visited the place but seldom, choosing rather to reside in a distant county, where he had another estate. His immediate predecessor, lord Tynney, resided the latter years of his life abroad; and died abroad; so that for the last fifty years there had been no proprietor on the spot to vindicate his right; and during that long period, that which had commenced in aggression, by lapse of time had assumed the appearance of right. He therefore justified the conduct of Mr. Wellesley in at least inquiring into this certainly most inconvenient practice of passing through his Park, and claiming a right to go under his very windows, and offend his princely mansion with the passage of unseemly carriages. If the right were with the public, Mr. Wellesley would cheerfully submit to the verdict; but surely, under such circumstances, he was justified in instituting the inquiry. The answer he had to give to this case was, that the right had not always been exercised without interruption: But although this estate had been left, as he had stated, in a manner defenceless for many

years, yet sometimes the servants would stop persons going through, and make them turn back. He should show these instances in evidence, and it would be for the jury to say, whether, when they had heard that testimony, coupled with the situation in which the estate had been for so many years, it did not explain the evidence which had been given on the other side. The serjeant then called some witnesses, but their testimony was so weak, that the learned judge directed the jury to find the defendant guilty, which they did without hesitation.

Court of Chancery, May 15.—Before the Lord Chancellor.—The Minor Canons of St. Paul's v. Kettle and others.—This case, which has been long depending, was decided on Saturday last. It was a bill filed by the minor canons of St. Paul's against certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalene, in the city of London, to compel the payment of 2s. 9d. in the pound upon the value and rents of their houses, under the Tithe Statute of the 37th of Henry VIII. To this the defendants pleaded an exemption from the payment of the full amount, under a particular clause in the statute, by which customary payments were left as before. To support this defence it was necessary for each individual to prove a customary payment for his house, or for the houses that had stood on the site of his present house, before and since the 37th Hen. VIII. This the plaintiffs conceived they might be able to do, at least as to some of them, by the production of certain documents in the possession of the minor canons: and accordingly a

cross bill was filed by Morris, one of their number, against the minor canons, merely for the purpose of discovery. It appeared that the parishes themselves had held these tithes on lease for some time, by which means they paid eight times less than the statutory value; but the Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that no such specific customary payments were proved as exempted any of the houses of the defendants from the operation of the statute. He had occasion lately to examine this question minutely in the House of Lords, (in the case of the East India Company and Antrobus.) He had no doubt as to the law; and, therefore, thought it unnecessary even to direct an issue.—Decree for the plaintiffs.

Court of King's Bench, Saturday, March 6.—Bearain, v. sir W. Scott.—Mr. Tindall opened the pleadings, and stated, that this was an action on the case, brought by plaintiff, who was an attorney, against the defendant, who, as judge of the Consistorial Court of the bishop of London, had excommunicated the plaintiff without having cited him, because, being assigned as guardian *ad litem* for his son, in a cause between his son, a minor, and his son's wife, in which the wife sought to get a divorce from bed and board, on account of alleged cruelty and adultery on the part of her husband, he refused to become such guardian.

Mr. Parke said, that his situation was most unpleasant; but it was not in the power of the advocate to choose what causes he would defend. It was the proud boast of the British courts of justice, that no person in them ever wanted an

advocate, whether they were rich or poor, and however high and exalted their opponents might be. Ecclesiastical Courts were not by the law of the country Courts of Record, and the person who presided in them was amenable in the Courts of Common Law for any act not within their jurisdiction. Neither he nor his client attributed the smallest degree of malice to the right hon. gentleman who was defendant on the record; but his client had suffered most severely from the act of the defendant. The plaintiff, as they had already heard from the pleadings, had been excommunicated, because he refused to become guardian *ad litem* to his son; but the guardian was liable to costs, and he contended that the father had a right to refuse; and of this opinion the lord chancellor appeared to be, in the case of this very plaintiff, which is reported in 16 Vezey's Term Reports, page 446, where he says he did not see how a father could be compelled to be a guardian *ad litem* of his child. The plaintiff was excommunicated in the church of Bishopsgate parish, and it was 10 months before he was absolved. He would prove that before the excommunication, his client was an attorney in great practice, affluent in his circumstances, and respected by his friends; but that in consequence of the excommunication he lost his business, his creditors pressed upon him, and by one he was imprisoned. It was true that he had appealed to the Court of the Arches, when the proceedings of the defendant were affirmed; but high as was his respect for the learned personage who presided in that Court, he must contend that his

decision was erroneous. The right hon. defendant had himself felt that he had done wrong, for he sent 150*l.* to the defendant in prison; and although no malice could be imputed to the defendant, still his client ought to be recompensed for the injuries he had sustained through the erroneous conduct of the defendant.

Sir Samuel Romilly was then examined, who stated, that he had applied for a writ of assize on account of the plaintiff: he did not know what the lord chancellor had ultimately done upon it: he did not know what the expenses was. In Chancery, the senior six clerk, not in the cause, was appointed guardian *ad litem*; the guardian was never liable for costs; but a minor must file his bill by an ex-friend, who makes himself liable for the costs.

Mr. Wingfield was examined to the same purport.

Mr. Shepherd, deputy-registrar of the Consistorial Court, deposed, that a citation had been made to J. T. Beaurain the younger, in a cause of divorce between him and his wife; that he being a minor, it was absolutely necessary to appoint a guardian *ad litem*. That Beaurain, jun. and the plaintiff in this cause, put in a joint-affidavit by Morley, a proctor: the former stating that he had requested his father to be his guardian; and the latter stating, that he had refused on account of his being liable to costs. When this affidavit was read, the proctor, on the part of the wife, renounced all claim to alimony or costs. Upon that, the defendant appointed plaintiff guardian, being elected by the son, and assigned him to appear on the next court day. No notice was

given by the court to plaintiff, of the appointment. It was the custom of the court to give directions to the proctor to give notice, before he signs the schedule of excommunication. Morley was particularly directed to give plaintiff notice that he was appointed. He did not consider the issuing of a citation, as according to the custom of the court. There never had been in his recollection an instance of the kind, that is, of a minor cited, to answer in a cause of separation. He considered the father virtually before the court, by the proctor giving in the affidavit. The plaintiff was thrice publicly called: the proctor, on the other side prosecuted the schedule of excommunication; but the judge directed it to be suspended till the next bye day, about nine days. The schedule of excommunication was then put in; by which it appeared that plaintiff was excommunicated by defendant, for manifest contempt and contumacy, in not appearing at a certain time and place.

Cross-examined by the solicitor-general.—He was excommunicated for not appearing, not for refusing to become guardian; his presence was required; the proceedings were according to the practice of the court; the apparitor makes proclamation, and on his not coming in, the schedule of excommunication is of course. If the party comes in after schedule is signed, and conforms, the excommunication does not take place. The court could not proceed without a guardian having been appointed; and as the opposite party waved alimony and costs, the guardian could not be liable to any costs unless he had appointed

a proctor; but he might have appeared in person, and one act of appearance would have been sufficient to have launched the cause, and it would have afterwards proceeded *in personam*. The day he might have come in, he appealed. Morley having brought in a joint affidavit, plaintiff was considered as having appeared; notice was inferred from the course of our proceedings. He who has once appeared, is considered as appearing from day to day. The appeal being lodged, proceedings were stayed: but the proctor having brought in the remission from the court of appeal, had that court reversed our proceedings, the excommunication could not have issued; he might have appealed to the delegates.

Morley, a proctor, examined—stated that plaintiff had applied to him in the cause of his son. He told him his son must appear by guardian. Plaintiff said he would never appear as his guardian, his conduct having been very bad. Never knew an instance of excommunication for not being a guardian *ad litem*. Never appeared for plaintiff; had orders not to appear for him. No citation was served on plaintiff; that was the ground of his appeal.

Cross-examined.—Plaintiff consulted him for his son and himself: all he did was on the credit of the father. There was not an appearance entered: he took instructions from both for the affidavit: he thought the plaintiff attended in court, and refused to be guardian. He told plaintiff that the schedule of excommunication was signed. Had plaintiff employed him as proctor, he would have been liable to his attendance every court-day.

If the party does not appear, the schedule of excommunication is signed; but, except in this instance, never knew it to have been signed on the same day. Plaintiff had only to come in and say, here I am. On re-examination he said, that he thought a party, not of the cause, could not be proceeded against by excommunication.

The reverend William Harrison proved that he read the sentence of excommunication to a congregation of 4 to 500 persons.

Dr. Coneybear proved that he read the sentence of absolution.

A person was called to prove the loss plaintiff had sustained in consequence of the excommunication, but he was not acquainted with any particulars.

The Solicitor-general said, that this was a most singular cause, whether the situation of the plaintiff or of the defendant were considered. The action was brought for damages sustained by a judgment stated to have been illegal: but the least imputation of malice in the defendant was denied. The plaintiff was not proved to have sustained any loss; this action was, therefore, brought in order to settle a point of practice. It had been a source of great uneasiness to the defendant, who, having gone through a blameless life, now at an advanced period of that life found it to be a cup of some bitterness, that he, a judge, should be brought into a court of common law, accompanied with a suggestion that he had passed an illegal sentence—a sentence he was bound to give; but which, though not from its actual power, was most unpopular, and which neither the defendant nor the right hon. gen-

tleman (sir J. Nicholl) who sat beside his lordship, ever passed without an anxious wish to be saved from the necessity. But it had been said, that sir W. Scott gave the plaintiff a sum of money, and was, therefore, conscious of injustice: such a charge filled him with disgust and abhorrence for the person who had made his learned friend the organ of it. But if sir W. Scott were blameable, sir John Nicholl was infinitely more blameable. Sir W. Scott acted on a new question on the exigency of the moment; but sir J. Nicholl had time for reflection, and had the assistance of able advocates, and of the former judgment, and he confirmed this unjust judgment. The son of the plaintiff was married under age, and had been guilty of the most atrocious cruelty, and of adultery; the wife sought redress; and this was a case in which a judge would be most unwilling that any delay should take place. The father was the natural guardian of the son; and when the right to alimony or costs was waved by the other party, the judge appointed him guardian: of this appointment he had notice from the proctor on the other side. Mr. Espinasse called on sir W. Scott, and having described the forlorn situation of the plaintiff, sir W. Scott, out of pure benevolence, as was admitted by plaintiff's own letter, gave him 150*l*. This benevolent act he had cause to lament: it was merely productive of repeated attempts to get more money. It was an indiscretion, but a virtuous indiscretion, in sir W. Scott, to give the plaintiff any thing; but it had been carried too far, and could not be carried far-

ther. The learned counsel here read plaintiff's letter to Mr. Espinasse, and commented upon it. This cause, he stated, had been brought for the purpose of extortion; it had been already put off on account of the absence of Dr. Coneybear and the parish clerk: the latter was not called, and the evidence of the former was unimportant. He had no doubt, but the result of this cause would be such as to restore his peace of mind to his right honourable client, which this cause had somewhat disturbed.

J. Powell proved the delivery of the notice from the proctor to plaintiff.

Sir J. Nicholl swore, that the proceedings before the inferior judge were sent up: that on them the superior judge decides. The cause had been fully heard by advocates on both sides; and the questions that were the subject of the appeal he understood to be, whether the party had been duly before the court, and whether he was liable to be appointed guardian *pendente lite*. At that time he gave his reasons at length for affirming the judgment of the court below, and still remained of the same opinion.

Mr. Espinasse stated, that he called on the plaintiff in prison, who represented to him his miserable situation, which he said was the consequence of the excommunication: he spoke of bringing an action; but Mr. Espinasse said, that he should first give sir W. Scott notice; and plaintiff having approved, Mr. Espinasse called on sir W. Scott, and told him the condition of plaintiff in consequence of the excommunication, and re-

presented him as a fit object of pity. Sir W. Scott expressed his surprise that it could have been in consequence of the sentence he had pronounced, which he said was right according to the practice of the court; however, through motives of pity, he desired Mr. Espinasse to communicate with plaintiff, and he would adopt whatever they arranged. He wrote to plaintiff, who in answer told him, that he thought he could compound with the creditor who had him in prison for 100*l*. Mr. Espinasse procured him 150*l*. from sir W. Scott, who hoped it would put an end to all applications on the part of plaintiff. He also said, that if plaintiff would look out for any small place about the Custom-house, or Somerset-house, he would use his influence to procure it. Mr. Espinasse went to plaintiff in prison, who received the 150*l*. as an ample compensation. Plaintiff, at the suggestion of Mr. Espinasse, copied a letter of acknowledgment which had been written by Mr. Espinasse to sir W. Scott (the letter was put in). Some time after, plaintiff said that sir W. Scott ought to give him a place. Mr. Espinasse said, plaintiff ought to look out for a place, and then ask sir W. Scott for his interest. Plaintiff mentioned the situation of marshal of the admiralty: Mr. Espinasse scouted the idea: he at last said he knew of a place which could be procured for 2,000*l*. and that he expected sir W. Scott would buy it for him. Mr. Espinasse burned with indignation, and ceased to have any communication with him. He never asked sir W. Scott to make plaintiff a commissioner of bankrupts: he never promised any such place.

Sir W. Scott did not give the money because he thought he had done plaintiff any injustice, but merely from pure benevolence.

The letter from plaintiff to Mr. Espinasse was then read. The purport was, thanking him for his interference, and stating that he received the bounty of sir W. Scott as arising entirely from his benevolence; and that he did not attribute to any unworthy motives on the part of sir W. Scott, the sentence of excommunication which had involved him in ruin. That he had always respected sir W. Scott, and was very sorry to have been obliged to have made a public appeal, which had given an opportunity to the disaffected to oppugn the public justice. That he would much more gladly receive the 150*l.* as the gift of sir W. Scott's feelings, than as recovered by any adverse proceedings; and that he felt the warmest gratitude for the money and for his promise of future patronage. Another letter was put in, dated the 14th of February, 1812, in which plaintiff acknowledged the receipt of two drafts for 21*l.* and 120*l.* asking for farther assistance, and stating that he was advised to petition parliament, and to bring a special action on the case, and assuring sir W. Scott that he had nothing to do with the late application to parliament.

Mr. Parke stated, that nothing but his anxiety to have this cause properly tried could have detained him in London till that hour. In this case there was no imputation on sir W. Scott; but the whole question was, whether, in point of law, he was authorised to issue the excommunication: and, however

light some persons might make of it, it was attended with serious temporal evil. The excommunicated person cannot sue, cannot be a juror, cannot be a witness. In equity, an officer of the court is appointed guardian; in courts of common law, before an attachment can issue; personal service is necessary. Ecclesiastical courts cannot have power that the common law courts have not. In case of an irregular writ issuing, swearing an affidavit on the subject does not bring the party into court. There was no imputation on the defendant's moral character: giving an erroneous judgment was not an immorality. The money given by sir W. Scott could not, he contended, have been an accord and satisfaction. Giving this money might have been an unguarded action, but by it the defendant gave judgment against himself: it proved that he knew his judgment was erroneous.

Lord Ellenborough said, before he adverted to other topics, he should notice the last observation of the learned counsel. He did not agree either with the counsel for the plaintiff or for the defendant: he did not think, with the first, that the money was given from a consciousness that his judgment was erroneous; nor, with the latter, that it was an act of voluntary charity. No, it was an infirmity in a great man, whose character was about to be questioned, and who did not wish to have his conduct drawn into question, and his name bandied about in all the public papers. He was aware of the obnoxiousness of that mode of sentence of excommunication, unfortunately the only method of en-

forcing the sentences of that court, and which it was much to be wished should be changed for some other. He thought, if by relieving a person who was distressed, he could put the question at rest, it would be a fair way to get rid of it: but it was a lamentable lesson for all men to stand boldly forward—to stand on their characters; and not by compromising a present difficulty, to accumulate imputations on their character. The defendant by giving 100*l.* to take plaintiff out of prison, by giving 50*l.* to launch him in the world, gave the benefit ground of extortion. It was even stated, that some of the defendant's excellent relations were to give plaintiff such situations as master in chancery, but this was not in evidence, but he had demanded the place of marshal of the admiralty, not an unemolumentary place. It was an infirmity in one of the most learned men of his time, and would act as a warning to take fair and firm ground, and arm himself as a man to receive any charges that might be made against his character. But the question was, whether the excommunication issued regularly: those counts in the declaration which charged malice were out of the question,—if it was neither proved nor imputed. He could not call the notice from the adverse proctor a citation. But by the practice of that court it did not appear that any notice was necessary when the parties were present in court, as they were in this instance considered in consequence of the affidavit. It did not appear that plaintiff would have been put to any inconvenience or to any expence by appearing. It was a question of

practice, and in such questions it was the habit to defer to those who were most conversant with such subjects. In all ordinary cases the judges at Westminster-hall referred to the officers of the court: but in all cases they deferred to the opinion of courts as to points of practice in their courts, unless they were contrary to the fundamental laws of the land: and the practice did not appear to be contrary to the law of the land. In chancery a six clerk was appointed, and he was not liable to costs. In this case the wife had waved costs and alimony: and could he say that such was not the law of that court, when on appeal it was decided so to be, and when the only inconvenience to the plaintiff was appearing once in court? If this duty might be imposed upon him, there was no method to enforce it except excommunication. There was, he understood, a proceeding instituted in parliament to substitute another mode, more consonant to the feelings of mankind. It did not appear to him, that any rule of law was repugnant to the practice as given in evidence.

The jury retired, and after remaining out half an hour gave a verdict for plaintiff, Damages 40*s.*: at the same time the foreman read a paper to his lordship to the following effect,—“The jury beg leave to assure the lord chief justice, that by this their verdict, they do not mean to attach the slightest impeachment on the most respectable character of sir W. Scott.”

Court of King's-Bench, July 17,
—*Chawner v. Warburton.*—Mr. Scarlett stated, that this action was brought for a trespass, assault, and

false imprisonment. To this the defendant had pleaded a justification—that the plaintiff was a dangerous lunatic, and committed to his care, the first time under the certificate of a physician, and a second time by his friends.

Mr. Topping said, if the jury had attended to the record, no observations were required from him on this important cause. The record disclosed, that the plaintiff complained of a seven years' imprisonment in the mad-house of defendant. The question was, whether the plaintiff was a lunatic; and he was sorry that, in a cause of such importance, he had had so little time to prepare—he had only got the papers yesterday morning. He had no doubt but from the justice of his lordship and the jury, his client would not be allowed to suffer from any infirmity of his. The plaintiff was sixty years of age, a clergyman, a married man, and father of seven children. He was vicar of Church Broughton. There was some difference between his wife and him; he was jealous; whether justly or not, was not known. They, however, continued to live together; and in January, 1805, they came to London. On the 3rd of January, in the dead of the night, plaintiff was taken from his bed, without any previous intimation, by two of defendant's servants, and taken to Whitmorehouse, Hoxton: this was the first ground of complaint on the record. He was released and went home, where he lived quiet and unmolested till October, 1806, when, by the order of some person, which defendant must shew, he was again conveyed to the house of defen-

dant, where he was confined till April 13, 1818. It was wonderful if plaintiff laboured under a dangerous lunacy, that no statute of lunacy was taken out. In consequence of a gentleman of the profession having visited him, an application was made for an habeas corpus, which freed him from his imprisonment. He had been since examined by professional men, who pronounced, that he had always been sane, and still continues so. The jury had to try two facts; whether the imprisonment took place; about that there could be no difficulty: the main and important fact was, whether plaintiff was a person of that dangerous description stated in defendant's justification. He might content himself with merely stating the imprisonment, but he would deal more fairly; he was instructed that he could lay evidence before the jury, to prove his complete sanity. He should prove by abundance of persons, that plaintiff never shewed signs of lunacy. If he were the dangerous person stated in the plea, it would be supposed, that he would not be trusted with any thing with which he could injure himself or others; but he would prove that he was intrusted with knives and razors. To prove these facts, he should call keepers. The second class of witnesses he should call, were gentlemen who had known him in the country; they would prove that they had never seen any signs of madness about him. The last class were medical men, who would prove, that plaintiff had a mind as capable of attending to the offices of life as any person. If he was deceived in

his instructions, and the case did not come up to what he had stated, the defendant would be relieved from proving his justification; if the case was proved, it would shorten it another way, as defendant would not be advised to call conflicting testimony: but his learned friend would only address the jury in mitigation of damages. He understood by his learned friend's gestures, that he would call evidence; but he did not think he would. He should think it a disgrace to address any remarks to the subject of damages. What apology, what palliation could there be for keeping a sane man under any direction in prison for seven years? Lunacy was the greatest misfortune that could fall to the lot of man; next to that, being confined in a melancholy house for the reception of lunatics, where the furious were not kept separate as they ought to be. Persons who kept those houses were too much in the habit of only thinking how they could make the most of them; and, therefore, their object was, to establish a system of terror. If an attempt to escape was made, the person on being retaken was deprived of all his comforts, if comfort could exist in such a dwelling. These topics were not irrelevant; he had put them in possession of the real question—he had done enough to awaken their attention. It was the cause, not of individuals, but of thousands. Parliament had done a great deal for the security of such unhappy persons; but it thought it had not done enough, as there was now a bill for their further security in progress through the house. If he

made out the facts he had no doubt the jury would give adequate damages; if the facts fell under him, it was not his fault.

He then called several witnesses of different descriptions, who deposed to the sanity of the plaintiff as far as their observation went.

The Attorney-General.—It is my duty to make observations on the part of the defendant, who has grown old in the enjoyment of the character of being the most benevolent and most humane man, to whose lot it has ever fallen to protect human nature in its most distressing state. He had every thing at stake—his character, and every thing that is dear to man: but it is not only he that has much at stake; the persons whom I have the honour of addressing, the person who has the honour of addressing, and all persons who have any relatives or friends are deeply interested. The diseases of the mind have grown more numerous than at any other period of our history; it would be an idle waste of his lordship's time and your's, for me to attempt, were I capable, to give the reasons of the increase. It is a subject which has occupied the attention of the most learned and most capable of solving it, and they differ as to the cause; but that private circles are agonised to a dreadful state by the increase of this disease, is a fact, which unhappily cannot be questioned. There is no doubt that public hospitals, provided by the hands of charity,—that private houses of the nature of the defendant's, are filled with patients of this description, and many are obliged to be refused admittance. Undoubtedly, there-

fore, when a person like the defendant, who has executed with the highest honour his painful duty, comes before you, you must do him justice. If a verdict can pass against the defendant, madness must stalk at large through our streets, for no person will then keep a respectable private mad-house, and our public establishments will not be capable of holding the patients who shall apply. You have already in proof from the witnesses called on the part of the plaintiff, that there never was a man who has conducted his house so well as the defendant; he is a pattern of humanity, kindness, and affection, to those unfortunate persons committed to his care. If persons afflicted with this dreadful malady must be removed from the bosom of their families (the last place in which they should be kept, on account of the continued state of irritation in which they must be), it is to the establishment of that most respectable gentleman who sits before me, that every friend would be most anxious to remove them; for if in any place they can be restored to the exercise of reason, it is in his establishment. The question for you to try is, whether Mr. Warburton, knowing that plaintiff was a perfectly sane man, was induced, with a purpose of obtaining some advantage, to shut him up in this abode. In judging of human actions, it is right to look to motives. What were Mr. Warburton's motives? Was it to increase his numbers? No room in his large establishment was at present vacant. Had he many more rooms, and were he able to superintend more patients, his rooms might all be soon filled, and

many would still want accommodation. Did the plaintiff bring him large profits? If a man of great wealth had a troublesome heir, or a troublesome wife, I can conceive that bad men might be found who for an immense sum, would lock up a sane wife or a sane heir. The plaintiff, a clergyman, with a small living, a wife and seven children, was confined, though sane, by the defendant! What sum do you think was sufficient to satisfy the cupidity of this vile bad man? 100*l.* per annum, and that ill paid. The defendant kept the plaintiff, although the annual stipend was ill paid, because Mrs. Chawner, the exemplary excellent wife of the plaintiff, begged and entreated that the humane Mr. Warburton, would keep him in the kind manner in which he had been kept, since she could not have the happiness of keeping him at home. Even from the evidence given by the discarded servants of Mr. Warburton, it appeared that they never saw any coercion used, not even the often salutary restraint of a strait waistcoat: he was never manacled or chained—no, he was at liberty to go about as he pleased, as free as the air he breathed, except that he could not go out of the gates. The jury had not now to learn, that irritation was the worst, and placidity was the best state for a person labouring under lunacy; where the disease was reduced by regimen, and irritation had ceased, the patient was free from restraint; when the paroxysm came on, he was restrained, and liberty again dawned upon him when the paroxysm ceased. Was he kept from his friends? Had he no access to the commissioners of lunacy, whose

duty it is, not only not to permit any sane person to be kept in confinement, but to examine with the utmost care any person having the appearance of sanity? Was the plaintiff restrained from addressing them lest he should be importunate? Sir L. Pepys, attended by a chain of as learned men as ever blessed this country, had several opportunities of seeing the plaintiff, and of freeing him if he thought him sane. I therefore place sir L. Pepys at the head of the witnesses for the defendant. The latter conversations are of no importance, as the learned gentleman gave the lunatic special notice of their intention, and his mind was consequently prepared: I am, therefore, bound to place sir L. Pepys at the head of my witnesses; for if the plaintiff was sane, it was his duty to have liberated him. The highly respectable gentleman, Mr. Keene, whose manner of giving his evidence did him infinite credit, has told you that he had the freest personal interviews with the plaintiff, and the most unrestrained intercourse by letter; he has also told you, that he has reason to believe that the plaintiff was confined for the same disease in 1801; and I am told that the effects of it were nearly fatal to his wife and to himself. But my learned friend has been instructed to state, that there were two conspirators against the plaintiff. Mrs. Chawner, who had an illicit intercourse with more than one, as the plaintiff has stated it, finding Mr. Chawner in the way, thinks it convenient that he should be shut up in Mr. Warburton's mad-house. What is the result? Before the end of the year Mr. Warburton certifies, that the plain-

tiff may with safety return, or hopes he may with safety return, to the bosom of those of whom he had entertained an unfounded suspicion. What was Mrs. Chawner to get, by withdrawing 100*l.* per annum from an income already too small? What was she to get by the absence of her husband from the care of his family, and from the duties of his church? How does she conduct herself on his return home? She receives him with the greatest affection. The witness, Chamberlain, who appeared anxious to go all lengths, himself said, that he never saw people happier: to use his own expression, "she was a nice gentlemanly person." Anxious to relieve her husband from any thing which might renew unpleasant recollections, she takes upon herself to send back the keeper, and he leaves them happy. Does this remain? No, for that mind which had recovered its tone by being kept quiet, and by abstinence from wine and spirituous liquors, by indulgence is again disordered. The first person I shall call to you,—a person of whom I can hardly speak, I owe him such obligations, not alone, but in company with all those who have applied to him, as a man of as high character and reputation as any man within these walls, and I need not say more,—I mean Mr. Croft: and is Mr. Croft a conspirator? and a conspirator against whom? Against a member of his own family? He signs a certificate, that, as it concerns himself and family, he would be most unwilling to do, as it is well known that when this dreadful disease has once visited a family, its renewed visitations are al-

ways feared. But reason is restored, and his wife joyfully receives him; but the paroxysm again returns: does she look out for some wretched apothecary to get him, without inquiry, to sign it? No: but who is selected? His own brother,—the last man who could have pleasure in signing such a certificate, when madness is dreaded in every family. On one particular topic he did not think rationally. Mr. Keene says, “he pressed the subject till I checked him. If he had not, we should have had the whole story; but he was examining as a friend, not as a physician.” Once grant the fact, that he had reason for supposing that he had suffered the greatest misfortune next to madness, the infidelity of his wife, and all he says is rational; but the test of madness is, the reasoning well from false premises; it is having the delusion that constitutes the difference between madness and sanity. Mr. Keene has told you, that as to moral fitness, “I know nothing to induce me to hesitate in sending my daughter to the school of Mrs. Chawner.” Is there any reason to believe her to be an adulteress? If not, what greater degree of delusion, than to believe that his pure and chaste wife is an impure—that she is unworthy of his embraces. But does he act like a rational being? He acts like one under a delusion.—He threatens her life. What issue have you to try? not whether plaintiff was sane or not at the time, but whether Mr. Warburton took him, knowing him to be sane.

Lord Ellenborough.—There is an issue certainly on the fact.

The Attorney-General.—I will
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make it evident that he was incontrovertibly mad, and that he is not sane at present. But what is the evidence, now every thing is prepared with a view to this day? He knows why they are coming to question him. Dr. Yellowley says, “you must not be irritable, you must not take umbrage, for I am come here to discover whether you are mad or not.” This puts him on his guard: bear with me a few moments while I put those questions to you. The madman says, oh! that is what you are at, I will answer you. When he said he did not understand why a gentleman should be cross-examined, he was desired to be quiet, and told, that it was the test whether he was to be sent back to Mr. Warburton’s or not—talk sanely and we shall be able to give you a certificate. I shall fatigue you were I to tell you one-twentieth of the instances that have occurred to me of lunatics who have imposed upon intelligent persons, but I cannot refrain from relating one. At a time when this country was in a dreadful state of convulsion, a person of the name of Hardy, who had been confined in a mad-house, made his escape, and was received by an attorney of this court, who has since been prosecuted for high treason. The lunatic believed he was the northern star, and that he had a commission to destroy all crowned heads. His family were dreadfully alarmed at his escape, and particularly at his getting into such hands. They came to me. I advised an application to the court, and that the lunatic should attend. When I was asked to move, I said there was a gentleman present who had a mission of

great importance, and if the court would permit, he himself would explain it better than any body else. By this artifice, the surgeon who had made an explanation of his mission, and on out of the keepers appearing he seized him, and although a powerful man, threw him on the seat; but on a strain waistcoat being put on, he went out of court as soon as any other person. But we could have had no such exhibition, if I had said, here is a gentleman who fancies he has a mission from heaven to destroy all crowned heads. I shall first produce Mr. Croft, who will prove that at the first time plaintiff went to the defendant, he was, in the words of the justification, a dangerous lunatic. I shall then call Dr. Chawcer, the brother of the unfortunate plaintiff, who will prove the same fact as to his second confinement. I shall then call Dr. Powell. If I could call my learned friend Mr. Jekyll as a witness, he would tell you, that he, as a commissioner of lunatics, has passed hours, not minutes, in examining into the condition of patients before he could discover where the insanity lay. A few days since, a lady called on me, and followed me about to court and to the House of Commons, telling me that she had no visible friends but me, but that she had many invisible friends; and I am in fact daily assailed by persons labouring under this unfortunate melody. The best plan for the building of new Bedlam was given by an incurable lunatic, and was stated by all the architects to have been the most complete thing they had ever seen; although, when they learned who was the pro-

jector, they thought they could discover some symptoms of madness about it. My great anxiety for Mr. Warburton divides into nothing when put into comparison with the imbecility of lunatics and the community at large. No person will dare to receive any discarded person, if, on the evidence of discarded servants who say that they did not see any thing which could denote a person's insanity, a verdict should pass against my client. I am convinced, that, at this moment, the plaintiff is, in the words of the second, a dangerous lunatic, and unfit to be at large. He then called

Dr. Chawcer, who swore, he was brother to plaintiff, visited him in 1801: he was then much deranged, and sent under the care of a Mr. Trent; a year or two before that, he had a dispute with his brother; saw him once or twice the first time he returned from Mr. Warburton; he had no doubt he was in a state of lunacy; he could not suppose it possible that his wife was guilty of infidelity. On cross-examination he said, he did not see him for four days before his removal to Mr. Trent's; saw him thence after his first return; signed a certificate to Mr. Warburton. He never called to see him at defendant's, nor answered his letters, for fear of irritating him.

Dr. Croft was related to the family; when plaintiff came to London in 1805, he was perfectly deranged. He talked continually of being impulsed; and if he were impulsed more, he should kill his wife. Witness was told by some of plaintiff's sisters, that plaintiff got out of bed, and told his wife she had but five minutes to live,

holding an open pen-knife in one hand over her, and his watch in the other; but she having got leave to say her prayers, escaped. Witness thought it necessary to send him to Mr. Warburton's and signed the certificate of his lunacy; and told all the circumstances to defendant.

Lord Ellenborough asked, if on this representation the defendant was not bound to receive the plaintiff.

Mr. Topping begged leave to put a few questions to witness; and on cross-examination the witness said he had heard plaintiff say that he was God Almighty. The witness believed he was a dangerous lunatic, and so did all his medical friends to whom he mentioned the case.

Mr. Topping said, that since the justification was made out, he was bound in justice to Mr. Warburton to say, that there did not appear the least reason to impute the slightest degree of ill-treatment to that gentleman.

Lord Ellenborough said, if he was justified in taking the plaintiff, that made out the justification. The strength of plaintiff's case was, that he was kept too long; but that required a new assignment. If defendant was not safe in taking the plaintiff into his house with a certificate from a medical gentleman of high character, and a relation of the plaintiff's, it would be unsafe for any person to take a lunatic patient into his house. The cause, his lordship said, had not lasted a moment too long: it was a case of the utmost importance. It was right that unfortunate persons in plaintiff's situation should know, that their

cases would be deliberately inquired into. It was impossible not to see, that considerable light was thrown on the question, by the previous lunacy of plaintiff in 1801; it appeared that his mind had a tendency to madness. He recollected a case which occupied the courts a long time, in which many most respectable persons (amongst the rest, Mr. Justice Heath) testified to the sanity of a gentleman. But it appeared, that on one point, and on that alone, he was insane. He had been ill; and had taken it into his head, that his brother, who was most affectionate, had attempted to poison him; and in consequence of that impression he left his estates away from his brother; but in consequence of the proof that was given of his insanity, the will was set aside.

His lordship began to address the jury, but the plaintiff chose to be nonsuited.

Dr. Willis and the most eminent physicians in London were in attendance, to give evidence on the part of Mr. Warburton. This cause lasted from nine o'clock in the morning, till four in the afternoon.

Court of King's Bench, June 12.
—Budd v. Foulks.—The Attorney-General stated, that this action was brought by the plaintiff, as treasurer of the college of physicians, to recover a penalty of 500*l.* from the defendant, for keeping, in her house, more than one lunatic, she not having a license from the commissioners appointed by the 14th Geo. 3rd, cap. 49. As the law now stood, with the exception of the great public charities, no house could be kept for the reception of lunatics, without

the guards established by that act. They were under the superintendence of the college of physicians, liable to be visited by members of that learned body appointed for that purpose, and no lunatics could be received without the certificate from a physician. He thought the public even much indebted to the college, for having commenced this action. It was their duty to bring it: and he did not doubt but the jury would be happy in enforcing this salutary act by their verdict. This action was not brought by a common informer, who was too generally a depraved and idle man, who merely brought an action for his private advantage; but it was brought by the learned body, for the public good, and the penalty would go to the funds of that body, and not to the emolument of any individual. It might be said, that defendant had not the means of paying so large a penalty, but so salutary a law ought not to become a dead letter, and it was at this period most necessary to enforce it, for he was sorry to say, that the keeping of unlicensed houses for the reception of lunatics had become quite a trade in the environs of the metropolis, and in them he feared that many persons were locked up, who ought not. He had been told that a person at the head of our public hospitals owned the house, recommended the patients, and received the profits. No person could lawfully keep a house for the reception of lunatics without a license. He would prove, by a female witness, who had been called in to take care of a lady in an unsound mind, that three unfortunate lunatics were confined in defendant's house. And how were

they treated? Not as in the great public institutions, supported by the hand of charity, where those unfortunate beings were supplied with every comfort, compatible with their unfortunate situation; but, as might be expected in a habitation, where the only object was to make as much money by their residence as possible, these three unfortunate ladies were fastened to a table with strait waistcoats upon them, unable to lift their hands to wipe their mouths, whenever the mistress was engaged in the business of her house, or whenever she might choose to go out to take the air. How many unfortunate persons might be placed in the same dreadful situation, it was impossible to say. Unless the jury would do their duty, in vain had the legislature enacted the safeguard of visitors—in vain might that court grant a writ of *habeas corpus*—in vain was a certificate required, if any troublesome relation might be dragged to one of these unlicensed houses, which, from being unknown, could not be the object of any of those restraints.

Mr. Roberts, solicitor to the college, produced the book of annals, and proved the hand-writing of Dr. Harvey, the registrar, to the appointment of plaintiff, as treasurer.

Dr. Powell, secretary to the commissioners for licensing houses for the reception of lunatics, proved that no license had been granted to the defendant.

Mr. Roberts swore, that he went to defendant's house in Ivy-lane, Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, on the 24th of February, 1813; he said to de-

fendant that he believed she received lunatic ladies; she said she did. He asked if she had any room; she said she had not, as she could only accommodate three, having only herself and maid to look after them. He asked if she thought she should soon have a vacancy; she said she thought she should. He said he would call again. On the 2nd of March he called again; she recollected him, and said she had no vacancy. He asked how she came to keep such a house without a license. She was much confused, and said she could not afford to pay for a license, which was 10*l.*: he said she had incurred a penalty of 500*l.* and served her with the process: she said she was not worth that sum, and would be ruined. He asked if Mr. Dunstan, master of St. Luke's Hospital, kept the house; she said he did not, he was the landlord, and recommended patients, but had nothing to do with the management or profits of the house; she said no medical gentleman attended the house, her patients were not ill-enough to require medical assistance.

S. Smithson went to defendant's house, by the order of Mr. Dunstan, on the 16th of November, 1811; he and the defendant directed her to take a lady into the country, whom defendant said she had confined six months. There were four ladies at that time in the house of the defendant, some of them had strait waistcoats, some had locks; the lady, whom she took away, was double waistcoated, had a lock which crossed the two wrists; and at night she had a lock on her legs. Witness took the lady into the country, attended her

42 weeks, when she was nearly well: she was at defendant's house on the 30th of September for the last time; there were then five ladies.

Lord Ellenborough.—The question of cruelty ought not to be mixed with the present question, which was merely a civil action for the breach of an act of parliament. If any cruelty had been exercised, it was the subject of a distinct indictment.

Mr. Marryat said, it might be a question, whether the action was brought against the proper person; but he rejoiced that this action had been brought, as it would notify to the public, that such an act exists, for this was the first action that had been brought upon it. He therefore thought, that the public would be benefited, and the college deserved to be praised for bringing the action. That the penalty had been incurred, the evidence of Mr. Roberts had put beyond a doubt; but the question was, who was the person to be sued? The person to be sued was the person really keeping the house, and the action would not lie against a servant, not even an upper servant. By the evidence of S. Smithson, it appeared that Mr. Dunstan was the owner.

Lord Ellenborough.—The act says, 'if any person shall upon any pretence whatsoever, conceal, harbour, entertain, or confine in any house;' he should therefore hold; that any person having the management of such house was liable.

Mr. Marryat.—Supposing that she was merely the servant of Dunstan, would she still be liable?

Lord Ellenborough did not say

if she were merely the servant, but, if she had the management, he should hold her liable.

Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the jury, *observed*, that this action was brought on a very wholesome statute; that the indigence of the offender had nothing to do with the case, as the law was positive, and unless the penalties were high, the law would be nugatory. The advantages of the act were apparent, for otherwise a person might be carried away to a mad-house, and be deprived of the advantage of visitation; for the house could not be open to visitation, unless knowledge of such house were conveyed to the commissioners, by means of a license. The jury had no right to presume that any cruelty had been exercised, and he hoped there had not been any. But the law had said, that any person concealing more than one lunatic, should be liable to a penalty of 500*l*. It was, therefore, the absolute duty of the College to bring the action, as it was the duty of him and the jury to give effect to the law. He had looked with great anxiety to see that the case was proved, and he thought that it was fully proved.

The Jury asked, whether they had the power to mitigate the penalty?

Lord Ellenborough told them, the legislature had affixed the penalty, and that they had no power to mitigate it.

The jury hesitating, his lordship said, that neither they nor the Court, if it should be brought before it, had any power to mitigate the penalty. The jury did not know the facts of the case, for they would recollect, that he pre-

vented the counsel for the plaintiff from going into any matters of aggravation.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, for the penalty of 500*l*.

Court of King's Bench, July 16. Morris v. Sir Francis Burdett.—

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the High Bailiff of Westminster, for the expences incurred in erecting the hustings, &c. on the election of sir F. Burdett to be a representative of the city of Westminster in parliament. The question at issue did not concern the amount of the charge, but whether the defendant was liable at all to payment; and the defence was supported on the ground that he was no candidate, but had been proposed and elected without any concurrence on his part.

The plaintiff's counsel contended, that by taking his seat as member, he had adopted the acts of the persons who elected him, and thereby made himself liable to the expences.

Lord Ellenborough said, he would reserve the point, whether by taking his seat, which seat he was obliged to take, he was to be considered as a candidate? By candidate, he understood a person who solicits votes, but in this case it did not appear that sir F. Burdett took any part. He therefore directed the plaintiff to be nonsuited, with leave for the defendant to move to set aside the nonsuit. His lordship then observed, that there might be some circumstances attending his taking his seat which might make him liable to the expences; but the ground on which he had nonsuited the plaintiff was, that the naked fact of

the defendant's taking his seat did not render him liable.

Cambridge Assizes, March 19.—Trial of Frederic Kendall. Before Mr. Serjeant Marshall.—Frederic Kendall, A. B. of Sydney College, was indicted, that he wilfully and maliciously, on the night of the 23rd of January last, did set fire to the rooms of Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, esq. a fellow-commoner of the said college; and also to the rooms of the rev. Walter Gee, one of the fellows of the said college, contrary to the statute, and with an intent to burn and consume the same.

Mr. Serjeant Blossett, for the prosecution, after the usual compliments to the solicitor-general, stated, that the evidence which he had to bring forward was nearly all of a circumstantial nature, and consequently that the jury would do right to receive it cautiously: if, however, by a chain of circumstances, strong in themselves, and still stronger when linked together, he could prove that it was impossible that any person except the prisoner could have perpetrated the crime, they must then consider his guilt as effectually substantiated. On the 23rd of January last the degree of B. A. was conferred by the University on the students of the senior year. On that day it was customary in Sydney College that the new-bachelors should dine with the made-fellow in the Combination-room. The prisoner having received his degree, accepted this invitation; the party dined about five o'clock, and before eight had nearly dispersed. There remained

in the room only four persons; two of the fellows, Mr. Willis, a friend of the prisoner, Dr. Bailey, whose evidence would soon be before them, and the prisoner himself. The conversation turned upon the degrees; and the prisoner, in strong terms, lamented his disappointment in not obtaining an honour, and with many wild and incoherent expressions, attributed it to the suspicions which had been thrown out against him as the author of the former fire. He became much agitated and quitted the room, but returned in about half an hour; the conversation was renewed; his agitation increased; the expressions which he used could be attributed only to the powerful workings of his mind, while meditating the atrocious crime which he so soon afterwards committed. He continued till his friend Mr. Willis, worn out by the scene, burst into a flood of tears. He quitted the Combination-room a few minutes before ten o'clock, and went out of college: at half-past ten he returned, and was let in by Parkinson, the watchman, with whom, as the jury would soon hear, a most extraordinary conversation ensued, in which the prisoner attempted to bribe him from his post. A few minutes before eleven, the alarm of fire was given in Mr. Bonnett's room; the prisoner was seen on the staircase leading to them; and a strong suspicion of his guilt must be excited, when the jury was told, that the dress which he wore in the preceding part of the evening was wholly changed. It was worthy of remark also, as connected with the second fire of this

night, that the prisoner saw Mr. Gee on the staircase, and was thus aware that his rooms were unoccupied. Mr. Gee, when he heard the alarm, ran hastily to his rooms for water, and in the confusion of the moment, pulled his outer door after him without its catching the latch. Parkinson, when the fire in Mr. Bonnett's room was extinguished, went to the stable-yard, to assure himself that that part of the college was safe. Mr. Gee's rooms are over the passage leading into the stable-yard, and his windows look into it, and of course are immediately obvious to the eye. Parkinson must necessarily have seen any light if there had been one in them at this time; he is certain there was none. On his return, as the gate moved very stiffly, in order to lock it, he was obliged to slam it with some violence. The villain, who at this moment was executing his atrocious purpose, was alarmed by the noise, for Parkinson immediately heard some person rush down the staircase from Mr. Gee's rooms; when within a few steps of the bottom, his foot slipped, and he fell with some force against the opposite wall, but recovered himself; and then, by the light of a lamp in the staircase behind him, and another in the court, a few yards before him, he distinctly recognized the person of the prisoner. The prisoner ran into the next staircase, and then across the grass-plot to his own rooms. Parkinson pursued him, calling out, "I have found the man, it is Mr. Kendall!" He was joined by another college servant, and they both went to the bottom of Mr. Gee's

staircase. Parkinson went again into the stable-yard, and looking up, saw a blaze at the windows. They both went into the room. The window-curtain was burning; had fallen and communicated to the skirting-board. They gave the alarm, and fortunately it was soon extinguished. Many persons ran immediately to prisoner's rooms. He would not dwell upon the confusion of his appearance, his general agitation, and the incoherence of his answers; but he would state to the jury, that the account he gave of himself was palpably false. When asked where he had been, he replied in bed; the bed was examined, and found untouched: falsehood is not the resource of innocence; but he would avoid any observation which might prejudice the jury against the prisoner, and content himself with the simple detail of facts which his witnesses were now prepared to give.

The first witness called was Dr. Frederick Bailey.—Is a fellow-commoner of Sydney, dined in the Combination-room on the 28rd of January last; party dispersed about eight o'clock; the prisoner, himself, Mr. Willis, and one of the fellows, remained; prisoner talked wildly, was much agitated, lamented his disappointment in his degree; attributed it to the imputations which had been cast upon him about the former fire; dwelt strongly, and at great length, upon this; went out a few minutes after eight; returned in half an hour; conversation renewed; prisoner's agitation increased; Willis cried; prisoner dropped the conversation; both left the room at half-past nine. Prisoner refused to sup there, as he

was going to sup with several friends at Willis's. Alarm of Bonnett's fire a little before eleven; witness ran to Bonnett's rooms, saw prisoner there, his dress was changed; saw him distinctly; he wore a blue uniform coat in the former part of the evening, had on now a loose drab great-coat, and his head uncovered; saw him after both the fires, walking in the court with Willis.

William Parkinson, the watchman.—Has been watchman since last May; kept the gate on the 23rd of January; knows the prisoner, let him out a little before ten o'clock, let him in at half-past ten; prisoner came into the porter's lodge, and said—"Am I a devil?" Witness answered—"I hope not." Prisoner replied—"then I am the son of a devil." Prisoner gave him a shilling, and told him to go and get damn'd drunk; witness thanked him for the shilling, but said he must mind his duty; prisoner replied—"Duty be damn'd! this is a holiday-night; you must not mind duty to-night." Witness did not leave the porter's lodge till the alarm of Bonnett's fire, a quarter of an hour afterwards; ran to his rooms; returned to porter's lodge to fetch key of stable-yard; no light in Mr. Gee's windows; if there had been one, could not help seeing it; shut the gate hard in order to lock it; it made a noise; heard a person rush out of Mr. Gee's room, and come violently down stairs; is sure it was out of Mr. Gee's room; saw the prisoner within a few steps of the bottom; saw him slip and fall against opposite wall; was within two yards of him; prisoner ran to

the next staircase as quick as possible; there are two lamps, one behind, in Mr. Gee's staircase, one before him in the court; saw very plainly indeed that it was the prisoner, dressed in a loose drab great-coat, and uncovered; ran after him; slipped on the snow; prisoner ran to his own staircase; witness was not more than three or four yards behind him; called out "I have found the man! here is Mr. Kendall!" Peck came out to prisoner's staircase, where he stood all the time; Peck went with witness to Gee's staircase; witness left Peck at the bottom of the stairs, and went into stable-yard, saw the blaze at Gee's windows; about five minutes had passed since he was first in stable-yard; went with Peck into Gee's rooms; gave the alarm; window curtain had fallen and was burning on the floor; the lamp in Gee's staircase hangs close by the door; it is a glass lamp, which may be easily opened, it was a-light; after giving the alarm, returned to assist in extinguishing the fire, which was nearly out; came into the court; saw prisoner walking with Willis in the same dress in which he ran down Gee's staircase; would have taken hold of him, but Palmer said he had better not till after the examination.

This witness was cross-examined by the solicitor-general (sir Wm. Garrow) with all the acuteness and dexterity for which that eminent lawyer is so much distinguished; when he contradicted himself with regard to the deposition he had formerly made, and swore that certain circumstances were contained in it which did not there ap-

pear. The solicitor-general thereupon submitted that the witness had been guilty of gross prevarication; and in consequence it was decided by Mr. Serjeant Marshall that his evidence could not be received; and as Mr. Serjeant Blossett declined calling any more witnesses, the jury was directed to acquit the prisoner.

It is proper to add that the master and fellows of Sydney college have expressed their approbation of Parkinson's general conduct and character; and in order to make their sentiments on this particular occasion more public, they wish it to be known that he is retained in their confidential service.

Mr. Kendall's name was immediately erased from the college boards, by order of the master and fellows, and a memorandum to that effect entered on the college books.

Wood v. Groom.—This was a motion for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial. The circumstances of the case were as follow:—Wood, who is a carpenter, gave public notice, that he would preach at a certain time and place; and of this a clergyman of the name of Rakeshaw gave information to sir R. Corbett, who thereupon issued his warrant to the defendant and others, appointing them special constables to disperse the conventicle to certify the names of the persons present, and if there should be any disposition to riot, to arrest Wood and those who might riot. The defendant went to the meeting, and when he came in, some person said, "let us mob him;" on which he

immediately went to Wood, without showing his warrant, who was kneeling at his prayers, seized him, and dragged him some paces on his knees, but being then alarmed, he left him. For this assault the action was brought. It was tried at Chester, and the chief-justice told the jury, that the questions for them to consider were, whether the plaintiff knew that the defendant was a special constable, and if they found that he did not know it, then they were to consider what should be the amount of the damages. The Jury, without the least hesitation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 200*l*. It was contended, that there should be a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive, and that the learned judge had misdirected the jury, as it was not necessary that the plaintiff should know that the defendant was a special constable: the warrant, which he had from a magistrate, being a complete justification, and under the statute of 24 Geo. 2 chapter 44, a copy of the warrant ought to have been demanded, in order to make the magistrate a party.

Lord Ellenborough said, that the question, was, whether the warrant not being shown, was a justification, as it was directed to a special constable, and not to a regular constable or headborough: it was not within the 24 Geo. 2. As to the amount of the damages, he could not say that if the defendant was not justified in point of law they were excessive, considering the time at which the assault had taken place; but it was material to consider whether the

warrant was a justification: but his lordship wishing the warrant to be read, and it appearing that it only authorized defendant to require the plaintiff to desist, and notify the names of those who attended, and if any person rioted, or manifested a disposition to riot, to arrest Wood, and the persons so rioting, or manifesting a disposition to riot: his lordship remarked, that it merely authorized defendant to require plaintiff to desist, which, had not been done, and that it did not appear that the plaintiff was rioting.

It was then contended, that as it was an illegal assembly, all those of whom it had consisted having been since convicted, every person in it was answerable for the acts of the rest.

Lord Ellenborough.—God forbid that a man who performs his devotion erroneously, whether in the ignorance of the law, or even with knowledge, should be liable to such severe penalties. It was the duty of the defendant to have notified his warrant to the plaintiff, and to have required him to desist. It was true that the damages were high, but he recollected the case in which a person had recovered the same amount, because defendant had struck him a blow on the head in a playhouse with a cane, thinking him to be a servant, and out of his place, and the Court refused a rule *nisi* to Mr. Justice Wilson, then at the bar, for a new trial: that on the whole, the damages were not so evidently too large as to induce the Court to exercise their discretion in granting a new trial: and there was nothing else to induce the Court to grant the rule.

—Rule refused.

Game Case.—Earl of Abeyne-Jones.—The following singular game case was lately decided in the second division of the Edinburgh Court of Session:—

Mr. Innes, of Balnaraig, holds an estate of Ballogie, in Aberdeenshire, with the liberty and privilege of fowling in the forest of Birse, which had been conferred on his predecessors by the bishop of Aberdeen, to whom the property of the forest anciently belonged. This forest is now the property of the earl of Abeyne, and as the game which it contains is an object of considerable importance, his lordship had recourse to legal proceedings, for the purpose of putting a stop to certain encroachments in the way of sporting, which had been made by neighbouring heritors: and with respect to Mr. Innes's privilege, he contended, that it was of a personal nature, and could not be communicated to friends and gamekeepers, or at least that it could not be communicated unless Mr. Innes was himself of the party. That gentleman, on the other hand, maintained that his right was entitled to a liberal interpretation, and that he was entitled to communicate it to any friends whom he might choose, as well as to his gamekeepers, and such had been the manner in which it had been exercised by his predecessors from time immemorial, and he referred to the ancient forest laws in support of his plea. Lord Meadowbank, before whom the cause originally came, considered Mr. Innes's right as one of a very unusual nature; but, as it was admitted by the earl that this gentleman

had such a right, his lordship proceeded to give judgment on its import, sustaining Mr. Innes's defences, "in respect that this privilege implies, from the very nature of it, a right to communicate the same to friends, gamekeepers, and assistants, when conferred without an express restriction in that respect."

The cause having been carried to the inner-house, a remit was made to the lord Ordinary to consider whether the right of franchise in question is communicable as the ordinary franchise of hunting and fowling; when his lordship found "that the said privilege may lawfully be exercised by the defender personally, or by his gamekeeper, duly authorised for that purpose, or by any qualified friends whom he may permit, whether his tenants on Ballogie or not, or whether the defender be personally present or not; but always in such way and manner as not to be abusively exercised or encroached unreasonably on, or absorb the general right of fowling as well as hunting, belonging to the pursuer over the said forest."

This judgment was afterwards adhered to by the court.

Court of King's-Bench, Thursday, June 10.—Stroehling v. Sir G. P. Turner.—The Attorney-general stated, that this was an action brought to recover the sum of 1,500*l.* being the amount for which plaintiff sold to defendant a painting, executed by plaintiff, representing Daniel in the Lions' Den. The picture had been publicly exhibited, and the price asked for it at the exhibition was, 2,000

guineas; but in consequence of the importunity of defendant, and his promising to be a large purchaser of plaintiff's pictures, he agreed to sell it for 1,500*l.* The defendant, anxious to tell the world that he was the possessor of such an invaluable treasure (and, indeed, the greatest pleasure that many persons had in possessing such valuable pictures, was, that the world should know it), prepared, and had inserted in the public prints; a paragraph, stating, that sir G. P. Turner was the purchaser of Mr. Stroehling's valuable picture of Daniel in the Lions' Den, for the sum of 2,000 guineas. After plaintiff had made several fruitless applications for payment, defendant promised that if plaintiff would make a further deduction of 75*l.* he would pay him immediately: to this plaintiff agreed, but the payment was not made. Defendant, on plaintiff's pressing him for payment threatened to put the picture up to auction, when it would sell but for a very small price, which would not increase plaintiff's reputation as an artist.

Mr. Westcote was then called, who swore that defendant called on him on the 13th of December, 1812; that he showed him the paragraph in the newspaper, which he allowed to be perfectly correct. He allowed that he had made the bargain, but said it was at that time inconvenient to pay plaintiff, unless he would allow defendant what it would cost him (witness supposed) to raise the money. Witness agreed on the part of the plaintiff to allow seventy-five pounds, on condition that the money should be paid the same day. He then

asked defendant for a check on his banker, but defendant said his hand shook, as he had not breakfasted. Witness offered to give him breakfast, but he said he would prefer going home; but told witness he might tell plaintiff that he should that day have a check on defendant's bankers, but the check never came.

Mr. Lawes, for defendant, said, that his brief was only at the beginning of the trial put into his hand; that he could not resist plaintiff's case. He was instructed that the picture was not worth any thing like 1,500*l*.

Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the jury, said, that persons making a bargain must abide by it, unless it were fraudulent. He, as being an illiterate man on such subjects, might think that no picture was worth 1,500*l*; but that had nothing to do with the case before the jury. It had been proved that the defendant had agreed to give 1,500*l*. and he must abide by it. Verdict for plaintiff—Damages 1,500*l*.

Court of Chancery, Tuesday, Dec. 14.—*Before the Lord Chancellor.*—*Picture Dealing.*—*G. P. Turner v. Beazly.*—This litigation arose from certain dealings in pictures between the plaintiff and defendant. Sir Gregory Page Turner, a young man of great fortune, being desirous of acquiring a character for taste in painting, purchased the pictures in question for about 12,000*l*. Having discovered that the defendant had purchased these pictures, but a short time before, for less than half the above sum, sir Gregory refused to

pay; and an action at law was commenced, to restrain the proceedings in which action, sir Gregory filed his injunction bill in Chancery. To this bill there was a demurrer, which was over-ruled, and the defendant was ordered to answer. The answer being put in, a motion was made for leave to amend the bill, but without success. The cause now came on to be heard upon motion for dissolving the injunction upon the merits disclosed in the answer.

Mr. Richards and sir S. Romilly for plaintiff, Messrs. Hart and Wyatt for defendant.

Judgment.—The lord chancellor observed, that this case did not come before him upon any of the grounds of hardship and inequality, which, in some instances, came under the jurisdiction of the court to relieve. It was not the case of an heir dealing with his expectations; it was not the case of a man in distress purchasing goods at any price which the vendor chose to put upon them, and then selling them in another part of the town for half the money, in order to procure a supply to meet an existing pressure; it was the case of a young man of twenty-five or thirty years of age, contracting to buy pictures at a certain price, and coming before the court to claim its assistance against payment, upon the ground of direct fraudulent circumvention in the transaction.

To support this allegation of fraud, it was stated, that the defendant was a clergyman; that he had heard, that sir G. P. Turner had a desire to become a purchaser of pictures, and had offered him

the pictures in question at a certain price, representing them as works of certain eminent masters; that he had previously purchased these pictures for less than half the money, and that, too, upon credit.

Now it might be improper in a clergyman to be dealing in pictures and jewels, &c.; but moral impropriety, supposing such to exist here, was not necessarily a good ground for the interference of the court; as moral fraud and judicial fraud might be quite distinct things. Then, as to his representing these to be the pictures of certain eminent masters, he swore, that he believed so, and that they were worth the sum charged for them. In such a case it was no good ground for the interference of the court that he had purchased them for half the money and upon credit. Of all things in the world, pictures were those in regard to which the *pretium affectionis* was most applicable; and it was not in itself a proof of fraud, that one bought pictures at 5,000*l.* and sold them for 12,000*l.* or for 20,000*l.* As to purchasing on credit, and selling for ready money, that was no ground of interference.

It was also to be observed, that no offer had been made by sir G. Page Turner to return the pictures. Now, in any view of the case, if the plaintiff refused to pay the price contracted for, the defendant had a right to have his pictures back again; for, being pictures, it was mighty uncertain, whether another amateur might not give the defendant more for them than the price contracted for by sir G.

Page Turner. The injunction could never have been reasonably required to stand, unless, at least, the money which the defendant had paid for them was paid by the plaintiff into court. But in the present instance, he saw no grounds for the court's interference at all. Injunction dissolved.

Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, 8th, 9th, and 10th of Dec. 1813.—Dunne v. the Albion Insurance Company. — Before Lord Norbury, and a special Jury.— This trial was of considerable importance; and occupied the attention of the court during three days.

The action was brought for 2,300*l.* the amount of an insurance effected with the Albion Company, by the plaintiff, Andrew Dunne, esq. of Dollardstown, in the county of Kildare, on the life of the late James Dowling Medlicott, esq. of Youngstown, in the same county. The insurance was effected on the 12th of April, 1811; and Mr. Medlicott died on the 6th of October 1812.

It appeared that an insurance on the same life, for 700*l.* had been effected with the company, subsequently to the insurance of 2,300*l.* by a Mr. Hyland, a neighbour of Mr. Dunne's; and that the fate of both policies was likely to be determined by the issue of this suit.

The defence set up by the company was, that at, and before, the period of the insurance, Mr. Medlicott was addicted to habits of violent excess; that he was not fit insurable health at that period;

that the plaintiff knew these facts when he proposed the insurance: that the insurance was obtained by false representations and false certificates; and that, under these circumstances, the guarantee, on which the policy was founded, precluded all recovery.

It appeared in evidence, that the insurance was first proposed by Mr. Dunne to Mr. James, the company's agent in Dublin, in November, 1810; and that a hint was at that time given to Mr. James, by a Mr. Rawson, that Mr. Medlicott had a disposition to drink freely of wine. This hint Mr. James communicated to the office, when he transmitted Mr. Dunne's proposition, and the insurance was declined by the directors.

In March, 1811, Mr. Dunne offered a new proposition to Mr. James for the insurance of Mr. Medlicott's life, expressly declaring to Mr. James, that Medlicott's habits had become correct, and that his health was perfectly good; and Mr. Dunne procured, and delivered to Mr. James, certificates attesting Medlicott to be at that time, in sound health, and free from habits tending to shorten life, subscribed by Dr. Robert Johnston, of Athy, and Thomas Fitzgerald, esq. of Gerald-lodge, in the county of Kildare.

Mr. James made a further enquiry of Mr. Rawson who had given the former hint; and Mr. Rawson's statement then corresponded with that given by Mr. Dunne. Mr. Medlicott also called at Mr. James's office, and Mr. James did not perceive any symptoms of ill health in his appearance. Under these circumstances, Mr. James was induced to transmit the

new proposition to the office in London; and the directors on the faith of the representation and certificates then offered, agreed to accept the insurance. On other testimonials, equally strong, and also subscribed by Dr. Johnston, the directors were induced, shortly afterwards, to accept the insurance of 700*l.* proposed by Mr. Hyland.

Mr. Dyas, apothecary in Castle-street, deposed, that he had long known Mr. Medlicott. In May, 1811 (one month after the insurance), Medlicott was in Dublin, and laboured under illness, produced by an obstruction of the liver, brought on by habits of extraordinary excess. Mr. Dyas attended Medlicott on that occasion. In July, 1811, he was again required to attend Medlicott, at Monkstown, near Dublin, where he had become alarmingly ill from the same cause. Mr. Dyas then recommended that further advice should be taken. Surgeon Carmichael and the late Dr. Toole were called in; both of whom agreed with Mr. Dyas, in considering Medlicott's liver diseased. Mr. Dyas was of opinion that, in May, 1811, when he attended Medlicott in Dublin, the liver disease must have existed for some time. He would not then have certified Medlicott to be an insurable life; nor was it probable that he would have done so in April, 1811. Medlicott's habits of intemperance were of the most inveterate description.

Surgeon Carmichael proved, that, in July, 1811, he was called in to attend Mr. Medlicott, at Monkstown, together with the late Dr. Toole; that he and Dr. Toole were

of opinion, with Mr. Dyas, that Medlicott was suffering under liver disease, occasioned by habits of excess; and that, at that time, a considerable enlargement of the liver had actually taken place. Mr. Carmichael stated, that this disease must have been several months forming; that he was of opinion, that Mr. Medlicott, by pursuing different habits, might have recovered his health. Mr. Carmichael, however, told Medlicott, that if the habits which had produced the disease were not discontinued, they would be fatal to him.

Dr. Davis, a surgeon practising physic at Ballitore, proved, that he had attended Mr. Medlicott for severe illness, occasioned, apparently, by excessive drinking, in June, 1810; and had continued his attendance to September in that year; that Medlicott had, at that time, symptoms indicating the probability of liver disease; that his habits of intemperance were of the most destructive tendency; and that he then distinctly warned Medlicott, that, unless his habits were changed, he would soon die of the disease, of which, in October, 1812, he actually did die; that he did not afterwards attend Medlicott until within a few days of his death, when he was past recovery; that he, and the other medical men then called in, all agreed in opinion that Medlicott's death was the effects of dropsy, occasioned by liver disease.

Mr. Thomas, residing at Ballitore, stated, that Medlicott had a bed at his house for three days, during his visit to his mother, at the time of his father's death, in February 1811; that he com-

plained of bad health: rose each day at a very late hour: could eat little or nothing; and appeared in the evening constantly in a state of intoxication.

Counsellor Grogan, the brother-in-law of Medlicott, and Mrs. Marshall, Medlicott's sister, proved, that Medlicott had long been addicted to excessive drinking; and that he had been accustomed to complain of a pain in his side, indicative of liver disease, before the period of the insurance.

It was proved by them, and by several of the witnesses, that it was Medlicott's habit to lie in bed the greater part of the day, with the decanter and glass by his bedside.

Mr. Phipps, the company's secretary, stated, that he had come over to Ireland in February last, by desire of the directors, for the purpose of inquiring into the facts of this case; and that the directors had not determined to resist the claim, until they were acquainted with the result of that inquiry, on his return. He stated also, that in March last he went to Athy; and, in company with Mr. James, called on Dr. Johnston, to learn from him on what grounds the certificate had been signed; that Dr. Johnston acknowledged, that, at the time he signed the certificate, he did know that Medlicott was accustomed to habits of excess, and that he had suffered illnesses in consequence of those habits; but that he had, nevertheless, attested his good health, from a belief that his constitution was unimpaired. On Mr. Phipps's inquiring why, with this knowledge, Dr. Johnston had certified good habits, as well as good health,

Dr. Johnston stated, that when Mr. Dunne desired his signature to the certificate, he objected to the part which related to "habits not tending to shorten life;" but that Mr. Dunne overcame his scruples, by assuring him that the company knew of Medicott's bad habits, and did not regard them.

Mr. James, the company's agent, stated, that when Mr. Dunne proposed the insurance to him in March, 1811, he hesitated to receive the proposition, from the impression left on his mind by the doubt before started: that Mr. Dunne prevailed upon him to entertain the proposition, by assuring him that Medicott's habits had become reformed: that it was this assurance, joined to the reliance placed by him on the certificate signed by Dr. Johnston and Mr. Fitzgerald, and on the seemingly good appearance of Mr. Medicott, and joined also to the altered statement made by Mr. Rawson, that induced him to transmit the new proposition for the directors' decision.

Mr. Rawson, on the part of the plaintiff, stated that the hint he had given to Mr. James, in November, 1810, was, that Medicott was accustomed to drink a pint of wine before dinner, and a bottle of wine after dinner. Mr. Rawson admitted, however, that when Mr. James applied to him for information, on the renewal of Mr. Dunne's proposition in March, 1811, he stated Mr. Medicott's habits to have become regular; and that he described his health to be good. Mr. Rawson stated that he was enabled to declare this, from the observations he had made on Medicott's health and habits, during some

time he had passed with him in the interval between the two propositions.

Lord Norbury, in his address to the jury, declared that the directors of the company were fully justified in having brought the circumstances of this case before a jury. His lordship was of opinion, however, that the intimation given to Mr. James, in November, 1810, was sufficient to have guarded the company against the danger of the insurance; and thought that, on that account, the plaintiff's declaration and guarantee, in April, 1811, should have been of no avail.

The jury retired; and, after an absence of more than an hour and an half, returned, and stated that they could not agree,—that seven were of one opinion, and five of another.

Lord Norbury desired that the jury would again retire, and endeavour to concur.

It was then suggested, by the plaintiff's counsel, that some compromise might be offered on the part of the company, by which the difficulty of the jury might be relieved. All compromise, however, on the part of the company, was refused.

At the end, nearly, of another hour, the jury again came into court; and the foreman, alderman M'Kenny, declared it to be impossible that they should be of one mind.

It was then agreed that a juror should be withdrawn; the effect of which, of course, is, that the action falls to the ground; but that the plaintiff may renew it, if he think fit.

Term of Service of Militia Substitutes.—Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

(Copy.) Lincoln's-Inn,

Jan. 13, 1813.

My Lord ;—We had the honour to receive your lordship's letter, dated 12th January, 1813, transmitting to us a petition addressed to his royal highness the Prince Regent, by several persons serving as substitutes in the Royal Perthshire Militia, claiming a right to their discharge at the expiration of five, or at the most ten years' service, and desiring that we would take the same into immediate consideration, and report to your lordship, for his royal highness's information, our opinion thereon.

We have accordingly attentively considered the contents of this petition, and the statute of 42 Geo. III. chap. 91, therein referred to, and particularly the several sections which the petitioners appear to rely upon in support of their claim of a limitation of their service to a period of five years, or at most of ten years: and we are very clearly of opinion, that the claim of these petitioners is totally groundless, and cannot be complied with, without a direct breach of the positive provisions of the act of parliament. The misapprehension on this subject seems to have arisen from not adverting to the clear line of distinction drawn by the act between the ballotted man who serves by compulsion, and the substitute who serves by his own engagement, and receives a considerable bounty, the period of service for the ballotted man being expressly fixed by the

35th section of the act, and the terms of the oath which he is required to take, to the space of five years; whereas by the section immediately following (the 36th), the period of service prescribed for the substitute is "the space of five years, and also for such further time as the Militia shall remain embodied, if, within the space of five years, his Majesty shall order and direct (as it is notorious he has done) the Militia, for which such man is enrolled, to be drawn out and embodied," agreeable to which a form of oath is given, to be taken by the substitute, different from that of the ballotted man, by which he engages to serve in the Militia during the term of five years, or for such further term as the Militia shall remain embodied, if within the space of five years his Majesty shall order the Militia to be drawn out and embodied, unless he should be sooner discharged.

To construe this section as limiting the service of the substitute, when the Militia is embodied, to the same period as the service of the ballotted man, would be to reject all the words in the 36th section, and of the oath which follows it, extending the service conditionally to a further period, and to affix the same meaning to both the 35th and 36th sections, which are thus pointedly contrasted with each other as to their different objects. The other construction of the 36th section aimed at by the petitioners, by which the limitation of ten years is supposed to be given to the substitute's period of service, is an attempt to introduce a new term

into the clause, for which there is not in any part of it the least authority. The truth is, that the duration of the service of the substitute is neither confined to any definite period of years beyond five, nor is it absolutely unlimited, but it is made to depend wholly on a contingency, namely, the continuance of the embodying of the militia by his majesty's command. If the militia had not been ordered to be embodied within the prescribed period of five years, the substitute's service would have ceased, as well as that of the ballotted man, at the end of five years from the date of his enrolment; but such order having issued, the substitute is now bound by the express words of the act of parliament, and of his oath, to serve as long as the militia for which he is enrolled shall remain embodied; and no longer. The meaning of the act on this subject is so clearly and plainly expressed, that it admits of not the least doubt; nor is there in any part of the act any clause which, rightly considered, in the smallest degree militates or interferes with this construction. The sections relied upon in the petition (all of which we have attentively read) are perfectly consistent with it. Some of them have no reference whatever to the duration of a substitute's service, such as sections 15, 32, 37, 38, 45, 61, and 143. The 59th, 96th, and 132 clauses, in which the discharge of the substitute is mentioned, and a power given to inflict, by way of punishment, an extension of his service, which the petition states to render the limitations contended for indisputable, afford no such in-

ference; on the contrary, these clauses will be found perfectly consistent with the construction above given of the act, as to the true nature of the limitation of a substitute's service.

The fallacy of the argument used in the petition arises from not considering that the act which passed in 1802, necessarily provided for every case which might arise as well in a time of peace as of war; when the militia should not be, as well as when it should be, embodied.

In many events which might have taken place (as has been already shown) the substitute's service might have terminated at the end of five years, and it will still terminate, as to all who have served their five years, whenever the militia ceases to be embodied, except as to any substitute who may, for any offence, have been sentenced to serve for a more extended period.

There is, therefore, no inconsistency in any of the provisions of the act; nor does it follow that because the service of the substitute is not limited to any definite period, that it is therefore wholly unlimited, and admitting of no possible extension, unless extended as a punishment for transgression. The service of the substitute, though not limited by time, is limited by events; and, till those events take place, the service cannot be discontinued, without the peril of incurring a direct violation of the law. We have written our opinion thus at large on this subject, not from any difficulty or doubt really belonging to it, but from the great importance of ob-

viating any possible misunderstanding respecting it.

We have, &c.

(Signed) THO. PLUMER.
W. GARROW.

Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount
Sidmouth, &c.

*Court of Chancery, Council Room,
July 28.—Before the Vice-Chancellor. — Commercial Aliens. —
Moro and others v. Brooke and
others.—Plea.*

A partnership or corporation, consisting of persons residing in Madrid, and others, consigned a large quantity of wool, to the value of 60 or 80,000*l.* to the defendants in London, to be delivered to the plaintiffs. The defendants refused to deliver it, and the plaintiffs sought relief in equity. The defendants filed a plea to the bill, on the ground that the plaintiffs were disabled to sue, by their being partners of the company, or members of the corporation, above-mentioned, the greater part of whom were necessarily resident at Madrid, at the time when the wool was consigned, which was a time when Madrid was under the dominion of the French. It was, therefore, argued, that the plaintiffs could not be permitted to sue on the behalf of those who, as being resident at the time of consignment, in a place then under the dominion of the French, must be considered, if not alien enemies to every purpose, at least as neutrals, adhering to the enemy, and residing in the enemy's country, which constituted a civil disqualification.

The Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment on this plea, gave a de-

tailed view of the cases upon this subject. The old law on the subject was, that those only were disqualified to sue, whose property was forfeited to the king on account of a traitorous adherence to the enemy. That doctrine had, in the modern cases, been extended to those who, being originally British subjects or neutrals, voluntarily chose to reside for the purposes of trade in an enemy's country. But it was not, even upon modern authorities, true, that the mere act of residence in an enemy's country was necessarily a disqualification to sue here. It had been decided, that British prisoners in France might levy fines in this country; and the general doctrine admitted of various other qualifications. It was also clearly established, that where there was a plea of this kind, the whole of the circumstances constituting the disqualification, must be clearly set forth. In the present case, it was not alleged that the partners then residing at Madrid, voluntarily resided there. They might have been detained by force for any thing that appeared. It might some time be a question, on this modern doctrine, who could sue? According to the old doctrine, the king could sue. But where the king could not sue, was nobody to be permitted to sue? and were the defendants always to be allowed to retain the property? In the present case, at any rate, the circumstances necessary to create the disability did not sufficiently appear, and the plea must be over-ruled.

The Vice-Chancellor said, that he meant to cast no reflection upon the defendants, who might possi-

bly have had good pretensions for this resistance. It was fortunate, however, that lord Wellington, had relieved the people of Madrid from all disqualifications of this nature, however they might have before existed.

Hoffley v. Collier.—This was an action, on the Statute of Usury, for penalties to the amount of 13,000*l.* It appeared that the defendant was a general agent, residing at Plymouth, and had discounted, at two different times, bills to the amount of about 4,000*l.* for Boyson and Co. timber-merchants, residing in London; on which he had charged about 20*l.* over and above 5 per cent. Mr. Topping, for defendant, contended, that this charge being for commission, and expenses incurred, was lawful; and stated, that there were several decisions, proving that country bankers might make such charges. The jury, on Mr. Topping proceeding to call witnesses, stated, that he need not, as their minds were made up; but his lordship desired the proof to be proceeded in, which went to establish that it was the general custom to charge one-half per cent on such transactions. In this case, one-quarter per cent was charged on the first, and one half per cent on the latter discount. The Solicitor-General made a most able and eloquent speech in reply; when his lordship, in his charge to the jury, said,—“Gentlemen of the Jury; This is an action on the statute of Usury, a statute enacted a considerable time anterior to the times in which we live, which subjects parties who receive any profit upon loans of money, more than at the rate of 5*l.* per cent, to very severe

penalties, three times the amount of the sum lent. On the policy of this statute it becomes not me to speak; as long as it remains on the Statute-roll, obedience to it is my duty, as it is your's. To the principle of that statute, I have no particular favour, nor any particular disfavour. Many people think that it would be of no injury to the public, if money should receive its market price, as well as other commodities; but the law says otherwise; and it is mine, and, I must say, your duty, to enforce that statute, as long as it remains on the Statute-book. But though people may not legally take more than 5 per cent as interest, yet persons dealing in bills have been allowed to take an indemnity for charges absolutely incurred, as in the case cited, when 5 per cent was allowed as a *this* indemnity to a banker. But no collateral advantage under the pretence of agency, no profit can legally be taken. In law nothing ever was or can be allowed above an indemnity for charges. (His lordship then stated the excess taken above legal interest under the name of commission, stamps, and postages.) Here there is an excess; if taken as a profit, the party is liable to the penalty; but it is a question for you, gentlemen, whether any practice exists authorising such a charge as an indemnity. Let us consider the situation of the party,—he was not a banker,—kept no house or clerks for that purpose; therefore it appears to me, there is nothing in this case to justify the extra charges. If we are to hold it lawful, that there shall be no limitation to the charge a man may make as com-

mission on money transactions, it would be virtually repealing the statute. The labours of a judge may frequently be unpalatable, and sometimes may be unsuccessful; but he has only to look to his solemn oath of office, and from the judgment of his own mind, and the decisions of those who have gone before him, to attain a conclusion. This case I think is peculiarly pregnant with evidence that the charge was a colour for usury. In stating the law to you, which is my duty, I shall not encroach on your province; but I must state the law to be, that if the defendant has taken, as an advantage or profit to himself, more than 5 per cent per annum, he has incurred the penalties for which this action is brought. The penalties are very severe, and I regret that in this case they are so. If you can see, which I cannot, from any thing that has yet been suggested, enough to warrant you in concluding, that the extra sum was taken as indemnity, you may give it: if not, you ought to find for the plaintiff.

The jury without retiring, found for the defendant.

Hampshire Assizes.—Duelling.

Edward M'Guire, Andrew Dillon, Joseph Gilchrist, and Daniel O'Brien, were charged with the wilful murder of lieutenant Blundell, in a duel, in the Isle of Wight.

The rev. John Barwis is a magistrate, residing at Niton, in the Isle of Wight.—On the 8th of July, about eight in the evening, he was informed that Mrs. White, mother-in-law to lieut. Blundell,

the deceased, wished to see him; he went to her about dusk; in consequence of what she said, he went to the White Lion, and asked the landlord for Mr. M'Guire, who came to him, and they walked backward and forward near the inn. He told Mr. M'Guire, in consequence of information, he must bind him to keep the peace. Mr. M'Guire replied, he was a peaceable man, and that he had been ill used; that Blundell had raised a report that he had supplied M'Guire with clothes. Witness said he must do his duty, if he persisted in his intention of fighting, and requested him to go to the barracks immediately. He replied he should be happy to oblige him; and he repeated his request, and required his word and honour that he would not fight Blundell; M'Guire replied, I give you my word of honour that I will not challenge Blundell; on which they parted, and M'Guire went towards the barracks. Witness returned to the White Lion, and desired Blundell might be brought to him: he waited a considerable time, but he did not come; went to the house where he was, and saw Blundell, with lieutenants Dillon and A. O'Brien. Mr. Blundell came to him, and they had some conversation. Mr. Blundell returned, and so did the witness: addressing himself to the company, lieut. Dillon sitting at the head of the table, he said he feared they were there at no good; that he was a magistrate, and that he came to keep the peace: that if there was any disposition to a duel, he should bind them over. Mr. Blundell then took the lead in the con-

versation, and said, in certain situations, gentlemen in the army were obliged to fight duels. Dillon observed, if any officer in his regiment refused to fight, he should feel it his duty to inform the commanding officer. The rest, with the exception of Blundell, followed, but did not say so much about it. Witness then repeated that he would have no fighting, and asked if there was no intermediate course; he was told by Mr. Dillon, that fighting there must be, in some situations. After a little more conversation, he retired, saying there should be no fighting; Mr. Dillon said to him, there "should be no fighting in your district." They were then eating and drinking freely. Witness then went home.

The judge censured Mr. Barwis for not acting more promptly.

James Fitzgerald, private in the 96th regiment of foot, is servant to Gilchrist, was so on the 9th of this month; was in Parkhurst barracks on that morning. By order of his master, he took to Newport a box; did not at that time know its contents; went to Mr. Webb's for a hat for him, and afterwards went with his master to where the duel was fought, at the back of Carisbrook Castle. Mr. M'Guire was with his master. Soon after they were there, Mr. Blundell and Mr. Hemmings came to the spot; when they met they proceeded to the back of the Castle, and Mr. Hemmings measured out the ground, taking either 12 or 13 paces. Hemmings asked Mr. Gilchrist for a pistol; Gilchrist answered, if you have it, it shall be without my consent, and against my wishes, that they should be used on that

day; on which Mr. Hemmings was desired by Mr. Blundell to get one of his own, and the pistol was produced and loaded. Mr. Hemmings gave the word, and both fired together. Blundell stood his ground, and handed his pistol to Hemmings. Hemmings said the pistol was burst, and Blundell was asked to borrow one of Gilchrist's as he wished to have another shot. Then Gilchrist and Hemmings went to Blundell, and afterwards to M'Guire, but he did not hear what passed. After this they loaded M'Guire's pistols, and each took one. Hemmings gave the word, they fired, and Mr. Blundell fell; M'Guire, Gilchrist, and Hemmings came up to him. Blundell said, my dear M'Guire, I am dying, but I forgive you from my heart and soul; then Gilchrist shook hands with him, and said, are you satisfied that we have behaved as gentlemen to-day; he replied, yes, my dear Gilchrist, I die in peace with you all. Witness was sent for a doctor, whom he met coming out; and when he returned, the parties were all gone.

Mr. Wm. Dunlop is surgeon of the 98th regiment; on the 9th inst. he was called on to attend Mr. Blundell about one o'clock, at Newport; he was lying on his back, his clothes taken off, and a medical gentleman attending. The ball had entered between the back bone and shoulder blade, had passed through the lungs, and struck the sixth rib on the left side, and lodged under the arm pit.

T. Rayles, Captain and Adjutant at the Army Dépôt, in the Isle of Wight, on the 9th was in com-

pany with the deceased, Blundell; in consequence of a letter, witness waited on the deceased, who told him he was mortally wounded; witness told him he was sent by General Taylor to inquire into the circumstances, and requested him to inform him who were the seconds; he replied Hemmings was his second, Gilchrist the other's; he said, that Mr. M'Guire and he had an altercation, but that it was not his wish to meet Mr. M'Guire; he would have settled it, but that he was in a manner compelled; he said several officers had been to him, their names were O'Brien, Dillon, and several others: that he did not owe Mr. M'Guire any animosity. It was between four and five in the afternoon when he went down to Blundell, he understood on the same day the duel took place; there were several persons in the room when he went there, but did not particularly observe any one. He went to Blundell for the purpose of collecting the particulars; he told him it was not his intention to have fought if he could have avoided it; that he had the adjutant-general's permission to go to London: that he intended to let the business pass over, and to have got on the half-pay, and that he was going off on that day. O'Brien and Dillon told him, if he did not meet M'Guire he should be discarded. Witness could not learn how the dispute originated.

Henry White was father-in-law to the deceased; saw him on the 10th instant, and was told by him he had received a wound, which he supposed would be mortal; said he was sorry to be seen by him in such

a situation; that it was not his fault; it was a malicious business; that he could not help it, and that he did not wish to fight; that O'Brien and Dillon, and others, had come down to the White Lion the evening before, and he was obliged to do it by the officers he had been conversing with.

Mr. Dillon, in his defence, said, he was not aware of being implicated in this charge, till yesterday morning; and from the shortness of the notice, he could not procure the witnesses he could have procured, if the time had been longer.

Mr. M'Guire said, he was a native of Ireland, and a stranger to this country: that he was challenged by the deceased, and as a gentleman was obliged to accept it.

Mr. Gilchrist said, he was a native of Scotland, and that from the shortness of the time, since the transaction, he had not sufficient time to obtain his witnesses to his character.

Mr. O'Brien, who is a native of Ireland, said there had not been time to acquaint his connections with his situation.

M'Guire received a good character from Captain Davis and the Rev. Mr. Barwis. Mr. Dutch, the surgeon, knows M'Guire; he has borne a very good character. Captain Rayles gave M'Guire a favourable character. Lieut. J. Huson, of the 89th, had known Mr. Gilchrist since the year 1809; since that period he has borne the best possible character. Dr. Dunlop has known Gilchrist since he has been at the Dépôt; his conduct and character had been most gentlemanly.

Guilty—Death; but respited till the 21st of August.

The sentence was afterwards commuted.

Winchester Summer Assizes.—The King v. Bingham.—This was a Special Jury Cause. The defendant, who is a clergyman and magistrate at Gosport, was charged with illegally obtaining a licence for a public house, no such public-house being in existence, and with stating in the conveyance of such house a false consideration for the same, with intent to defraud the revenue, by evading the additional stamp duty of 10*l*. The case made out by the prosecution was to this effect:—A Mr. William Cooley Sweet, of Gosport, being desirous of selling two houses belonging to him, at Gosport, for 700*l*. which a Mr. James Cooper was willing to purchase, Mr. Cooper had consulted Mr. Bingham as a friend, whether he should give such price, and requested of Mr. Bingham that, if he should purchase them, he would obtain for him a licence for one of them as an alehouse. Mr. Bingham dissuaded him from so doing; but afterwards, without the knowledge of Mr. Cooper, and in the name of Mr. Peter Watts, of Gosport (who was the agent of Mr. Bingham), Mr. Bingham purchased those messuages of Mr. Sweet; and the same were thereupon conveyed to Mr. Watts. Mr. Bingham being at that time indebted to Mr. Cooper in 1,500*l*. did agree to get him an ale-licence, and to sell the property with such licence to him for 2,200*l*. whereof 2,050*l*. should be the consideration for the houses, and 150*l*. for the

licence; and that the debt of Mr. Cooper should be in part of the purchase-money, that 1,900*l*. only, as the purchase-money, should be inserted in the conveyance deed, with intent to defraud the revenue of a part of the stamp duty; that Mr. Bingham, for carrying such purpose into effect, caused the conveyance deeds to be prepared and executed, and 1,900*l*. only to be inserted as the consideration-money; that Mr. Bingham did get a licence for Mr. Cooper, in the name of Elizabeth Breacht, to keep an alehouse by the sign of the *Audacious and Revolutionaries*, and which was used at these houses by Mr. Cooper, when they were converted into one house; and that Mr. Bingham did afterwards cause the debt, wherein he was so indebted to Mr. Cooper, to go and be applied to and in part satisfaction of the purchase-money, and afterwards received the remainder of Mr. Cooper. There were fourteen other counts in the indictment, charging Mr. Bingham with the offence in various ways.

Mr. Justice Graham summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after two minutes' deliberation, pronounced a verdict *Guilty* generally; but the Counsel for the prosecution immediately signified they would only take the verdict on the first ten counts of the indictment.

Abstract of the Act for the Appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, intituled an Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice.

After stating that, from the increase in the number of appeals and writs of error, in Parliament, it has

become expedient that an additional judge should be appointed, his Majesty is empowered to appoint, by letters patent, a person, being a barrister of fifteen years standing at least, to be an additional Judge assistant to the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, in the discharge of their judicial office, by the title of Vice Chancellor of England. Such officer is to have full power to determine all causes in the Court of Chancery, either in law or in equity, as those to whom he is assistant have been accustomed to do; and his decrees shall be of equal validity, subject, however, to the revision of the Lord Chancellor, &c. for the time being; and his decrees shall not be enrolled till they have been signed by the Lord Chancellor, &c. Further, the Vice Chancellor shall not have power to reverse the decrees or act of the above-named officers, unless authorized by them so to do; or those of the Master of the Rolls. The Vice Chancellor shall sit for the Lord Chancellor, &c. whenever they shall require him so to do; and at such other times as they shall direct, shall sit in a separate Court, whether those officers be sitting or not.

The Vice Chancellor shall have rank and precedence next to the Master of the Rolls, and shall have a Secretary, Train-bearer, and Usher. He shall be removable by the King, upon an address of both Houses of Parliament.

A sum not exceeding 60,000*l.* of the money belonging to suitors in the Court of Chancery, lying dead in the Bank of England,

shall be taken and placed out on government or parliamentary security, the interest of which, together with that of monies already placed out for the benefit of suitors in Chancery, shall go towards the payment of the salaries of the Vice Chancellor and his officers, in the proportion of 5,000*l.* yearly to the Vice Chancellor, 200*l.* to his Secretary, 100*l.* to his Train-bearer, and 80*l.* to his Usher. Power is given to change securities; and it is enacted that if at any time the whole or part of the money so placed out shall be wanted to answer the demands of suitors in Chancery, it shall be called in for that purpose.

An additional sum of 2,500*l.* yearly out of the fees and emolument received in respect of the custody of the Great Seal by the Lord Chancellor, &c. shall be paid into the Bank of England, and carried to the account of the interest and dividends of the securities above-mentioned.

The Vice Chancellor and his officers are prohibited from taking any fees in addition to their salaries.

Abstract of an Act for the further Support and Maintenance of Stipendiary Curates.

1. Non-resident incumbent who shall neglect for six months to appoint a curate after the passing of this act, or after induction, or the death or removal of a former curate, or shall for three months neglect to notify to the bishop the death or resignation of his curate, is to forfeit the benefit of his dispensation from residence, and be liable to all the penalties for non-residence; and in every

case in which no curate shall be nominated, the bishop or ordinary may appoint one.

2. The bishop on licensing a curate shall appoint such salary as is allowed by this act, the amount of which shall be specified in every licence granted; and in case of non-payment, he is authorized to sequester the profits of the benefice to the amount due.

3. He may direct the curate to reside in the parsonage-house of a non-resident incumbent; and if the curate is not required to reside within the parish, the distance of his residence shall not exceed five miles.

4, 5, and 6, relate to giving possession of the parsonage-house, and to the registering of licences.

7. The salaries assigned to curates shall be proportioned to the gross annual value of the benefice in the following manner:—The salary shall in no case be less than 80*l.* per annum, or the whole value of the benefice if that be less than 80*l.*; nor less than 100*l.* or the whole value of the benefice in parishes the population of which is three hundred persons, nor less than 120*l.* or the whole value in parishes with a population of five hundred persons; nor less than 150*l.* or the whole value in parishes with a population of one thousand persons. A proviso that the value of benefices less than 150*l.* per annum be estimated according to the returns made by the bishops to the governors of queen Anne's bounty.

8. Where the curate's salary is equal to the whole value of the benefice it shall be subject to the charges and outgoings of the same.

9. If an incumbent or perpetual

curate be licensed to serve as curate of another parish, the salary appointed may be less by 30*l.* per annum than required in the above cases, provided it be never less than 50*l.* or the whole value of the benefice.

10. In certain cases where the non-resident is rendered incapable by age, sickness, or the like, smaller salaries may be appointed.

11. The bishop may allow the rector, &c. in certain cases to deduct a limited sum from the curate's salary for repairs of the parsonage.

12. The curate to pay the taxes when residing in the parsonage, when his salary is not less than the annual value of the benefice.

13. When the benefice exceeds 400*l.* clear annual value, the bishop may appoint a salary of 100*l.* to the curate, though the population be less than three hundred persons; and a greater salary when the population exceeds five hundred persons, but not more than an addition of 50*l.*

14. The act not to be retrospective.

All the remaining articles are regulations in particular cases, limitations, &c. The act is declared not to extend to Ireland.

Abstract of the Bill for the East India Company.

Clause 1. Declares that the former territorial acquisitions of the Company in India, together with its subsequent acquisitions on the continent of Asia, or in any islands situated to the north of the equator, shall continue in its possession for a further term, to be computed from the 10th of April 1814.

II. That the exclusive right of trading to China, and of trafficking in tea, as now exercised by the Company, shall be continued to it.

III. A proviso that on the expiration of three years notice, to be given by parliament after April 10, 1831, and the payment of the debt from the public to the company, the said term granted to it, and its exclusive trade, shall cease and be determined.

IV. That nothing in this proviso, or in other acts and charters, shall, however, determine the corporation of the company, or prevent it from carrying on a free trade, in common with other subjects.

V. Notice in writing signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons, to be regarded as a due parliamentary notice.

VI. From April 10, 1814, any of his majesty's subjects may trade to and from any port within the United Kingdom, to and from all ports within the company's present limits, China excepted, in ships navigated according to law, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned.

VII. The navigation act is not to prevent the importation of goods the produce of any places within the charter, China excepted.

VIII. IX. None but the company, or those whom it may licence, shall import tea from any place whatsoever, or export military stores to its possessions.

X. Ships in private trade to the company's limits shall only clear out from, or import into, such ports of the United Kingdom, as shall be declared fit for the purpose by an order of council.

XI. Ships in private trade shall

not proceed to any place within the limits of the company's charter on the continent of Asia, from the river Indus to the town of Malacca inclusive, or to any island within its government lying to the north of the equator, or to the factory of Bencoolen, and its dependencies, without a licence from the Court of Directors; and no such ship, unless specially authorized, shall proceed to any place within the said limits, except to one or more of the principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and prince of Wales's island. The directors are required to grant licences upon application, to the settlements above-mentioned; and when application is made for a special licence to other parts, it shall be at the discretion of the directors whether or not to grant it; but in case of their refusal, they are subject to the control of the board of commissioners for India (Board of control), who may oblige them to issue the licence, recording their reasons for so doing.

XII. No ship in private trade shall proceed to any place more to the north than eleven degrees south latitude, and between the 64th and 150th degree of east longitude from London (except the ports within the company's limits above stated), without a licence from the board of commissioners, who are to frame rules for granting the same; and in cases not falling under the rules, they are to record the special circumstances under which the licence is granted, and communicate them to the directors.

XIII. XIV. XV. XVI. No ship in the private trade within the limits

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above stated to be less than 350 tons measurement, nor to clear out without a manifest of her cargo, and an attested list of persons and arms; such list to be transmitted to the secretary of the court of directors, if in England, and to the secretary of the government, if in India.

XVII. No article of silk, hair, or cotton wools imported under this act, are to be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless they shall have been brought into the port of London, and deposited in the company's warehouses; in which case they shall be put up to public sale, and if bought in by the owners, shall be delivered out to them upon paying the duties and charges.

XVIII. The Treasury, however, may authorize such articles, when brought to the out-ports, to be removed to the port of London for the purpose of being sold for home consumption, under the same regulations as if originally imported there.

XIX. Such articles imported either at London or elsewhere, and taken out of the warehouses for exportation, to be charged duty *ad valorem*.

XX. Nothing in this act is to extend to prevent, during the further term granted to the company, such further provisions by parliament as may be necessary for the carrying on private trade directly or circuitously within the company's limits, except to China, and without prejudice to the restrictions hereafter mentioned with respect to the resort to and residence of persons in the East Indies.

XXI. XXII. XXIII. Repeal of

certain subsisting acts relative to private trade.

XXIV. Goods imported or exported by the company, to be subject to the same duties as those imported or exported in private trade.

XXV. No duties imposed by the authorities in India to be valid till sanctioned by the Court of Directors, and approved by the Board of Commissioners.

XXVI. XXVII. Repeal of the act 33 Geo. 3rd. granting a duty to the company on private trade from the East Indies; but with a proviso that the repeal shall not release the duty of 8 per cent. on articles of silk, hair, and cotton wool deposited in the company's warehouses in London, or the duties on articles imported from China, or the engagements between the company and the captains and officers of their ships.

XXVIII. XXIX. Regulations respecting security for the rates granted by parliament to the East India Dock Company.

XXX. XXXI. Authority granted to make use of India-built ships until August 1, 1814, unless provision be made respecting the same in the next session of parliament; also, power given to his majesty in council to authorize private traders to use India-built ships during the same term. Such ships declared not liable to forfeiture.

XXXII. Regulations respecting ships engaged in the Southern Whale Fishery.

XXXIII. XXXIV. XXXV. XXXVI. Relate to persons desirous of going to India for the purpose of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the natives. If the Court of Directors think fit to refuse the applications for per-

mission made in behalf of such persons, they are to transmit the applications to the Board of Commissioners, who, if they see no valid objection to granting the permission, may authorize the said persons to proceed to any of the company's principal settlements, provided with a certificate of sanction from the directors. The Court of Directors, however, may make representations concerning such persons to the Board of Commissioners; and those persons on arriving in the East Indies are to be subject to the regulations of the local governments. Further, the governments in India may declare the certificates and licences of such persons to be void, if they shall appear by their conduct to have forfeited their claim to protection.

XXXVII. Governors in India not to authorize the residence of any of his majesty's subjects within the company's limits, without a licence of the Court of Directors, except under particular circumstances.

XXXVIII. The Board of Commissioners may authorize persons to reside within certain limits out of the company's government.

XXXIX. His majesty's subjects may go and reside without licence at places more southward than 11 degrees south latitude, more westward than 64 degrees east longitude, and more eastward than 150 degrees.

XL. Unlicenced persons trading to or going within the limits of the company's charter, otherwise than as allowed by this act, to be subject to the penalties of illicit traders.

XLI. Ships driven by stress of weather or accidents, within the

proscribed limits not to be subjected to forfeiture.

XLII. The Board of Commissioners invested with full power to superintend and control every instruction and regulation relative to the company's colleges and seminaries.

XLIII. to XLVIII. Relate to the schools, seminaries, and colleges of the Company in India and England.

XLIX. to LIV. Church establishment in India. A bishop and three archdeacons to be appointed; their salaries; episcopal jurisdiction to be limited by letters patent from the king; pensions to be allowed after fifteen years service.

LV. Application of the revenues arising from the territorial acquisitions in India. The order of precedence appointed is, 1st, in maintaining the military force; 2. in paying the interest of debts owing by the company in England; 3. in paying the expenses of the company's establishments at their settlements; 4. towards the liquidation of the territorial debt of the company, its bond debt at home, or such other purposes as the directors, with approbation of the Board of Control, may order.

LVI. A sum equal to the payments made from the commercial funds at home, on account of territorial charges in the year preceding, is to be annually issued in India for the purpose of investment or of remittance to England.

LVII. Application of the profits of the company in Great Britain, 1. in the payment of accepted bills of exchange; 2. in providing for the payment of other debts (the principal of the bond debt excepted); 3. in payment of the divi-

dend of India stock at the rate of 10 per cent till the fund called the Separate Fund is exhausted, after which, the dividend shall be 10½ per cent; 4. in reduction of the principal of the debt in India, or the bond debt at home.

LVIII. Some regulations respecting home profits.

LIX. When the debt of the Company in India shall have been reduced to ten millions sterling, and the bonded debt in Great Britain to three millions, the surplus proceeds to be employed, 1st, in repayment of the capital of any public funds created for the company; 2d. in forming a guarantee fund not exceeding twelve millions, for security of the capital stock of the company and its dividend; 3. any further surplus to be divided in the proportion of one-sixth to the company, and five-sixths to the public.

LX. If after reduction of the company's debts they shall again increase, the surplus proceeds shall again be employed in the same manner for their reduction.

After some further articles relative to the payments and accounts of the company, the LXVIIIth enacts, that the Board of Commissioners be invested with full power to control the appropriation of any part of the territorial revenues of the company, except the sums directed by this act to be issued in India for the purpose of making good payments at home on account of territorial charges, or of loans in India.

By another article, the number of his majesty's forces, for which payment is to be made by the company, is determined not to exceed 20,000, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, unless a greater number be sent to India on the requisition of the Court of Directors.

All the remaining articles relate to particular regulations respecting the company's servants, officers, judicial proceedings, &c. of which it appears unnecessary here to give an abstract, as being of little concern to the public in general.

PATENTS IN 1813.

Mr. William Gilpin, for an improved method of making augers.

Mr. James Needham, for a portable apparatus for brewing beer and ale.

Mr. Charles Random de Berenger, for certain methods of producing a valuable oil; also soap and barilla, and a black pigment.

Mr. Louis Honore Henry Germain Constant, for a method of refining sugar.

Mr. Charles Augustus Schmal-

calder, for improvements in mathematical instruments.

Mr. James Needham, for additions to and improvements on his portable brewing apparatus.

Mr. John Trotter, for improvements in the application of steam.

Mr. Thomas Hardacre, for a composition to prevent the effects of friction.

Mr. Samuel Smith, for an improved escapement for watches.

Mr. Felton Matthew, for an

improvement in the manufacture of yeast.

Mr. John White, for a machine for cooking without coal or wood.

Mr. Handford, for a travelling trunk.

Mr. Thomas Ryland, for a fender on a new construction.

Mr. Robert Dickinson, for a process for sweetening water and other liquids.

Mr. John Trotter, for an improvement of musical instruments.

Mrs. Sarah Guppy, for urns for cooking eggs, &c.

Mr. Joseph Manton, for improvements in guns.

Mr. Timmins, for an improved method of making and erecting hot-houses.

Mr. Hanbury, for flush carpeting.

Mr. Ball, for an improved cooking stove.

Mr. Benjamin Merriman Coomb, for a new cooking apparatus.

Mr. John Roberts, for a method of concentrating such parts of malt and hops as are requisite in making ale and beer.

Messrs. Eschautier and Jennings, for a life-preserving bed for seafaring people.

Mr. T. Sheldrake, for a portable crane.

Mr. Francis Deakins, for a new method of making sheaths for knives, scissars, &c.

Mr. John Sutherland, for an improvement in the construction of copper stills.

Mr. William Broughton, for a method of making a peculiar species of canvas.

Messrs. Thomas Hubball and W. R. W. King, for a method of ornamenting articles of paper, wood,

or any metallic substance, either japanned, painted, or sized; also leather, oil cloths, &c.

Mr. William Caslon, for an improved printing type.

Mr. Charles Augustin Busby, for a method to save lockage water on canals, &c.

Mr. Joseph Bramah, for improvements in main and other pipes, and applying the water to other useful purposes.

Mr. Frank Parkinson, for a still and boiler for preventing accidents by fire.

Mr. John Westwood, for a method of embossing ivory by pressure.

Mr. Jacob Brazill, for a machine for working capstans and pumps on board ships.

Mr. Joseph Ragnor, for improved machinery for roving and spinning cotton, silk, flax, and wool.

Col. William Congreve, for constructing the locks and sluices of canals, basins, or works.

The Rev. Henry Listen, for improvements upon the plough.

Mr. Henry Osborn, for a method of making tools for tapering of cylinders and bars of iron and other metals.

Mr. Robertson Buchanan, for improvements in the means of propelling vessels, boats, barges, and rafts, &c.

Mr. George Alexander, for an improved mode of suspending the card of the mariner's compass.

Messrs. Fox and Lean, for improvements in steam engines.

Mr. Joseph C. Dyer, for a method of spinning hemp, flax, &c.

Mr. Samuel James, for a sofa for the ease of invalids.

Mr. John Barton, for improvements in steam engines.

Mr. *John Ruthven*, for a press for printing from types, blocks or other surfaces.

Mr. *Thomas Rogers*, for a new flour for bread, pastry, &c.

Mr. *William Summers*, for a method of raising hot water from a lower to an upper level, for baths, manufactories, &c.

Mr. *Benjamin Sanders*, for an improved method of making buttons.

Charles Wilks, esq. for a method of constructing four-wheeled carriages to produce greater facility in turning.

Mr. *Richard Jones Tomlinson*, for improvements in the methods of making the coverings of roofs.

Mr. *William Pope*, for an instrument for ascertaining a ship's way.

Mr. *William Bange*, for improvements in the construction of fire-places.

Mr. *James Brunsall*, for improvements in rope-making.

Edward Charles Howard, esq. for improvements in preparing and refining of sugars.

Mr. *Fredrick Cherry*, for improvements in the construction of various articles of a field officer's equipage.

Mr. *Jerem. Donovan*, for saponaceous compounds for deterging in sea-water, hard-water, and soft-water.

Messrs. *R. M. Bacon*, and *B. Donkin*, for improvements in the implements employed in printing from types, blocks, or plates.

Mr. *James Bodmer*, for a method of loading fire-arms, cannon, &c. at the breach, a touch-hole, and a moveable sight.

Mr. *Edw. Briggs*, for a method of working stamps by a steam-engine, water, or horse power.

Mr. *John Duncombe*, for an improvement to mathematical or astronomical instruments.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, London, from December 15, 1812, to December 14, 1813

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 1009—Buried 1094

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 4411—Buried 3686

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey 11,131—Buried 8979

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster 3957—Buried 3683.

DISEASES AND CASUALTIES.

Abortive and stillborn	630	Dropsy	698	Mortification	805	Water in the chest.....	37
Abscess	57	Evil	4	Palpitation of the heart	6	Worms	1
Aged	1571	Fever of all kinds.....	713	Palsy	141	By the explosion of gunpowder	1
Ague	2	Fistula	6	Plourisy	19	Rite by a mad dog.....	1
Apoplexy and suddenly.....	298	Flux	7	Piles	5	Broken limbs.....	1
Asthma	574	French pox	11	Quincy	34	Burnt	35
Bedridden	5	Gout	34	Rash	8	Drowned.....	101
Bleeding	3	Gravel, stone, and strangury	11	Rheumatism	3	Excessive drinking	19
Bursten and rupture	19	Grief	5	Scurvy	898	Executed	9
Cancer	83	Headwindshot, horsehoe.....	297	Small Pox	4	Found dead	4
Canker	1	head, & water in the head }	741	Sore throat.....	13	Frighted	80
Childbed.....	183	Inflammation	2	Spasms	24	Killed by falls and several } other accidents.....	35
Cold	16	Inoculation	34	St. Anthony's fire	25	Killed themselves	4
Colic, gripes, &c.....	8	Itch	2	Stomach in the stomach ..	2	Murdered	3
Consumption	4736	Jaundice.....	2	St. Vitar's dance	2	Poisoned	5
Convulsions	3239	Jaw-locked.....	1	Swine-pox	1	Scalded	5
Cough and hooping cough..	389	Leprosy	46	Tooth	288	Suffocated	5
Cow pox	1	Lethargy	207	Thrush	44	Total 298	
Cramp	85	Lunatic.....	350	Tumor.....	2		
Group.....	3	Measles	1501				
Diabetes.....	3		1735				

Christened, Males 10,608—Females 9980—In all 20,588 | Buried, Males 8993—Females 8399—In all 17,392.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age 5167	Thirty and forty	1501	Seventy and eighty	1811	A hundred and one.....	1
Between two and five.. 1735	Forty and fifty	1751	Eighty and ninety	489	A hundred and two ..	1
Five and ten	504	Fifty and sixty	1606	Ninety and a hundred ..	3	
Ten and twenty	596	Sixty and seventy	1559	A hundred	1	
Twenty and thirty 1106						

Decreased in the decade this year 973

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, 361 of which number twelve only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

Mem. We have inserted the table of diseases in compliance with the desire of a respectable correspondent. It had been omitted on account of the very unscientific and inaccurate manner in which it is composed, and which renders it in many respects of no authority. Nevertheless it may afford some useful comparisons with itself in different years, for which reason it will hereafter be continued.

PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1813—Lowest and Highest.

1813.	Bank Stock.	3 p. c. red.	3 p. c. cons.	4 p. c. cons.	5 p. c. Navy.	Long. Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills. (3 2)	South Sea Stock.	Irish 5 p. cent.	Omnium.	New Omnium.
Jan.	{ 220½ 224½ }	59¼ 60½ }	59¾ 60½ }	75½ 77 }	89 90½ }	15½ 15½ }	163 164½ }	9 dis. 1 dis.	5 pr. 14 pr.	63½ 63½ }	89½ 89½ }	7½ pr. 9½ pr.	
Feb.	{ 219½ 222 }	58¼ 59½ }	58¾ 59½ }	75 76½ }	88¼ 89 }	15½ 15½ }	160¼ 163 }	9 dis. 5 dis.	5 pr. 10 pr.	62½ 63½ }	88½ 88½ }	6½ pr. 7½ pr.	
March	{ 219 219½ }	58¼ 59½ }	58¾ 59½ }	75½ 75½ }	88½ 89½ }	15¼ 15½ }	161 161½ }	7 dis. 2 dis.	5 pr. 6 pr.	61½ 62½ }		6½ pr. 7½ pr.	
April	{ 216 217½ }	57¼ 59½ }	58¾ 60½ }	73 73½ }	87¼ 89½ }	14¾ 15 }	163½ 164½ }	9 dis. 1 dis.	5 pr. 12 pr.	62½			
May	{ 214½ 217½ }	57½ 58½ }	58¾ 59½ }	71½ 73 }	87½ 88½ }	14½ 14½ }	168 169 }	3 dis. 1 dis.	5 pr. 10 pr.		86 86½ }		
June	{ 211½ 215 }	55½ 57½ }	58¾ 59½ }	70½ 71½ }	88 88½ }	14½ 14½ }	169½	8 dis. 3 dis.	par. 5 pr.	62½	85	3½ pr. 5 pr.	
July	{ 214½ 219 }	56¼ 57½ }	56¾ 56½ }	71½ 72½ }	85¼ 86½ }	14¼ 14½ }	167 168½ }	4 dis. par.	1 dis. 5 pr.	60		4½ pr. 5½ pr.	
Aug.	{ 218½ 220 }	57¾ 58½ }	57¾ 57½ }	72½ 73½ }	87½ 87½ }	14½ 15½ }	168½ 169½ }	3 dis. par.	1 pr. 3 pr.	61½	88	6 pr. 7½ pr.	
Sept.	{ 217 217 }	57½ 58½ }	57½ 58½ }	72½ 72½ }	87 88½ }	14½ 14½ }	165½ 173 }	3 dis. par.	1 pr. 4 pr.	60½ 61½ }		5½ pr. 7½ pr.	
Oct.	{ 216 219½ }	56¼ 57½ }	57¼ 59 }	71½ 72 }	88 88½ }	14½ 14½ }	172½ 173½ }	2 dis. par.	1 dis. 5 pr.	61½	85½ 85½ }	6½ pr. 8½ pr.	
Nov.	{ 219 228 }	56¾ 60½ }	58 61½ }	71½ 76½ }	88½ 93½ }	14½ 15 }	171 182 }	3 dis. par.	5 pr. 6 pr.	62½ 64½ }	86½ 89½ }	6 pr. 12½ pr.	4½ pr. 10 pr.
Dec.	{ 228½ 242 }	60 65½ }	61¼ 61½ }	75½ 80 }	92½ 92½ }	14½ 16½ }		3 dis. par.	5 pr. 6 pr.	60½ 63½ }		11½ pr. 20½ pr.	8½ pr. 17½ pr.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND.

From Dec. 17, 1812, to Dec. 14, 1813, inclusive.

January.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
166	212	142	146	141	133	130	157	56	56	117	143

Total Bankruptcies .. 1599. Decreased from the last year .. 17.

Average Price of Corn per Quarter in England and Wales, 1813.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.	118	9	79	4	66	5	43	3	87	11
Feb.	120	5	83	1	66	10	42	6	85	2
Mar.	122	8	84	3	68	2	44	6	85	5
Apr.	119	11	77	3	65	8	43	11	82	10
May.	117	5	75	4	61	6	41	6	80	6
June	117	10	77	0	59	3	42	4	82	5
July	116	5	74	11	58	7	42	3	80	0
Aug.	112	0	67	6	55	7	40	4	77	10
Sept.	98	11	59	6	51	11	35	11	69	5
Oct.	93	4	58	11	52	2	33	8	64	10
Nov.	85	1	54	5	49	6	31	8	61	3
Dec.	73	6	47	2	42	11	27	7	53	11

Average of the Year.

107 10½ | 69 10½ | 58 2½ | 39 1½ | 75 11½

Price of the Quartern Loaf according to the Assize of Bread in London.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
January	1	6½	July	1	6½
February	1	6½	August	1	6¼
March	1	6½	September	1	4
April	1	6½	October	1	3
May	1	6½	November	1	1½
June	1	6½	December	0	11¼

s. d.
Average of the Year 1 5

LIST OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS

As it stood at the opening of the New Parliament, Nov. 24, 1912.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	{ First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)
Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart ...	{ Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
Lord viscount Melville	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Mulgrave	Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord viscount Sidmouth	{ Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord viscount Castlereagh	{ Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Earl Bathurst	{ Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Earl of Buckinghamshire.....	{ President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.
Right hon. Charles Bathurst	{ Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right hon. George Rose	Treasurer of the Navy.
Earl of Clancarty	President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	{ Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. Charles Long	{ Joint Paymaster-general of the Forces.
Lord Charles Somerset	{
Earl of Chichester	{ Joint Postmaster-general
Earl of Sandwich	{
Viscount Palmerston	Secretary at War.
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot ...	{ Secretaries of the Treasury.
Richard Wharton, Esq.	{
Sir William Grant	Master of the Rolls.
Sir Thomas Plumer	Attorney-General.
Sir William Garrow	Solicitor-General.

PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Duke of Richmond	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor.
Right hon. Robert Peel	Chief Secretary.
Right hon. W. Fitzgerald	Chancellor of the Exchequer.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 1813.

(Kept near London.)

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN, INCHES.
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	
January ...	30.10	29	29.66	46	23	33	3.25
February ...	30.07	28.86	29.58	54	20	39.33	
March	30.1	29.4	29.82	54	22	42	
April	30.18	28.87	29.7	64	27	48	1.5
May	29.66	29.1	29.4	69	34	52	4.25
June	29.92	29.2	29.67	70	40	58	1.5
July	29.94	29.23	29.7	76	46	60	4
August ...	29.98	29.2	29.68	77	38	59.25	3.25
September .	30	28.8	29.67	69	37	55.2	
October ...	29.8	28.48	29.46	65	32	49.6	
November .	30.04	28.7	29.4	53	28	39.97	5.25
December .	29.87	28.78	29.32	51	24	37	3
The Year...			29.5			47.86	26

STATE PAPERS.

BRITISH.

Finances and Commerce of Great Britain.

THE annual statement laid before Parliament, of the finances and commerce of the country, relative to the revenue and expenditure, the imports and exports, of the year, ending the 5th of January, 1813 :—

The revenue of that year including the loan, amounted to 95,712,695*l*. The gross receipt of the income tax, within the same period, was 13,131,958*l*.

The total expenditure during the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1813, was 104,398,248*l*.

The public debt during the same period cost the country 36,607,128*l*, of which the sum of 13,482,510*l*. passed into the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

The following is a comparative view of the imports of the country for three years, ending the 5th of Jan. in each year :—

1811...IMPORTS...£36,427,722
1812... Ditto 24,520,329
1813... Ditto 22,994,843

The imports from India are not included in any of the three sums given above. They amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January 1813, to 4,106,231*l*.

The following comparative view of the import of corn seems to afford a satisfactory proof, that we are becoming less dependent on foreign countries for that necessary article :—

1811 IMPORT OF CORN £2,701,240
1812.....Ditto..... 465,995
1813.....Ditto..... 378,872

The following is a comparative view of the import of coffee, cotton, and sugar, for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year :—

COFFEE.

1811..... £5,312,795
1812..... 3,646,814
1813..... 2,573,614

COTTON.

1811..... £3,882,423
1812..... 2,990,824
1813..... 2,168,412

SUGAR.

1811..... £6,499,044
1812..... 5,324,409
1813..... 5,033,396

The imports of this country from Ireland, it appears, are regularly on the increase :—

1811..... £3,280,747
1812..... 3,318,879
1813..... 3,551,289

But if the imports of Great Britain fell off during the last years, it appears that the exports have materially improved.

The following is a comparative view of our exports for three years, ending the fifth of January in each year:—

1811. EXPORTS.	£34,923,573
1812 ... Ditto ...	24,131,734
1813 ... Ditto ...	31,243,362

The real value of British produce and manufactures exported, as estimated at the Custom-house, is 43,657,864*l*.

Besides which, the amount of foreign merchandize exported, is given as follows:—

1811.....	£10,946,234
1812.....	8,277,937
1813.....	11,998,179

The following is a comparative view of the principal articles of which these exports consist:—

COTTON GOODS.

1811.....	£18,033,794
1812.....	11,715,501
1813.....	15,972,826

WOOLLENS.

1811.....	£5,773,749
1812.....	4,376,497
1813.....	5,024,921

COFFEE.

1811.....	£1,445,427
1812.....	1,418,034
1813.....	4,382,730

SUGAR.

1811.....	£1,471,697
1812.....	1,215,119
1813.....	1,570,277

The following is a comparative view of the shipping and navigation of Great Britain, and her dependencies, for three years, ending the 30th of September in each year:—

1810 NUMBER OF SHIPS	23,703
1811.....Ditto	24,106
1812..... Ditto	24,107

Which, in the last-mentioned year, were navigated by 165,030 seamen.

Proclamation, published by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Java, dated Djocjocarta, June 13, 1812.

The sultan Hamangkubwana the second, has, by his crimes and violation of treaty, shown himself unworthy of the confidence of the British government, and unfit to be farther entrusted with the administration delegated to him. But a few months have elapsed since the sultan experienced the utmost measure of forbearance, clemency, and generosity of the British government. He had violently seized upon the government from which his want of faith towards his late sovereign had removed him, and in the execution of his purpose, put to death the first minister of his government, an officer, whose office and person were solemnly protected in all the existing engagements, and, until his time, had been held inviolate. The British government, with a tender respect for his advanced age, his high rank, and supposed misfortunes, were willing to make a new trial of his conduct, and on his expressing a contrition for his past offences, even confirmed him in the throne he had presumed to usurp.

Scarcely, however, was he restored to power, when he caused to be assassinated the father of that minister with whose blood he had recently stained his hands—a blameless and inoffensive old man. He shortly thereafter ordered to be strangled seven of the highest and most respectable chiefs of the country, without even an alleged offence; men, whose persons were

name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his majesty's government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the law of nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of Belligerent over his enemy more complete and decided. Never was the opposite Belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power, and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of neutral powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretext for these decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships, and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a state, or as if the edicts and the courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar

rigour; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these decrees, his majesty protested and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his majesty having previously issued the order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of neutral powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an order in council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the orders in council, whenever France should rescind

her decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the orders in council, was, by an order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation: or, if the measures of the retaliating power are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.

The government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the orders in council of Great Britain. Although they knew that these orders would be revoked, if the decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive acts of embargo, non-intercourse, or non-importation, was evidently unequal to its operation, and principally levelled against

the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.

Application was made to both belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be re-established: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her orders: whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the orders in council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to the accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were, on the contrary, represented by the American minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed as to afford in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British cabinet towards the United States.

LIST OF THE PRINCE REGENT'S MINISTERS

As it stood at the opening of the New Parliament, Nov. 24, 1812.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl of Harrowby	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Liverpool	{ First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)
Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart ...	
Lord viscount Melville	Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
Earl Mulgrave	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Mulgrave	Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord viscount Sidmouth	{ Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord viscount Castlereagh	
Earl Bathurst	{ Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.
Earl of Buckinghamshire	
Earl of Buckinghamshire	President of the Board of Controul for the affairs of India.
Right hon. Charles Bathurst	{ Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Right hon. George Rose	Treasurer of the Navy.
Earl of Clancarty	President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. F. J. Robinson	{ Vice-President of the Board of Trade.
Right hon. Charles Long	
Lord Charles Somerset	{ Joint Paymaster-general of the Forces.
Earl of Chichester	
Earl of Sandwich	{ Joint Postmaster-general
Viscount Palmerston	
Right hon. Charles Arbuthnot ...	{ Secretaries of the Treasury.
Richard Wharton, Esq.	
Sir William Grant	Master of the Rolls.
Sir Thomas Plumer	Attorney-General.
Sir William Garrow	Solicitor-General.

PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Duke of Richmond	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners	Lord High Chancellor.
Right hon. Robert Peel	Chief Secretary.
Right hon. W. Fitzgerald	Chancellor of the Exchequer.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, 1813.

(Kept near London.)

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN, INCHES.
	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	AVERAGE.	
January ...	30.10	29	29.66	46	23	33	
February ...	30.07	28.86	29.58	54	20	39.33	3.25
March	30.1	29.4	29.82	54	22	42	
April	30.18	28.87	29.7	64	27	48	1.5
May	29.66	29.1	29.4	69	34	52	4.25
June	29.92	29.2	29.67	70	40	58	1.5
July	29.94	29.23	29.7	76	46	60	4
August ...	29.98	29.2	29.68	77	38	59.25	
September ..	30	28.8	29.67	69	37	55.2	3.25
October ...	29.8	28.48	29.46	65	32	49.6	5.25
November ...	30.04	28.7	29.4	53	28	39.97	
December ...	29.87	28.78	29.32	51	24	37	3
The Year...			29.5			47.86	26

STATE PAPERS.

BRITISH

Finances and Commerce of Great Britain.

THE annual statement laid before Parliament, of the finances and commerce of the country, relative to the revenue and expenditure, the imports and exports, of the year, ending the 5th of January, 1813:—

The revenue of that year including the loan, amounted to 36,712,655*l*. The gross receipt of the income tax, within the same period, was 12,131,558*l*.

The total expenditure during the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1813, was 104,354,249*l*.

The public debt during the same period cost the country 36,607,128*l*. of which the sum of 13,482,510*l*. passed into the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

The following is a comparative view of the imports of the country for three years, ending the 5th of Jan. in each year:—

1811...IMPORTS...	£.36,427,722
1812... Ditto	24,520,329
1813... Ditto	22,594,843

The imports from India are not included in any of the three sums given above. They amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January 1813, to 4,106,231*l*.

The following comparative view of the import of corn seems to afford a satisfactory proof, that we are becoming less dependent on foreign countries for that necessary article:—

NET IMPORT OF CORN	£2,701,240
1811..... Ditto.....	465,906
1812..... Ditto.....	373,872

The following is a comparative view of the import of coffee, cotton, and sugar, for three years, ending the 5th of January in each year:—

COFFEE.

1811.....	£.5,312,796
1812.....	3,646,814
1813.....	2,573,614

COTTON.

1811.....	£3,882,423
1812.....	2,990,824
1813.....	2,168,412

SUGAR.

1811.....	£.6,499,044
1812.....	5,324,409
1813.....	5,033,396

The imports of this country from Ireland, it appears, are regularly on the increase:—

1811.....	£3,280,747
1812.....	3,318,879
1813.....	3,551,289

But if the imports of Great Britain fell off during the last years, it appears that the exports have materially improved.

The following is a comparative view of our exports for three years, ending the fifth of January in each year:—

1811. EXPORTS.	£34,923,573
1812 ... Ditto ...	24,131,734
1813 ... Ditto ...	31,243,362

The real value of British produce and manufactures exported, as estimated at the Custom-house, is 43,657,864*l*.

Besides which, the amount of foreign merchandize exported, is given as follows:—

1811.....	£10,946,234
1812.....	8,277,937
1813.....	11,998,179

The following is a comparative view of the principal articles of which these exports consist:—

COTTON GOODS.

1811.....	£18,033,794
1812.....	11,715,501
1813.....	15,972,826

WOOLLENS.

1811.....	£5,773,749
1812.....	4,376,497
1813.....	5,024,921

COFFEE.

1811.....	£1,445,427
1812.....	1,418,034
1813.....	4,382,730

SUGAR.

1811.....	£1,471,697
1812.....	1,215,119
1813.....	1,570,277

The following is a comparative view of the shipping and navigation of Great Britain, and her dependencies, for three years, ending the 30th of September in each year:—

1810 NUMBER OF SHIPS	23,703
1811.....Ditto	24,106
1812..... Ditto	24,107

Which, in the last-mentioned year, were navigated by 165,030 seamen.

Proclamation, published by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Java, dated Djocjocarta, June 13, 1812.

The sultan Hamangkubwana the second, has, by his crimes and violation of treaty, shown himself unworthy of the confidence of the British government, and unfit to be farther entrusted with the administration delegated to him. But a few months have elapsed since the sultan experienced the utmost measure of forbearance, clemency, and generosity of the British government. He had violently seized upon the government from which his want of faith towards his late sovereign had removed him, and in the execution of his purpose, put to death the first minister of his government, an officer, whose office and person were solemnly protected in all the existing engagements, and, until his time, had been held inviolate. The British government, with a tender respect for his advanced age, his high rank, and supposed misfortunes, were willing to make a new trial of his conduct, and on his expressing a contrition for his past offences, even confirmed him in the throne he had presumed to usurp.

Scarcely, however, was he restored to power, when he caused to be assassinated the father of that minister with whose blood he had recently stained his hands—a blameless and inoffensive old man. He shortly thereafter ordered to be strangled seven of the highest and most respectable chiefs of the country, without even an alleged offence; men, whose persons were

by the existing engagements under the immediate protection of the British government. He degraded and affronted the hereditary prince, lost to all sense of the dutiful respect with which he himself during his prior degradation had been treated by him; nay, he even publicly threatened the life of the prince, and was hindered from putting his threats into execution, only by the direct interference of the British government. He refused to deliver over the lands and districts ceded to the late government, and confirmed to the British by the last treaty. He has entirely neglected and overlooked every minor stipulation of that treaty; and, lastly, he has been detected in intriguing with the court of the Soudoonan, in violation of the most solemn and most important engagement of all the treaties, with the avowed object of undermining and subverting the British supremacy in Java.

By such conduct, inimical to the peace, good government, and general tranquillity of the country at large, the sultan has displayed to the world how unworthy he is of the high and important trust which the British government reposed in him. He has forfeited all claim to the future confidence of that government, and entirely lost the love and affection of his people, reducing the country to a state bordering upon anarchy. The princes, the chiefs, and the people of Djocjocarta at large, are therefore hereby informed that the honourable the lieutenant-governor of the whole island of Java and its dependencies, is hereby pleased, in the name and on behalf of the British govern-

ment, to depose the present sultan, and in re-assuming the administration of the one half of the high lands of Java, known by the name of the kingdom of Mataram, again to delegate the same to the present Pangeran Adipati, who is hereby proclaimed sultan of Mataram, under the title of the Hamangkubwana the third.

All persons are therefore required to obey him as their lawful sovereign; and it is hereby declared, that all who presume to abet the dethroned prince in his pretensions to the government, will be considered as traitors to their country, and dealt with accordingly. That no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, the same is directed to be translated into the Javanese language, and affixed at the gates of the Craton at the British fort and residentiary-house, and in such other public places as proclamations and publications were usually affixed.

Done at Djocjocarta, this 18th day of June, 1812, by me, the lieutenant-governor of the island of Java, and its dependencies.

(Signed) T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honourable the
Lieutenant-Governor,
J. CRAUFORD,
Resident at Mataram.

Declaration of the Prince Regent.

The earnest endeavours of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems

it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which the government of the United States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case, imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His royal highness does not, however, mean to rest on the favourable presumption to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the ruler of France, to destroy the power and independence of the British empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the channel as, combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great

Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valour of his majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward, by which the ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public credit, and to destroy her revenue; to render useless her maritime superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself, in a great measure, the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, by the decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all commerce, or even correspondence, with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the mother country or from her colonies, subject to confiscation; he further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his decrees: and he gave to this project of universal tyranny, the

name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the clearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his majesty's government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the law of nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime supremacy of his government over his enemy more complete and decided. Never was the opposite intelligence so manifestly dangerous to his power, and to his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of neutral powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint: and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretext for these decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships, and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a state, or as if the edicts and the courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar

rigour; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these decrees, his majesty protested and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel which should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his majesty having previously issued the order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of neutral powers, to revisit, upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice; by declaring, in an order in council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries from which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the orders in council, whenever France should rescind

her decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the orders in council, was, by an order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subjected to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression, and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which such injustice is exercised, be debarred from the right of full and adequate retaliation: or, if the measures of the retaliating power are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission, or complacency.

The government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the orders in council of Great Britain. Although they knew that these orders would be revoked, if the decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance to rescind her decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive acts of embargo, non-intercourse, or non-importation, was evidently unequal to its operation, and principally levelled against

the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.

Application was made to both belligerents for a revocation of their respective edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan decrees, even if revoked, should not under some other form be re-established: and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation, the American government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if Great Britain did not immediately rescind her orders: whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the orders in council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be also abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to the accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were, on the contrary, represented by the American minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed as to afford in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British cabinet towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights, by acknowledging the order of blockade in question, to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations: and although the president of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the non-intercourse act, on the sole condition of the orders in council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these orders to be the only edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not but be proportionally encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy; as by thus alleging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French decrees.

After this proposition had been made, the French minister for foreign affairs, if not in concert with that government, at least in conformity with its views, in a dispatch, dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided his majesty would revoke his orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning thereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the

French decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could not submit), or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America, the American president at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-importation act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbours of America.

The American government, assuming the repeal of the French decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her orders in council. The British government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French minister for foreign affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the government of the United States was called upon to produce the instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French decrees had been effected. If these decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May, 1812, and not before, the American minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy, of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date the 28th of April, 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French minister of foreign affairs of the

5th of August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st November following, when the operation of the French decrees was to cease. The instrument expressly declared that these French decrees were repealed in consequence of the American legislature having, by their act of the 1st of March, 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandise should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alleged repeal of the French decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America: that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American government; that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition, simultaneously made to both Belligerents, but that in consequence of a previous act on the part of the American government, they were repealed in favour of one Belligerent, to the prejudice of the other: that the American government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both Belligerents, in consequence of edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures, as they affected that power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved, although the edicts of both powers continued in force; and, lastly, that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one Belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and

harbours the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a neutral nation.

Although the instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of maritime war, determined upon revoking conditionally the orders in council. Accordingly in the month of June last, his royal highness the prince Regent was pleased to declare in council, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that the orders in council should be revoked, as far as respected the ships and property of the United States, from the first of August following. This revocation was to continue in force, provided the government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their restrictive laws against British commerce. His majesty's minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the government of the United States, "that this measure had been adopted by the prince regent, in the earnest wish and hope, either that the government of France, by further relation-

tions of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, that his majesty's government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate, the particular measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American government, than those hitherto pursued."

In order to provide for the contingency of a declaration of war on the part of the United States, previous to the arrival in America of the said order of Revocation, instructions were sent to his majesty's minister plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to admiral sir John Borlase Warren), directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the orders in council on the one side; and of the restrictive laws on British ships and commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American government, in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May, 1806, whilst the British government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in

point of fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been merged in the general retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports under the orders in council, and that his majesty's government had no intention of recurring to this, or to any other of the blockades of the enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of maritime law, which were in force previous to the orders in council, without a new notice to neutral powers in the usual form."

The American government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British government, had, in fact, proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "letters of marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the report of the French minister for foreign affairs, of the 12th of March 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan decrees, as fundamental laws of the French empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a manifesto, accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in them-

selves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American government to be grounds for war.

As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenour, as deprived the executive government, according to the president's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far, at least, as concerned their commercial intercourse, until congress should re-assemble.

The president of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not, however, on the admission, that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his majesty; and this concession was required upon a mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles

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upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain.

This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice; provided the British government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise, as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his royal highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied, as the former had been, by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those orders and blockades were founded.

Had the American government been sincere in representing the orders in council as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States calculated to lead to hostilities, it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "letters of marque," and manifested a disposi-

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tion immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers:

The order in council of the 23rd of June being officially communicated in America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the orders in council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance; substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships.

The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities: negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right, and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in

that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce, nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two states might have to negotiate; it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government: it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships; but it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties: such difficulties, as the British commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America they were unable to surmount:

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British admiral, was pending in America, another

communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of his government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, whilst the government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was, therefore, necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His royal highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatever to be illegal, which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land.

His royal highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized.

His royal highness can never

admit that Great Britain can be debarred of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral.

His royal highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit, that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects; more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.

If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid

out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics which have been brought forward by the government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licences; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality.

The government of America, if the differences between states are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his majesty, and accepted by the government of the United States.

It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry, a mission undertaken without the authority or even knowledge of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorised formally and officially to disavow.

The charge of exciting the In-

dians to offensive measures against the United States is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government.

Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the councils of the United States: their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavours to inflame their people against the defensive measures of Great Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils, that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the commercial treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in every harbour subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscations undertaken; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed, to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States

with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the government of the United States only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the government of the United States,—this complete subserviency to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government.

Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his royal highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin,—from their common interest,—from their professed principles of freedom and independence,—the United States were the last power in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny.

Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favour of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause,

and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his royal highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue of the contest in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

“Sir;—It is with great reluctance that I presume to obtrude myself upon your royal highness, and to solicit your attention to matters which may, at first, appear rather of a personal than a public nature. If I could think them so—if they related merely to myself—I should abstain from a proceeding which might give uneasiness, or interrupt the more weighty occupations of your royal highness’s time. I should continue, in silence and retirement, to lead the life which has been prescribed to me, and console myself for the loss of that society and those domestic comforts to which I have so long been a stranger, by the reflection that it has been deemed proper I should be afflicted without any fault of my own—and that your royal highness knows it.

“But, sir, there are considerations of a higher nature than any regard to my own happiness, which render this address a duty both to myself and my daughter. May I venture to say—a duty also to my husband, and the people committed to his care? There is a point beyond which a guiltless woman cannot with safety carry her forbearance.

If her honour is invaded, the defence of her reputation is no longer a matter of choice; and it signifies not whether the attack be made openly, manfully, and directly, or by secret insinuation, and by holding such conduct towards her as countenances all the suspicions that malice can suggest. If these ought to be the feelings of every woman in England who is conscious that she deserves no reproach, your royal highness has too sound a judgment, and too nice a sense of honour, not to perceive, how much more justly they belong to the mother of your daughter—the mother of her who is destined, I trust at a very distant period, to reign over the British empire.

“It may be known to your royal highness, that during the continuance of the restrictions upon your royal authority, I purposely refrained from making any representations which might then augment the painful difficulties of your exalted station. At the expiration of the restrictions I still was inclined to delay taking this step, in the hope that I might owe the redress I sought to your gracious and unsolicited condescension. I have waited, in the fond indulgence of this expectation, until, to my inexpressible mortification, I find that my unwillingness to complain has only produced fresh grounds of complaint; and I am at length compelled, either to abandon all regard for the two dearest objects which I possess on earth,—mine own honour, and my beloved child; or to throw myself at the feet of your royal highness, the natural protector of both.

“I presume, sir, to represent to your royal highness, that the se-

paration, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the mother and the daughter, is equally injurious to my character, and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the very few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my child—involves me in such misery, as I well know your royal highness could never inflict upon me, if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview weekly seemed sufficiently hard allowance for a mother's affections. That, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn, that even this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

“But while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your royal highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from her mother will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation. Your royal highness will also pardon me for adding, that there is no less inconsistency than injustice in this treatment. He who dares advise your royal highness to overlook the evidence of my innocence, and disregard the sentence of complete acquittal which it produced,—or is wicked and false enough still to whisper suspicions in your ear, betrays his duty to you,

sir, to your daughter, and to your people, if he counsels you to permit a day to pass without a further investigation of my conduct. I know that no such calumniator will venture to recommend a measure which must speedily end in his utter confusion. Then let me implore you to reflect on the situation in which I am placed without the shadow of a charge against me—without even an accuser—after an inquiry that led to my ample vindication—yet treated as if I were still more culpable than the perjurers of my suborned traducers represented me, and held up to the world as a mother who may not enjoy the society of her only child.

“The feelings, sir, which are natural to my unexampled situation, might justify me in the gracious judgment of your royal highness, had I no other motives for addressing you but such as relate to myself: but I will not disguise from your royal highness what I cannot for a moment conceal from myself,—that the serious, and it soon may be, the irreparable injury which my daughter sustains from the plan at present pursued, has done more in overcoming my reluctance to intrude upon your royal highness, than any sufferings of my own could accomplish; and if, for her sake, I presume to call away your royal highness from the other cares of your exalted station, I feel confident I am not claiming it for a matter of inferior importance either to yourself or your people.

“The powers with which the constitution of these realms vests your royal highness in the regulation of the royal family, I knew,

because I am so advised, are ample and unquestionable. My appeal, sir, is made to your excellent sense and liberality of mind in the exercise of those powers; and I willingly hope, that your own parental feelings will lead you to excuse the anxiety of mine, for impelling me to represent the unhappy consequences which the present system must entail upon our beloved child.

“Is it possible, sir, that any one can have attempted to persuade your royal highness, that her character will not be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her strongest affections—the studied care taken to estrange her from my society, and even to interrupt all communication between us? That her love for me with whom, by his majesty’s wise and gracious arrangements, she passed the years of her infancy and childhood, never can be extinguished, I well know; and the knowledge of it forms the greatest blessing of my existence. But let me implore your royal highness to reflect, how inevitably all attempts to abate this attachment, by forcibly separating us, if they succeed, must injure my child’s principles—if they fail must destroy her happiness.

“The plan of excluding my daughter from all intercourse with the world, appears to my humble judgment peculiarly unfortunate. She who is destined to be the sovereign of this great country, enjoys none of those advantages of society which are deemed necessary for imparting a knowledge of mankind to persons who have infinitely less occasion to learn that important lesson; and it may so

happen, by a chance which I trust is very remote, that she should be called upon to exercise the powers of the crown, with an experience of the world more confined than that of the most private individual. To the extraordinary talents with which she is blessed, and which accompany a disposition as singularly amiable, frank, and decided, I willingly trust much; but beyond a certain point the greatest natural endowments cannot struggle against the disadvantages of circumstances and situation. It is my earnest prayer, for her own sake, as well as her country's, that your royal highness may be induced to pause before this point be reached.

"Those who have advised you, sir, to delay so long the period of my daughter's commencing her intercourse with the world, and for that purpose to make Windsor her residence, appear not to have regarded the interruptions to her education which this arrangement occasions; both by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of proper teachers, and the time unavoidably consumed in the frequent journeys to town, which she must make, unless she is to be secluded from all intercourse, even with your royal highness and the rest of the royal family. To the same unfortunate counsel I ascribe a circumstance in every way so distressing both to my parental and religious feelings, that my daughter has never yet enjoyed the benefit of Confirmation, although above a year older than the age at which all the other branches of the royal family have partaken of that solemnity. May I earnestly conjure you, sir, to hear my entreaties

upon this serious matter, even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child?

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself to your royal highness is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it: they are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impressions of duty towards your royal highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew by a new example the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

"I am, sir, with profound respect, and an attachment which nothing can alter, your royal highness's most devoted and most affectionate consort, cousin, and subject,

(Signed) "CAROLINE LOUISA"
"Montague-house, 14th Jan.
1813."

*Princess of Wales.—Report, &c.—
To his royal highness the Prince
Regent.*

The following members of his majesty's most honourable privy council, viz:

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury; the right hon. the lord high chancellor; his grace the archbishop of York; his grace the lord primate of Ireland; the lord president of the council; the lord privy seal; the earl of Buckinghamshire; the earl of Bathurst;

the earl of Liverpool; the earl of Mulgrave; the viscount Melville; the viscount Sidmouth; the viscount Castlereagh; the right hon. the lord bishop of London; the right hon. lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench; the right hon. the speaker of the House of Commons; the right hon. the chancellor of the Exchequer; the right hon. the chancellor of the Duchy; his honour the master of the Rolls; the right honourable the lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas;* the right hon. the lord chief baron of the Court of Exchequer; the right hon. the judge of the High Court of Admiralty; the right hon. the dean of the Arches.

Having been summoned by command of your royal highness, on the 19th of February, to meet at the office of viscount Sidmouth, secretary of state for the home department, a communication was made by his lordship to the lords then present, in the following terms:

"My Lords;—I have it in command from his royal highness the Prince regent, to acquaint your lordships, that a copy of a letter from the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent having appeared in a public paper, which letter refers to the proceedings that took place in an inquiry instituted by command of his majesty, in the year 1806, and contains among other matters, certain animadversions upon the manner in which the Prince Regent has exercised his undoubted right of regulating the

conduct and education of his daughter the princess Charlotte; and his royal highness having taken into his consideration the said letter so published, and adhering to the directions heretofore given by his majesty, that the documents relating to the said inquiry should be sealed up, and deposited in the office of his majesty's principal secretary of state, in order that his majesty's government should possess the means of resorting to them if necessary, his royal highness has been pleased to direct, that the said letter of the Princess of Wales, and the whole of the said documents, together with the copies of other letters and papers, of which a schedule is annexed, should be referred to your lordships, being members of his majesty's most honourable privy council, for your consideration: and that you should report to his royal highness your opinion, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it be fit and proper that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter, the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulations and restrictions."

Their lordships adjourned their meetings to Tuesday, the 23rd of February: and the intermediate days having been employed in perusing the documents referred to them, by command of your royal highness, they proceeded on that and the following day to the further consideration of the said documents, and have agreed to report to your royal highness as follows:—

* The chief justice of the court of Common Pleas was prevented by indisposition from attending, during any part of these proceedings.

In obedience to the commands of your royal highness, we have taken into our most serious consideration the letter from her royal highness the Princess of Wales to your royal highness, which has appeared in the public papers, and has been referred to us by your royal highness, in which letter the Princess of Wales, amongst other matters, complains that the intercourse between her royal highness, and her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, has been subjected to certain restrictions.

We have also taken into our most serious consideration, together with the other papers referred to us by your royal highness, all the documents relative to the inquiry instituted in 1806, by command of his majesty, into the truth of certain representations, respecting the conduct of her royal highness the Princess of Wales, which appear to have been pressed upon the attention of your royal highness, in consequence of the advice of lord Thurlow, and upon grounds of public duty, by whom they were transmitted to his majesty's consideration; and your royal highness having been graciously pleased to command us to report our opinions to your royal highness, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it be fit and proper, that the intercourse between the Princess of Wales and her daughter the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint.

We beg leave humbly to report to your royal highness, that after a full examination of all the documents before us, we are of opinion, that under all the circum-

stances of the case, it is highly fit and proper, with a view to the welfare of her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, in which are equally involved the happiness of your royal highness in your parental and royal character, and the most important interests of the State, that the intercourse between her royal highness the Princess of Wales, and her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, should continue to be subject to regulation and restraint.

We humbly trust, that we may be permitted, without being thought to exceed the limits of the duty imposed on us, respectfully to express the just sense we entertain of the motives by which your royal highness has been actuated in the postponement of the Confirmation of her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, as it appears, by a statement under the hand of her majesty the Queen, that your royal highness has conformed in this respect to the declared will of his majesty; who had been pleased to direct, that such ceremony should not take place till her royal highness should have completed her eighteenth year.

We also humbly trust, that we may be further permitted to notice some expressions in the letter of her royal highness the Princess of Wales, which may possibly be construed as implying a charge of too serious a nature to be passed over without observation. We refer to the words—"suborned traducers." As this expression, from the manner it is introduced, may, perhaps, be liable to misconstruction (however impossible it may be to suppose

that it can have been so intended), to have reference to some part of the conduct of your royal highness; we feel it our bounden duty not to omit this opportunity of declaring, that the documents laid before us, afford the most ample proof that there is not the lightest foundation for such an aspersion.

(Signed)

C. CANTUAR,
ELDON,
E EBOR,
W. ARMAGH,
HARROWBY, P. C.
WESTMORELAND, C. P. S.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
BATHURST,
LIVERPOOL,
MULGRAVE,
MELVILLE,
SIDMOUTH,
J. LONDON,
ELLENBOROUGH,
CHARLES ABBOTT,
N. VANSITTART,
C. BATHURST,
W. GRANT,
A. MACDONALD,
W. SCOTT,
J. NICHOLL.
(A true copy.) SIDMOUTH.

Letter from the Princess of Wales to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

"Montague-house, March 1.

"The Princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from lord viscount Sidmouth a copy of a Report, made to his royal highness the Prince Regent by certain members of his majesty's privy council, to whom it appears that his royal highness was advised to refer certain documents, and evidence, regarding the cha-

racter and conduct of the princess of Wales. This Report is of such a nature, that her royal highness is persuaded, that no person can read it without considering it to contain aspersions on her character, though its vagueness renders it impossible to be precisely understood, or to know exactly what she is charged. The princess of Wales feels conscious of her innocence; and considers it due to herself, to the two illustrious Houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people of this country, in which she holds such a distinguished rank, not to acquiesce for a moment in the reflections which have been cast upon her honour. The princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence this Report has been founded, nor has she had any opportunity of being heard in her own defence. What she knew on the subject was only from common rumour, until she received the Report; nor does she know whether it proceeded from persons acting together as a body, to whom she could make her appeal, or only as individuals. Her royal highness throws herself upon the wisdom and justice of parliament, and desires the fullest investigation of her conduct during the time that she has resided in this country. She fears no scrutiny, provided she be tried by impartial judges, in a fair and open manner, consistent with the laws of the land. Her royal highness wishes to be treated as innocent, or to be proved guilty. She desires Mr. Speaker to communicate this letter to the hon. the House of Commons."

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.—A Proclamation.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas we have beheld with the deepest regret, the daring outrages committed in those parts of England wherein some of the most important manufactures of the realm have been for a long time carried on; and being firmly persuaded that such outrages have been, in a great degree, occasioned by the wicked misrepresentations and artifices of ill-designing persons, who have deluded the ignorant and unwary, through the specious pretext of procuring additional employment and increased wages for the labouring manufacturers, by the destruction of various kinds of machinery, now most beneficially employed in the manufactures of this kingdom, and have thus seduced them to enter into unlawful associations, and to bind their consciences by oaths and engagements not less injurious to their own welfare than destructive of the good order and happiness of society; and seeing that the extent and progress of the trade and manufactures of this country, which have been continually advanced by the invention and improvement of machinery, afford the best practical demonstration of the falsehood of all such pretences: We, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, being anxious, by every means in our power, to bring back his majesty's misguided subjects to a just sense of their own individual interests, as well as of their duty to

his majesty, and of the regard which they owe to the welfare of the community, have thought fit, by the advice of his majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation; and we do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, exhort all his majesty's loving subjects strenuously to exert themselves in their several stations to prevent the recurrence of these atrocious combinations and crimes, by which the public peace has been so long disturbed, and the persons and property of individuals endangered and destroyed, and which have so justly drawn down upon the offenders the severest penalties of the law. And we do more especially warn those who may be exposed to such seductions against the danger of binding themselves by illegal oaths and engagements, to obey the commands of secret directors, who, keeping themselves aloof, involve their deluded associates in all the guilt and peril of violence, robbery, and murder. And we do further, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, earnestly recommend and enjoin his majesty's loving subjects, whenever it shall be found necessary, to have recourse to the salutary measures which the wisdom of parliament has provided for the protection of persons and property. And we do further exhort the proprietors of machinery not to be deterred from continuing the use and employment of the same, but vigilantly and strenuously to exert themselves in the maintenance and defence of their property, and in the prosecution of their lawful and meritorious callings, in the full persuasion that due watchfulness

and resolution, exhibited in the first instance on their own part, will, as has been proved by recent experience, most effectually prevent or repel such unlawful aggressions; and we do further, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, charge and command, all sheriffs, justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other civil officers, to continue their utmost vigilance and activity for the preservation of peace and good order, the prevention of nightly and other unlawful meetings of ill-designing and wicked men, and for the defence of his majesty's peaceable and industrious subjects, from the secret machinations and open attacks of the violators of private property, and the disturbers of the public tranquillity; trusting, as we do, that by the constant and active exertions of all well-disposed men, the misguided may be reclaimed, and the mischievous kept in awe, without the necessity of recurring to the chastisements of the law, which it will be our duty, as guardians of the general peace and prosperity of the realm, strictly to enforce, if unhappily the renewal of such atrocities as we have lately had to deplore, should again call for the infliction of just and exemplary punishment.

Given at the Court at Carlton-house, this first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the 53rd year of his majesty's reign.

The Roman Catholic Prelates, assembled in Dublin, to the Clergy and Laity, of the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland.

Reverend Brothers—Beloved Children—Peace be with you,—

Solicitude for the spiritual interest of our beloved flocks, obliges us once more to suspend the exercise of our other pastoral duties, in order to deliberate, in common, upon the present posture of our religious concerns.

We hasten to declare to you, the lively feelings of gratitude excited in our breasts by the gracious condescension of the legislature in taking into its favourable consideration the disabilities which still affect the Catholic body. With these feelings deeply and indelibly impressed upon our hearts, it is with the utmost distress of mind that we are compelled, by a sense of duty, to dissent (in some points connected with our emancipation) from the opinions of those virtuous and enlightened statesmen, who have so long and so ably advocated the cause of Catholic freedom.

Probably from a want of sufficient information, but unquestionably from the most upright motives, they have proposed to the legislature the adoption of certain arrangements respecting our ecclesiastical discipline, and particularly respecting the exercise of episcopal functions, to which it would be impossible for us to assent, without incurring the guilt of schism—inasmuch as they might, if carried into effect, invade the spiritual jurisdiction of our Supreme Pastor, and alter an important point of our discipline, for which alteration his concurrence would, upon Catholic principles, be indispensably necessary.

When the quarter is considered from whence the clauses have proceeded, it might perhaps be imagined, were we to continue silent, that they had our unqualified ap-

probation; on this account we deem it a duty which we owe to you, to our country, and to God, to declare in the most public manner, — that they have not, and that in their present shape they never can have, our concurrence. As, however, we have, upon all occasions, indicated the duty of loyalty to our most gracious sovereign (the securing whereof, is the principal object of the proposed ecclesiastical arrangements), so we would be always desirous to give you the most convincing proofs, that we are ready, in the most exemplary manner, to practice it ourselves. We have sworn to preserve inviolate the allegiance which every subject owes to his sovereign—we are not accused of having violated our oaths.

Should any other oath, not adverse to our religious principles, be yet devised, which could remove even the unfounded apprehensions of any part of our countrymen, we would willingly take it. We owe it to our God, to be free from disloyalty. We owe it to our countrymen, to endeavour, at least, to be free from suspicion.

Upon these grounds, reverend brothers, beloved children, we announce to you the following resolutions, which, after invoking the light and assistance of God, we have unanimously adopted, viz.

1. That having seriously examined a copy of the Bill, lately brought into parliament, purporting to provide for the removal of the civil and military disqualifications under which his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects labour, we feel ourselves bound to declare, that certain ecclesiastical clauses or securities therein contained are utterly incompatible with the dis-

cipline of the Roman Catholic church, and with the free exercise of our religion.

2. That we cannot, without incurring the heavy guilt of schism, accede to such regulations: nor can we dissemble our dissent and consternation at the consequences which such regulations, if enforced, must necessarily produce.

3. That we would, with the utmost willingness, swear (should the legislature require us so to do), that we never will concur in the appointment or consecration of any bishop, whom we do not conscientiously believe to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct; and further, “that we have not, and that we will not have, any correspondence or communication with the Chief Pastor of our church, or with any person authorised to act in his name, for the purpose of overthrowing or disturbing the Protestant government, or the Protestant church of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Protestant church of Scotland, as by law established.”

Reverend Brothers—Beloved Children—the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all—Amen.

Dublin, May 26, 1813.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

Treaty with Sweden.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.—His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Sweden, equally animated with the desire of drawing closer the ties of friendship and good intelligence which so happily subsist between them, and penetrated

with the urgent necessity of establishing with each other a close concert for the maintenance of the independence of the North, and in order to accelerate the so much wished for epocha of a general peace, have agreed to provide for this two-fold object by the present Treaty. For this purpose they have chosen for their plenipotentiaries, namely, his royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the honourable Alexander Hope, major-general of his majesty's armies; and Edward Thornton, esq., his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his majesty the king of Sweden; and his majesty the king of Sweden Lawrence d'Engestrom, one of the lords of the kingdom of Sweden, minister of state and for foreign affairs, chancellor of the university of Lund, knight commander of the King's Orders, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles XIII, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour of France; and Gustavus Baron de Wetterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, commander of the order of the Polar Star, one of the eighteen of the Swedish Academy; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His majesty the king of Sweden engages to employ a corps of not less than 30,000 men, in a direct operation upon the continent against the common enemies of the two high contracting parties. This army shall act in concert with the Russian troops placed under the command of his royal high-

ness the Prince Royal of Sweden, according to stipulations to this effect already existing between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg.

Art. II. The said courts having communicated to his Britannic majesty the engagements subsisting between them, and having formally demanded his said majesty's accession thereto, and his majesty the king of Sweden having, by the stipulations contained in the preceding article, given a proof of the desire which animates him to contribute also on his part to the success of the common cause; his Britannic majesty being desirous in return to give an immediate and unequivocal proof of his resolution to join his interests to those of Sweden, and Russia, promises and engages by the present Treaty to accede to the conventions already existing between those two powers, inasmuch that his Britannic majesty will not only not oppose any obstacle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of the kingdom of Norway as an integral part, to the kingdom of Sweden, but also will assist the views of his majesty the king of Sweden to that effect, either by his good offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, his naval co-operation in concert with the Swedish or Russian forces. It is, nevertheless, to be understood, that recourse shall not be had to force for effecting the union of Norway to Sweden, unless his majesty the king of Denmark shall have previously refused to join the alliance of the North, upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements subsisting between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg;

and his majesty the king of Sweden engages, that this union shall take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

Art. III. In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his majesty the king of Sweden, in the first article of the present treaty, which have for object direct operations against the common enemies of the two powers, and in order to put his Swedish majesty in a state to begin without loss of time, and as soon as the season shall permit, the said operations, his Britannic majesty engages to furnish to his majesty the king of Sweden (independently of other succours which general circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, the transport, and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable at London monthly, to the agent who shall be authorised by his Swedish majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of 200,000*l.* sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

Art. IV. It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that an advance, of which the amount and the time of payment shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shall be made to his majesty the king of Sweden for "*mise en campagne*," and for the first march of the troops; the remainder of the before-mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army, as it is stipulated

by the two high contracting parties in the first article of the present treaty.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties being desirous of giving a solid and lasting guarantee to their relations, as well political as commercial, his Britannic majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his majesty the king of Sweden, and to his successors to the Crown of Sweden, in the order of succession established by his said majesty, and the States-General of his kingdom, under date the 26th of September, 1810, the possession of Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish majesty all the rights of his Britannic majesty over that island, in so far as his said majesty actually possesses the same. This colony shall be given up to the commissioners of his majesty the king of Sweden in the course of the month of August, of the present year, or three months after the landing of the Swedish troops on the continent; the whole to take place according to the conditions agreed upon between the two high contracting parties, in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VI. As a reciprocal consequence of what has been stipulated in the preceding article, his majesty the king of Sweden engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to take date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the right of entrepôt in the ports of Gotteburgh, Carlshamn, and Stralsund (whenever this last-mentioned place shall return under the Swedish do-

munion), for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great Britain or her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels. The said commodities or merchandize, whether they be of such kind as may be introduced and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether their introduction be prohibited, shall pay without distinction, as duty of entrepôt, one per cent. ad valorem, upon entry, and the same upon discharge. As to every other particular relating to this object, the general regulations existing in Sweden shall be conformed to; treating always the subjects of his Britannic majesty upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

Art. VII. From the day of the signature of the present treaty, his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Sweden, reciprocally promise, not to separate their mutual interests, and particularly those of Sweden which are referred to in the present treaty, in any negotiation whatever with their common enemies.

Art. VIII. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, in the year of our Lord 1813.

ALEX. HOPE. (L. S.)

ED. THORNTON. (L. S.)

Le Comte D'ENGSTROM. (L. S.)

G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

VOL. LV.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

As a consequence of the cession made by his Britannic majesty, in the fifth article of the treaty signed this day, of the island of Guadeloupe, his majesty the King of Sweden engages:

1. Faithfully to fulfil and observe the stipulations of the capitulation of the said island, under date the 5th of February, so that all the privileges, rights, benefits, and prerogatives, confirmed by that act to the inhabitants of the colony, shall be preserved and maintained.

2. To take for this purpose, previous to the cession before mentioned, every engagement which may be judged necessary with his Britannic majesty, and to execute all acts conformable hereto.

3. To grant to the inhabitants of Guadeloupe the same protection and the same advantages which the other subjects of his majesty the King of Sweden enjoy, conformably always to the laws and stipulations actually existing in Sweden.

4. To forbid and prohibit, at the period of the cession, the introduction of slaves from Africa into the said island, and the other possessions in the West Indies of his Swedish majesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to engage in the slave trade; an engagement which his Swedish majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic has never been authorised by him.

5. To exclude, during the continuance of the present war, all armed vessels and privateers belonging to states at war with Great Britain, from the ports and harbours of Guadeloupe; and not to

permit in any future wars in which Great Britain may be engaged, and Sweden remain neutral, the entrance into the ports of the said colony of the privateers belonging to any of the belligerent states.

6. Not to alienate the said island without the consent of his Britannic majesty: and,

7. To grant every protection and security to British subjects and to their property, whether they may choose to quit the colony, or to remain there.

This separate article shall have the force and effect, as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

ALEX. HOPE. (L. S.)

ED. THORNTON. (L. S.)

Le Comte D'ENGESTROM. (L.S.)

G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L.S.)

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, signed at Reichenbach, the 16th of June, 1813.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have spared no sacrifice, neglected no effort, to put a limit to the destructive projects of the enemy of Eu-

rope. It is at a period when Providence has manifestly favoured their arms, that their majesties, animated with the desire of restoring independence, peace, and prosperity to nations, have agreed, with a view of employing all the means in their power for the attainment of this salutary end, to adjust, by a particular convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and the assistance which the two crowns shall mutually afford to each other during this war. Accordingly, they have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, namely, his majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William Shaw, viscount Cathcart, baron Cathcart and Greenock, a peer of parliament, privy councillor, vice-admiral of Scotland, a general in the army, colonel of the second regiment of Life Guards, and knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, &c. &c. &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and, his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Charles count de Neselrode, a privy councillor, secretary of state, actual chamberlain, knight of the Order of St. Vladimir of the third class; and John D'Austett, a privy councillor, knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir of the second, and of St. Anne of the first class, and of St. John of Jerusalem; who, after having compared and exchanged their full powers, have concluded the following article:—

Art. I. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being firmly resolved to carry on the present

war with the utmost energy, engages to employ throughout, one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops of every description of force, exclusive of the garrisons of the fortresses.

Art. II. To contribute on his part to the same end, in the most effectual and prompt manner, his majesty the King of Great Britain engages to place at the disposal of his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, for the service of the year 1813, the following sums:—

1. One million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, payable in London.

2. England takes upon herself the maintenance of the Russian fleet and the crews thereof, now in the ports of Great Britain; an expense estimated at five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Art. III. The sum of one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, shall be payable from month to month, in such manner as that the whole shall be discharged on the 1st of Jan. 1814.

Art. IV. To supply the deficiency of specie, the want of which is daily more felt in the circulation of the Continent, to combine in this important contest all the means which may secure its success, the two high contracting parties, in concert with his majesty the King of Prussia, have agreed to issue notes, payable to bearer, under the denomination of federative paper.

a. The amount of this paper money shall not exceed the sum of five millions sterling, for which the three contracting powers are conjointly guarantees. Two thirds of this sum are placed at the disposal

of Russia, and one-third at that of Prussia.

b. The reimbursement of this sum of five millions sterling is to be made by the three powers in the following proportions, and in such manner that

England shall only take upon herself three sixths.

Russia, two-sixths.

Prussia, one-sixth.

c. This reimbursement is not to take effect before the 1st day of July, 1815, or six months after the conclusion of a definitive peace.

d. The sum of five millions sterling of federative paper, so to be issued in the name of the three powers, is in no case to be applied to any other than the expenses of the war, and the maintenance of the armies in activity.

e. A commission, named by the three powers, will regulate what ever relates to the distribution of this sum. The payments are to be made progressively from month to month. All that relates, however, to the form, the guarantee, the issue, appropriation, circulation, and reimbursement of this paper, is to be regulated in a still more particular manner, by a special convention, the stipulations whereof shall have the same force and validity, as if they had been inserted word for word in the present treaty.

Art. V. The British government having taken upon itself the maintenance of the Russian fleet, for the sum of 500,000*l.* sterling, as stated in article II. his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents, on the other hand, to the employment by his Britannic majesty of the said fleet in the European seas, in the manner which

he may judge the most useful to the operations against the common enemy.

Art. VI. Although the present convention stipulates only the succours to be supplied by Great Britain during the year 1813, still, as their reciprocal engagements are to be in force as long as the present war shall last, the two high contracting parties formally promise, to concert anew on the aid they are to afford each other, if, which God forbid, the war should be prolonged beyond the above mentioned period; such fresh agreement being chiefly with the view of giving a greater developement to their efforts.

Art. VII. The two high contracting parties will act in the most perfect concert with regard to military operations, and will freely communicate to each other whatever relates to their respective policy. They, above all, reciprocally engage, not to negotiate separately with their common enemies, to sign neither peace, truce, nor any convention whatsoever, otherwise than by mutual agreement.

Art. VIII. Officers shall be allowed to be accredited to the generals commanding in chief the several armies in active service; they shall be at liberty to correspond with their courts, and keep them constantly informed of the military events which may have taken place, as well as of every thing relative to the operations of those armies.

Art. IX. The present convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention with their

hands, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Reichenbach, the third (fifteenth) June, 1813.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

(L. S.) JEAN D'ANSTETT.

Convention between his Britannic majesty and his majesty the King of Prussia, signed at Reichenbach, the 14th June, 1813.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Prussia, united for the purpose of securing the independence of Europe, have resolved to regulate, by an express convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and of the aid which they shall furnish to each other.

To which end they have named their respective plenipotentiaries, viz :—

His majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the hon. sir Charles William Stewart, knight of the Order of the Bath, &c. member of parliament of the united kingdom, one of his majesty's lieutenant-generals, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his majesty the King of Prussia.

And his majesty the King of Prussia, the baron Charles Augustus de Hardenberg, his chancellor of state, knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, of the Iron Cross, of St. John of Jerusalem, of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. Anne of Russia, and of several others, &c. &c.

all b two months in advance, for the
term number of officers and soldiers who
ed I. shall have been returned as effec-
xth, tive in the last day of the preceding
hall month.

The first payment is to bear date from the 1st of April, 1813, (new style), for the number stated in the report of colonel H. Lowe, in the service of his Britannic majesty, who has been appointed to inspect the legion in the month of April.

As to the sick, who have remained in the hospitals in Russia, they shall not be taken into account until they have passed the Russian frontier, after convalescence.

For any changes that may have taken place in the preceding months, deductions shall be made from, or additions made to each payment, according to the circumstances of the case: that is to say, that the pay advanced for such as shall have died, have been discharged, or have deserted for the last two months, shall be deducted, and that for the recruits be added to the payment.

In order to meet the expenses of recruiting and marching, one month's pay shall be given as a bounty to every recruit on joining his corps.

Art. VI. The rations shall be delivered to the German Legion according to the received practice of the Prussian army, which shall also serve as a regulation for the deduction from the pay of the soldier, for the provisions furnished by the government, as well as for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Art. VII. The estimate being

majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, David d'Alopeus, his privy councillor, and actual chamberlain, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his majesty the King of Prussia, knight grand cross of the Order of St. Vladimir of the second class, and of that of St. Anne of the first class: who, after having reciprocally communicated their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The vast resources of the Russian empire furnishing to his imperial majesty the number of troops which he had determined to employ beyond the frontiers of his empire, and his majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having appropriated the greatest part of his own to the defence of Spain, and to the protection of Portugal, his Britannic majesty has consented to take upon himself the expence of the maintenance of the German Legion in the service of his imperial majesty, the strength of which shall be increased to ten thousand men.

Art. II. So long as Great Britain shall provide for the maintenance of the said legion, the same shall remain at the absolute disposal of his Britannic majesty, to be employed on the continent of Europe. It shall be commanded by general officers of his choice.

His imperial majesty engages to provide for the recruiting of the legion, and to keep it in a state for service, and complete, as far as may be practicable, whilst the replacing the articles furnished for the equipment, arming, and the *mise en campagne* of the said le-

gion, shall appertain to his Britannic majesty.

All the sums paid by Great Britain in virtue of the articles of the present convention, shall be employed solely for the purpose of defraying the expenses and the maintenance of the German Legion in the service of his imperial majesty.

Art. III. The high contracting parties have agreed, that the sums destined for the maintenance of the said corps shall be paid to the order of the government of his imperial majesty, at the rate of ten pounds fifteen shillings sterling per annum for each effective man of the legion, with the express reservation, that its numbers shall not exceed ten thousand men.

His Britannic majesty engages to furnish the arms, ammunition, clothing, and the articles of equipment, which shall be wanting at the period when the corps shall be placed at his disposal.

All the articles of clothing and equipment for the legion having been furnished by his majesty the Emperor, and the companies of horse and foot artillery, the two regiments of hussars, the company of chasseurs, and the four battalions of infantry, having been already partly equipped and clothed on the 1st of April, his Britannic majesty engages to pay for each recruit in the said corps from the 4th of April, the sum specified in the under-mentioned list, marked I. annexed to the present convention.

If after the 4th of April the legion shall be augmented by one or more battalions, the expense of the clothing and equipments furnished

by his imperial majesty shall be reimbursed, according to the term specified in the said list marked I.

In proportion as the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth battalions shall be found complete, the expenses of the carriages, horses, and other appointments detailed in the under-mentioned list of the articles supplied to the first four battalions, to enable them to take the field, shall be reimbursed to the Russian government.

Art. IV. The formation of the legions, and the expenses calculated for its maintenance, and detailed in the list annexed to the present convention, under the letters A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and I. are declared to form an integral part thereof.

The sum mentioned in the preceding article, of ten pounds fifteen shillings sterling, is destined to constitute the pay of each officer, soldier, and other effective men, mentioned in the said list as actually serving, as well as to defray the other expenses therein detailed.

The remounting, provisioning and general hospital, of the German Legion, shall also be at the charge of the British government, who shall superintend the administration and expenditure of the same.

All the arrangements made with the government of the countries which form the theatre of war, for provisioning the troops of his imperial majesty, shall be applicable to the German Legion in his service, whenever his Britannic majesty shall call for its service.

Art. V. The subsidy fixed by the third article shall be paid every

two months in advance, for the number of officers and soldiers who shall have been returned as effective in the last day of the preceding month.

The first payment is to bear date from the 1st of April, 1812, (new style), for the number stated in the report of colonel H. Lowe, in the service of his Britannic majesty, who has been appointed to inspect the legion in the month of April.

As to the sick, who have remained in the hospitals in Russia, they shall not be taken into account until they have passed the Russian frontier, after convalescence.

For any changes that may have taken place in the preceding months, deductions shall be made from, or additions made to each payment, according to the circumstances of the case: that is to say, that the pay advanced for such as shall have died, have been discharged, or have deserted for the last two months, shall be deducted, and that for the recruits be added to the payment.

In order to meet the expenses of recruiting and marching, one month's pay shall be given as a bounty to every recruit on joining his corps.

Art. VI. The rations shall be delivered to the German Legion according to the received practice of the Prussian army, which shall also serve as a regulation for the deduction from the pay of the soldier, for the provisions furnished by the government, as well as for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Art. VII. The estimate being

made on a war establishment, the rate of payments shall be reduced in the proportion specified in the laws enacted in this convention. In the event of the legion being stationed in Great Britain, other circumstances shall allow of its being paid upon a peace establishment.

Art. VIII. All payments to be made in virtue of the present convention, shall be calculated in Prussian money at the rate of eight gros current money for one shilling, varying or three shillings per thaler.

The expenses of exchange and tolls shall be regulated each month according to the course of exchange most generally established by merchants upon the continent, at the time of payment, and every bill of exchange shall be accompanied by a note of the state of exchange certified by two bankers.

Art. IX. The prices and pay which form the basis of this arrangement, having been calculated in silver roubles and gold crowns, the two high contracting parties agree to determine the value of a gold crown, in order to regulate the rates of pay, and the price of the other objects set down in the lists, in the current money of Prussia. The value of a gold crown is therefore, by the present article, fixed at one rix-thaler, two gros, and eight pfennings current money of Prussia.

Art. X. His majesty the Emperor consents to cede to his Britannic majesty, either in his character of King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in that of the Elector of Hanover, the property of the legion, if

the circumstances of the war should induce his majesty the King to dissolve this arrangement, which, however, shall in no way invalidate the constitution, granted by his imperial majesty, to the individuals who compose the legion.

Art. XI. Individuals invalided by sickness, or in consequence of wounds, shall receive their pay at the same rate as invalids in the Prussian army. The payment shall be made by the powers in whose service the German Legion shall be, at the time of the invalids retiring from service, so that his majesty the Emperor takes upon himself the payment of these pensions, until the period when the legion shall pass into the service of Great Britain, or into that of the Elector of Hanover, according to the tenor of article X.

Art. XII. The present convention shall remain in force, during the continuance of the present war; and if at a period of a definitive peace, the legion still continues a Russian corps, subsidized by Great Britain, a month's subsidy shall be paid to it, as also at the rate of one month's subsidy for every fifty German miles which the legion shall have to march to the Russian frontier, or to the place of its being disbanded, or of its ulterior destination beyond the Russian frontier.

Art. XIII. Should there remain any other objects to be adjusted relative to the legion, that shall not have been arranged and provided for in the present convention, the high contracting parties reserve to themselves, to cause them to be settled by their respective missions, leaving also to

the same, the correction of any errors of calculation, which may have been admitted into the lists annexed to this Convention.

Art. XIV. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in two months from the day of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof we the undersigned, furnished with full powers from his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and from his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, have signed the present convention, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Peterswaldaw, in Silesia, the 24th June (6th July) 1813.

(Signed) CATHCART.

(L. S.)

(Signed) D'ALOPRUS.

(L. S.)

A Supplementary Convention to the Treaty of Concert and Subsidy of the 15th of June, 1813, between his Britannic Majesty, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, signed at London, the 30th of September, 1813.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The scarcity of specie producing difficulties and considerable loss in furnishing the pecuniary succours which his Britannic majesty is desirous of furnishing to his allies, to assist them in supporting the expenses of the war with France, it has been agreed between his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the one hand, and their majesties the emperor of all the Russias and the king of Prussia on

the other, that a part of these succours shall be furnished by aid of the public credit of Great Britain, and under the form of bills of credit, exclusively applicable to the expences of the war, and to be reimbursed in specie on the terms and conditions hereinafter stipulated.

In consequence and in execution of the fourth article of the Convention concluded at Reichenbach, on the 3rd (15th) June of the present year, his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, have named their plenipotentiaries to conclude the present Convention; namely, his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh, a Privy Councillor, and one of his principal secretaries of state; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the count de Lieven, lieutenant-general of his armies, his aide-de-camp general, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Britannic majesty, knight of the orders of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. George, of the 3rd class, of Grand Cross of St. Vladimir, of the 2nd class, of St. Anne of the 1st class, commander of St. John of Jerusalem, knight of the Prussian orders of the Black and Red Eagles, and commander Grand Cross of the Swedish order of the Sword; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. His Britannic majesty engages to propose to his parliament to authorise the issue of these

and his majesty the king of Sweden engages, that this union shall take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

Art. III. In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his majesty the king of Sweden, in the first article of the present treaty, which have for object direct operations against the common enemies of the two powers, and in order to put his Swedish majesty in a state to begin without loss of time, and as soon as the season shall permit, the said operations, his Britannic majesty engages to furnish to his majesty the king of Sweden (independently of other succours which general circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, the transport, and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable at London monthly, to the agent who shall be authorised by his Swedish majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of 200,000*l.* sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

Art. IV. It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that an advance, of which the amount and the time of payment shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shall be made to his majesty the king of Sweden for "*mise en campagne*," and for the first march of the troops; the remainder of the before-mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army, as it is stipulated

by the two high contracting parties in the first article of the present treaty.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties being desirous of giving a solid and lasting guarantee to their relations, as well political as commercial, his Britannic majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his majesty the king of Sweden, and to his successors to the Crown of Sweden, in the order of succession established by his said majesty, and the States-General of his kingdom, under date the 26th of September, 1810, the possession of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish majesty all the rights of his Britannic majesty over that island, in so far as his said majesty actually possesses the same. This colony shall be given up to the commissioners of his majesty the king of Sweden in the course of the month of August, of the present year, or three months after the landing of the Swedish troops on the continent; the whole to take place according to the conditions agreed upon between the two high contracting parties, in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

Art VI. As a reciprocal consequence of what has been stipulated in the preceding article, his majesty the king of Sweden engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to take date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, the right of entrepôt in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlshamn, and Stralsund (whenever this last-mentioned place shall return under the Swedish do-

minion), for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great Britain or her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels. The said commodities or merchandize, whether they be of such kind as may be introduced and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether their introduction be prohibited, shall pay without distinction, as duty of entrepôt, one per cent. ad valorem, upon entry, and the same upon discharge. As to every other particular relating to this object, the general regulations existing in Sweden shall be conformed to; treating always the subjects of his Britannic majesty upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

Art. VII. From the day of the signature of the present treaty, his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the King of Sweden, reciprocally promise, not to separate their mutual interests, and particularly those of Sweden which are referred to in the present treaty, in any negotiation whatever with their common enemies.

Art. VIII. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3rd of March, in the year of our Lord 1813.

ALEX. HOPE. (L. S.)

ED. THORNTON. (L. S.)

Le Comte D'ENGESTROM. (L. S.)

G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

VOL. LV.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

As a consequence of the cession made by his Britannic majesty, in the fifth article of the treaty signed this day, of the island of Guadeloupe, his majesty the King of Sweden engages:

1. Faithfully to fulfil and observe the stipulations of the capitulation of the said island, under date the 5th of February, so that all the privileges, rights, benefits, and prerogatives, confirmed by that act to the inhabitants of the colony, shall be preserved and maintained.

2. To take for this purpose, previous to the cession before mentioned, every engagement which may be judged necessary with his Britannic majesty, and to execute all acts conformable hereto.

3. To grant to the inhabitants of Guadeloupe the same protection and the same advantages which the other subjects of his majesty the King of Sweden enjoy, conformably always to the laws and stipulations actually existing in Sweden.

4. To forbid and prohibit, at the period of the cession, the introduction of slaves from Africa into the said island, and the other possessions in the West Indies of his Swedish majesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to engage in the slave trade; an engagement which his Swedish majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic has never been authorised by him.

5. To exclude, during the continuance of the present war, all armed vessels and privateers belonging to states at war with Great Britain, from the ports and harbours of Guadeloupe; and not to

Address of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, and the Prince Regent's Speech.

House of Lords, Thursday,
July 22.

This being the last day of the session, soon after two o'clock the Prince Regent came in state to the House, for the purpose of pro-roguing the Parliament with a speech from the throne.

The arrival of the Prince Regent in the royal chamber adjoining the House of Lords, was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the river. The side benches of the House were previously occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction. The Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese ambassadors, were upon a bench on the right of the throne; and a considerable number of peers and judges were also assembled in their robes.

The Prince Regent then entered, and took his seat on the throne, having the great ministers of state on each side of him, with their different emblems of office. The earl of Liverpool, as prime minister, bore the sword of state. The Prince Regent himself was in military uniform.

The Usher of the Black Rod then proceeded to summon the attendance of the House of Commons, the members of which, with the Speaker at their head, soon after appeared at the bar, when the Speaker addressed the Prince Regent as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons

of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year; and, reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy; entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations.

Under the pressure of great burthens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the national debt.

Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprise which are opening in the east; and after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope, that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your Royal Highness at the commencement of the present session) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British empire.

But, Sir, these are not the only subjects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, how-

ever, to those laws by which the throne, the parliament, and the government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow, that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction, should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this realm;—willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as, I trust, we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to religious toleration. With respect to the established church, following the munificent example of the last parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have at the same time endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a church establishment, which by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.

Sir,—by your Royal Highness's commands, we have also turned our views to the state of our foreign relations. In the north, we rejoice to see by the treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France; and we presume to hope, that the time may now be arriving which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.

In our contest with America, it must always be remembered, that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and (as might have been hoped) by a joint zeal in the cause of national

liberty; we must, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph: there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny by British counsels and British valour; and within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimierra, the same illustrious commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro;—the hard-fought battle of Talavera;—the day of Bussaco;—the deliverance of Portugal;—the several Crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz;—the splendid victory of Salamanca;—and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

Sir;—That the cause of this country, and of the world, may not, at such a crisis, suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his majesty's government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprizes and designs of the enemy.

The bill which I have to pre-

sent to your royal highness for this purpose, is intitled "An act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* for the service of Ireland :"—

To which Bill his majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility, entreat his majesty's royal assent.

The royal assent was given in the usual form to this Bill; and also to another, for the Regulation of Penitentiary Houses.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the throne—

My Lords and Gentlemen :

I cannot release you from your attendance in parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this session demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula,—the consummate skill and ability displayed by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria,—and the valour and intrepidity by which his majesty's forces and those of his allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from

the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert: and I trust that I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries these friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberal

provision you have made for the services of the present year.

It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India company's charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war,

and the patience with which they have sustained the burthens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is, to promote and secure the welfare of his majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is the command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Monday the 23rd day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday the 23rd day of August next.

THE YEOMANRY.

*(Circular.)**Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1813.*

"My Lord;—I have the honour to inform your grace, that it has been deemed expedient by his majesty's government to take measures, with a due regard to considerations of economy, for giving increased efficiency to that valuable part of our defensive force, the Yeomanry cavalry of Great Britain.

"With a view to this important object, it appears highly desirable to afford every degree of encouragement for the formation of the separate troops and small corps now serving in the different counties, into regiments, consisting of not less than six troops, where there are so many in the county; and that each regiment should perform its annual exercise of twelve days, as permanent duty, at one and the same period, and be subject during that time to one inspection.

"I need not point out to your grace, that although in some parts of the kingdom the former object has already been partially accomplished through the zeal of the individuals composing certain troops of Yeomanry cavalry, yet, even there, objections have occurred to the attainment of the second, from the inadequacy of the allowances granted for some years past to meet the expences necessarily incurred during such service.

"It is therefore proposed, subject in each instance, to the special approbation of the Prince Regent, to be signified to the lord lieutenant by the secretary of state, that corps so formed, and consenting

to assemble annually for the period above-mentioned, should, in future, in lieu of the present allowances, receive the same pay and allowances as are granted to the regular cavalry.

"In those cases where a county does not furnish six troops, these regulations may be carried into effect, provided the whole number, not being less than three, shall consent to the condition herein specified. In those counties where there are single troops unattached to any regiment, such troops will be required, to entitle them to the benefit of these allowances, either to become part of such existing regiments, or to form themselves into new corps, consisting of not less than three troops each.

"I have therefore to request that your grace will cause these intentions of government to be made known without delay to the commanding officers of the different corps and troops of yeomanry cavalry of the county over which you preside, and that you will exert your utmost endeavours to give full effect to regulations which promise to be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

"You will please to report to me whatever propositions may be made to your grace with a view to this object, and of which you would recommend the adoption, that they may be submitted without delay to the consideration of his royal highness the Prince Regent.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your grace's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "SIDMOUTH."

His majesty's lieutenant of
the county of ———

Speech of the Prince Regent on opening Parliament, Nov. 4.

My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased divine Providence to bless his majesty's arms, and those of his allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees;—by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of Saint Sebastian—and, finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations, you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill and ability of the great commander, Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington; and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations, united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the north of Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained

over the French armies in Silesia; at Culm, and at Denevitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour, and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no examples of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony. Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description, engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely, with the fullest confidence, on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which, originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the

other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the Northern powers to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed has received an important addition of force, by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction the renewal of the ancient connection with the Austrian government; and that, justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances may permit, to enable me to support his imperial majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you that the measures adopted by the government of the United States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valour of his majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country whose real interest in the issue of

this great contest must be the same as our own.

It is known to the world, that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident, however, you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; and I trust, that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence, during the present year, will afford material relief to his majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

My lords and gentlemen—I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily pre-

vails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm, which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare, and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be on my part, or on that of his majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace. The restoration of that great blessing, upon principles of justice and equality, has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country these advantages may, in a great degree, be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a

conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

Report on the Corn Trade.

The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the state of the corn trade, have reported, that during the last 21 years, the sum of 58,634,135*l.* has been paid for foreign corn imported into Great Britain; and that the average price of the quarter of wheat, for that period, has been 77*s.* 3*d.* and for the last four years, 105*s.* 5*d.* This naturally directed their attention to the mode in which this dependence on foreign countries might be best removed; and upon addressing inquiries to the Board of Agriculture in England, and the Farming Society of Ireland, they learned, that a great increase of tillage had taken place in both countries during the last ten years, though much still remained to be done.

The import of corn into this country from Ireland, had, however, received an astonishing increase, and during the last five years, constituted one-third of the whole importation, while in some preceding years, it had not equalled one-seventh of the whole. The value of Irish corn imported into this country during the last five years, was 6,507,894*l.* On the resources to be derived from Ireland, the committee observe as follows:—

“The evidence of several persons well acquainted with Ireland, concurs in proving, that its tillage has of late years increased very

much, and is capable of being still further increased. The fertility of the soil; the fitness of the climate; the abundance of limestone; the cheapness of labour, and the general convenience of water-carriage; together with the progress made in the course of a few years in extending and improving the cultivation of the land, form the most complete proof of the ability of Ireland to become eminently serviceable to this country, by affording to its great manufacturing population abundance of all kinds of food at moderate prices."

The committee conclude this part of the subject, by observing, that, by the cultivation of wastes, the conversion of a greater portion of grass land into tillage, and the adoption of a more improved system of agriculture, the United Kingdom might be relieved from dependence on foreign countries for corn.

The committee next proceed to consider the two different systems on which the corn-laws of the country had been hitherto founded. The first system commenced in the year 1670, and discouraged the importation of grain by high duties, while it encouraged the export. The second system commenced in 1765, and proceeded on the opposite principle of encouraging the import of corn, while it discouraged the export by the removal of the bounties.

The committee, however, shew by the production of various tables, that during the continuance of the former system, the country annually exported grain to a considerable amount, while in consequence of the change which took place in 1765, this state of things was ra-

pidly altered, and Britain became an importing country to an immense amount. The report then proceeds as follows:—

"The various evils which belong to so great an importation from foreign countries—to so great an expenditure of our money, in promoting the improvement and cultivation of those countries, at the loss of a similar extent of improvement and cultivation of our own,—and to the established high prices of corn, are so numerous, and so mischievous, that every one will readily allow they are deserving of the serious attention of parliament. In respect to the proper remedy to be applied, considerable light is thrown upon the subject by the strong coincidence of plenty and low prices with a system of restricted importation, and of scanty supply and high prices with the contrary system. This forcibly points out the expediency of recurring to the principles of those laws which were so beneficial in practice, from the time of their commencement in 1670, till the abandonment in 1765.

"The correctness of this view of the corn-trade, is farther borne out by what has lately occurred in regard to it, in consequence of the continental system of the French government. For many years previous to the establishing of this system, the trade in grain between this country and the continent was virtually a free trade; the laws for regulating and restraining it being wholly inoperative in consequence of the high prices. But none of those advantages were the result, which those who advocate the principle of a free trade assume to belong to it; for the imports of grain, as well as the prices of it,

went on gradually increasing. When the continental system put an end to all commercial intercourse with those countries from which corn is usually imported into Great Britain, except through the means of licences, and thus imposed great difficulties upon the importation of foreign corn; though the prices continued to advance, the quantity of corn grown in consequence of this advance in price, and of the steadiness of the price, particularly in Ireland, has been so much greater than it was before, for many years, that the supply in the last year was equal to the consumption, for the first time since 1764: for the value of corn exported from the United Kingdom, in 1812, to foreign countries, amounts to 1,498,229*l.* while the value of foreign corn imported amounts to 1,213,880*l.*"

In conformity to these doctrines, the committee recommend that the regulating price, for allowing the importation of corn, should be made a very high one, while its free exportation should be allowed to all countries till the price rose to what might be considered as very high. They propose that wheat be exportable till it rise to 90*s.* per quarter; and, when at 109*s.* per quarter, then importation should be permitted, still under the operation of a very considerable duty.

The committee finally propose that the importation of flour and meal should be totally prohibited.

Report on the Acts respecting Copyright.

Mr. Davies Giddy presented the following Report.

The committee appointed to examine several acts passed in the 6th year of queen Anne, and in the 15th and 41st years of his present majesty, for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors or purchasers of such copies, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and to report whether any and what alterations are requisite to be made therein, together with their observations thereon, to the house:—

"Have, pursuant to the order of the house, proceeded to consider the said acts, and have received various statements, and examined several persons connected with the printing, the publishing, or with the sale of books; and after much attention bestowed on the subject, they beg leave to observe,—

"That, although great changes have taken place in the literary systems of this country, since the first of the laws referred to them was enacted, on which the others depend; yet they conceive that the substance of those laws is proper to be retained; and in particular that, continuing the delivery of all new works, and in certain cases of subsequent editions, to the libraries now entitled to receive them, will tend to the advancement of learning, and to the diffusion of knowledge, without imposing any considerable burthen on the authors, printers, or publishers of such works. But that it will be expedient to modify some of the existing provisions.—As to the quality of the paper, which may fairly be reduced from the finest sort and largest size, to that used in the greater part of an edition; by substituting a delivery on demand,

after due and proper notice has been given of the publication, to a distribution in the first instance:—and by affording an alternative with respect to subsequent editions in certain cases.

“Your committee would however suggest one exception to these rules, in favour of the British Museum; this national establishment, augmenting every day in utility and importance, ought, in the opinion of your committee, to be furnished with every publication that issues from the press, in its most splendid form.

“Having presumed to advise certain regulations with the view of lightening as much as possible the pressure, whatever may be its amount, on all those connected with the publication of books, your committee would be wanting in the discharge of their duty, were they not to recommend a strict enforcement of such obligations, as for useful purposes remains to be discharged: by annexing suitable penalties to the neglect of performing them; and perhaps in some cases by adding the forfeiture of copyright.

“The attention of your committee has naturally been directed to the late decision in the court of

king’s bench, ascertaining the true interpretation of the statute of queen Anne; and they find, that, previously to that decision, an universal misapprehension existed as to the real state of the law; and that works were undertaken, and contracts made on the faith of long established usage. Your committee are fully aware, that in expounding the law, no attention can be paid by courts of justice to the hardships that may incidentally be produced; but it will deserve the serious deliberation of parliament, whether all retrospective effect should not be taken away from a construction, which might be thought to bear hardly on those who have acted on a different understanding of the law.

“Lastly, your committee have taken into their consideration the subject of copyright, which extends at present to fourteen years certain, and then to a second period of equal duration, provided the author happens to survive the first. They are inclined to think, that no adequate reason can be given for this contingent reversion, and that a fixed term should be assigned beyond the existing period of fourteen years.”

Ordered to lie on the table.

PUBLIC INCOME OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For the Year ending Fifth January, 1813.

An Account of the Ordinary Revenues and Extraordinary Resources constituting the Public Income of GREAT BRITAIN

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT:			Drawbacks, Discounts, Charges of Management, &c. paid out of the Gross Revenue.			NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Objects, and to payments into the Exchequer.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.									
<i>Permanent and Annual Taxes.</i>									
Customs	10,453,958	8	10½	2,157,668	9	3½	8,296,289	19	7
Excise	19,848,423	10	3½	2,048,175	5	2	17,800,248	5	1½
Stamps	5,638,367	9	1½	314,381	8	5½	5,313,986	0	7½
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,677,304	5	0	304,046	19	1½	7,373,257	5	10½
Post Office	2,012,525	19	2½	77,917	18	2	1,934,608	1	0½
Pensions and } 1s. in the £.	23,179	3	3	379	5	6½	22,799	17	8½
Salaries } 6d. in the £.	23,195	11	10½	410	7	1½	22,785	4	9½
Hackney Coaches	28,369	6	7½	3,419	17	4½	24,949	9	3
Hawkers and Pedlars	23,161	11	8	2,992	0	6	20,169	11	2
Total Permanent and Annual Duties	45,718,185	5	11	5,306,391	10	9	40,401,793	15	2
<i>Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.</i>									
Alienation Fines	10,677	5	5	1,147	8	0	9,529	17	5
Post Fines	6,635	6	0½	140	2	8	6,495	3	4½
Seizures	5,741	14	3	-	-	-	5,741	14	3
Compositions and Profits	632	3	4	-	-	-	632	3	4
Crown Lands	86,683	9	0½	2,419	16	7½	84,263	12	4½

HEADS OF REVENUE.		EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.		WAR TAXES.		GROSS RECEIPT:		PAYMENTS, DISCOUNTS, CHARGES, &c.		NET PRODUCE, applicable to National Debt, and to the Exchequer, into the Exchequer.	
						Total sum to be accounted for,		Payable to the Exchequer, &c. paid out of the Government Revenue.		£. s. d.	
						£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Customs	.....	3,269,360	9 11 3	314,020	5 10	3,948,380	4 11	3,948,380	4 11	3,948,380	4 11
Excise	.....	5,310,598	0 8 1	105,643	15 10 1	5,304,754	4 9 1	5,304,754	4 9 1	5,304,754	4 9 1
Property Tax	.....	13,628,463	11 0 4	268,046	10 4	13,360,407	0 8 1	13,360,407	0 8 1	13,360,407	0 8 1
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.	.....	8,273	18 9 1	74	11 3 1	8,199	7 6 1	8,199	7 6 1	8,199	7 6 1
Lottery, Net Profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland).	.....	374,500	0 0 0	24,354	7 8	350,145	12 4	350,145	12 4	350,145	12 4
Monies paid on account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland.	.....	2,793,313	3 9	-	-	2,793,313	3 9	2,793,313	3 9	2,793,313	3 9
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo. 3. cap. 127, and 37 Geo. 3. cap. 27, for issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada, &c.	.....	49,000	0 0	-	-	49,000	0 0	49,000	0 0	49,000	0 0
On Account of the East India Company, in re-payment of £1,500,000 by Act 50 Geo. 3. cap. 114.	.....	88,000	0 0	-	-	88,000	0 0	88,000	0 0	88,000	0 0
On Account of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, by Act 51 Geo. 3.	.....	910,470	0 9	-	-	910,470	0 9	910,470	0 9	910,470	0 9
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal	.....	57,170	3 0	-	-	57,170	3 0	57,170	3 0	57,170	3 0
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices.	.....	84,558	4 5 1	-	-	84,558	4 5 1	84,558	4 5 1	84,558	4 5 1
Imprest Money repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c. including Interest.	.....	36,556	16 4 1	-	-	36,556	16 4 1	36,556	16 4 1	36,556	16 4 1
Other Monies paid to the Public	.....	37,647	11 8 1	-	-	37,647	11 8 1	37,647	11 8 1	37,647	11 8 1
Total, independent of Loans	.....	72,469,227	4 6 1	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0
Loans paid into the Exchequer, (of which the Sum of £4,350,000 is for the Service of Ireland, and £2,500,000 for the East India Company)	.....	29,268,586	16 8	-	-	29,268,586	16 8	29,268,586	16 8	29,268,586	16 8
Grand Total	.....	101,737,844	1 2 1	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0	6,022,148	9 0

CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.—INCOME AND CHARGE, 1813.

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.	CHARGE.	Actual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1813.			Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1813.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS. Consolidated after re-serving £62,500 per quarter, from 5th July, 1803, as directed per Act 43 Geo. 3, cap. 68, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1803, and the further sum of £105,000 per Annum per Act 49 Geo. 3, to be carried to Duties pro Anno 1809....£3,207,567 7 84				Total Charge for Debt created prior to 5th Jan. 1803, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1813	24,120,682	4	10	24,100,740	3	24
Lease of Man Customs 6,973 3 11				Civil List.						
Quarantine Duty...9,558 1 72				His Majesty's Household, per Act 17 Geo. 3	898,000	0	0	898,000	0	0
Canals & Dock Duty 29,508 15 2				Ditto	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
				Ditto	61,538	9	3	70,000	0	0
				Total	1,019,538	9	3	1,028,000	0	0
EXCISE. Consolidated after reserving the several Sums carried per Acts 45 and 46 Geo. 3, cap. 44, and 31, to Duties pro Anno 1805 and 1806.....	3,253,717	7	74	Courts by Justice.						
STAMPS. Reserved out of Consolidated Stamp Duties, per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149...£2,910,536 12 42				Judges of England and Wales in Augmentation of their Salaries	13,050	0	0	13,050	0	0
Licences for selling Lottery Tickets...3,100 19 0				Deficiencies of Judges Salaries in England	13,368	8	54	Uncertain.		
				Additional Salaries to Judges in Wales	3,200	0	0	3,200	0	0
				Aaron Graham, Esq. Inspector of temporary Places of Confinement for Felons						
				William Baldwin, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices	350	0	0	350	0	0
				Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Ditto, Thames Ditto	18,779	8	34	Uncertain.		
INCIDENTS	2,913,703	11	44		6,511	1	14			
	5,627,718	11	7							

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INCOME.				CHARGE.	Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1813.			Private Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1813.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fines of Leases	6,399	0	0	VICE ADMIRALTY JUDGES:—						
Surplus of Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, annually granted	920,794	12	6	J. W. Compton, Esq. Vice-Admiral, Judge at Barbadoes	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Do. 6d. and 1s. per lb. on Fensions and Salaries	1,493	5	0	Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. Ditto, Bahamas	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Duties on Annual Malt, 1809, 1810, 1811	368,799	0	0	Alexander Croke, Esq. Ditto, Nova Scotia	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Pensions, Offices, and Personal Ex- penses, 1799 to 1811	95,567	5	4	John Sewell, Esq. Ditto, Malta	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Land Taxes, 1799 to 1812	1,091,706	2	6	Henry John Hinchliffe, Esq. Ditto, Jamaica	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Income duty, 1799, to 1801	7,396	0	3	William Territ, Esq. Ditto, Ber- muda	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Arrears of Assessed Taxes, 1798	903	7	3	Sheriffs of England and Wales	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Money reserved on Account of Nomina- tions appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in Tentime, 1789	23,643	15	4	Clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery	2,500	0	0	Uncertain.		
Monies paid by divers persons	1,132,383	8	11	MINT.						
Total Income, applicable towards Debt created before 5th January, 1803	29,120,152	11	5	Masters of his Majesty's Mint in Eng- land	10,350	0	0	Uncertain.		
				Ditto, Scotland	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
				Deficiency of Mint Fees	3,350	1	6	Uncertain.		
DUTIES pro Anno 1803.	250,000	0	0	SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.						
Reserved out of Consolidated Customs Brought from Consolidated Duties on Stamps	59,695	15	3	Marquis of Bute, late one of the Au- ditors of Impres	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
On Assessed Taxes	240,375	13	5	Philip Deane, Esq. late deputy to do. Edward Roberts, Esq. an annual Sum, formerly paid to the Auditor	300	0	0	300	0	0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	136,030	11	6							
Total	686,375	0	2		650	0	0	650	0	0

DUTIES pro Anno 1804.		George Pepler, Esq. Inspector of Town Certificates		} Uncertain.
Brought from Consolidated Stamps ..	960,346 18 11	Chief Cashier of the Bank, for Fees at sundry Public Offices	600 0 0	
Interests, &c. on Loan for Ireland ..	330,060 17 6		1,010 17 0	
Total	1,290,407 16 5	COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		
DUTIES pro Anno 1805.		William Mackworth Praed, Esq. Chairman	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Brought from Consolidated Customs ..	262,353 5 0	Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, Bart.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Ditto Stamps	52,313 16 8½	Francis Percival Eliot, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Taken from Consolidated Letter Money	296,027 5 7	Richard Dawkins, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes, Duty on Horses Salt, Auctions, Bricks and Tiles, Cyder and Perry, Glass, Vinegar, Wire	149,151 18 9½	John Anstey, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise, Salt, Auctions, Bricks and Tiles, Cyder and Perry, Glass, Vinegar, Wire	657,052 0 0	John Whishaw, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland ..	276,903 19 1	Philip Deane, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Total	1,693,802 5 1½	John Sargent, Esq.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
DUTIES pro Anno 1806.		Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of the ditto	36,802 1 11	Uncertain.
Wine 1803, 1804, and Tea	381,653 0 0	COMMISSIONERS OF WEST-INDIA ACCOUNTS.		
British Spirits, 1806	311,300 0 0	John Halket, Esq.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	540,076 6 6	James Chapman, Esq.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Brought from Consolidated Stamp Duties	6,917 1 4	John Wilson, Esq.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland ..	133,845 10 8	Salaries and Contingencies in the Office of ditto	6,048 1 4	Uncertain.
Total	1,373,791 18 6	PENSIONS (See Appendix, C. No. 5.)	336,498 16 7½	Nearly the same.
		MISCELLANEOUS (See ditto)	125,224 5 4½	Nearly the same.
		Total of Incidental Charges upon the Consolidated Fund, as they stood on the 5th of January, 1813	1,535,601 10 10	1,423,600 18 0

INCOME.	CHARGE.	Amount paid out of the consolidated fund, in the Year ended 31st Dec. 1812.		Future Annual Charge upon the consolidated fund, as it stood on 31st Dec. 1812.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Duties pro Anno 1807.	Debt incurred in respect of 15,000,000l. raised for the Service of the year 1803	1,200,000	0 0	813,806	10 7
Brought from War Taxes to pay the Charge of Loan	Debt incurred in respect of 14,000,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1804	222,838	17 1	1,173,470	7 10
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	Debt incurred in respect of 25,000,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1805	1,422,838	17 1	1,716,992	0 4
Total	Debt incurred in respect of 20,000,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1806			1,339,288	0 0
Duties pro Anno 1808.	Debt incurred in respect of 15,000,000l. raised for the Service of the Year 1807	130,637	10 6	1,433,381	0 4
Surplus of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes	Debt incurred in respect of 4,000,000l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1808	150,000	0 0	878,055	3 0
Surplus of Consolidated Stamp Duties	Debt incurred in respect of 7,932,100l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1809	148,685	8 6	1,377,953	13 6
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland	Debt incurred in respect of 8,311,000l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1810	429,312	19 0	1,276,382	10 2
TOTAL	Debt incurred in respect of 47,018,700l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1811			1,677,203	2 11
Duties pro Anno 1809.				1,405,772	6 5
Brought from Consolidated Customs		105,000	0 0		
Ditto from War Taxes, to pay the Charge of Loan		1,040,000	0 0		
Charges of Loan for the Prince Regent of Portugal		57,170	3 0		
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland		477,249	15 3		
Total		1,379,419	18 5		

DUTIES pro anno 1810.				Debt incurred in respect of 5,431,700l. Exchequer Bills, funded for the year, 1812				1,442,779 14 5				2,214,578 17 8½			
Brought from consolidated Stamps ..				935,500 0 4											
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland				305,706 11 6											
Total				1,241,296 11 10											
DUTIES pro Anno 1811.															
Interest, &c. on Loan				529,809 4 11½											
British Spirits, 1811, £.444,172 0 0															
Foreign ditto				21,929 0 0											
Total				466,101 0 0											
DUTIES pro Anno 1812.															
Stone Bottles, Glass, Hides and Skins, Tobacco and Snuff, per Acts, 52 Geo. 3				96,400 0 0											
Estimated amount of the additional Duty on the Postage of Letters				100,306 1 1											
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland				148,504 10 5											
Additional duties upon sundry Assessed Taxes imposed per Act 52 Geo. 3, on Male Servants, Carriages, Horses, for Riding, Ditto and Mules, Dogs				129,030 0 5											
Total				474,240 11 11											
TOTAL INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED FUND in the year ended 5th Janu- ary 1813				40,107,545 14 11											

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An Account of the Net Produce of all the PERMANENT TAXES of GREAT BRITAIN; taken for Two Years, ending respectively 5th January, 1812, and 5th January, 1813.

	In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1812.			In the Year ended 5th Jan. 1813.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS	3,974,732	1	10½	3,894,920	12	8½
.... Ditto	8,335	4	9½	6,973	3	1½
.... Ditto	15,768,167	12	4	14,811,333	3	6
.... Ditto	5,066,783	11	2	5,075,670	4	11
LAND TAXES	999,782	1	5½	1,095,766	19	6½
INCIDENTS.						
Letter Money	1,275,000	0	0	1,331,000	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars	20,251	3	5	18,700	0	0
Seizures	26,044	6	10½	5,741	14	3
Proffers	593	1	7	639	6	8
Compositions	2	3	4	2	16	8
Fines and Forfeitures	873	10	0	2,737	5	4
Rent of a Light House	6	13	4	6	13	4
Ditto .. Alum Mines	864	0	0	864	0	0
Alienation Duty	4,040	2	0	4,807	8	8
Lottery Licenses	3,696	0	1	3,166	19	0
Quarantine Duty	13,679	0	0	9,568	1	7½
Canal and Dock Duty	32,907	10	5½	35,608	15	2
6d. per lb. on Pensions 1791	-	-	-	163	0	10
1s. ditto on Salaries 1758	-	-	-	323	14	10
Houses and Windows 1766	300	0	0	-	-	-
Hac. ney Coaches and Chairs 1711 & 1784....	23,977	0	0	24,979	0	0
Horses for Riding 1785	300	0	0	-	-	-
Male Servants	300	0	0	-	-	-
4-wheeled Carriages	50	0	0	7	0	0
2..... Ditto	150	0	0	-	-	-
Hair powder Certificates .. 1795	902	2	0	-	-	-
Horse Dealers Licenses 1796	200	0	0	-	-	-
£. 80 per Cent 1797	300	0	0	1	8	0
Houses	200	0	0	-	-	-
Horses	200	0	0	-	-	-
Clocks and Watches	-	-	-	100	0	0
Dogs	100	0	0	-	-	-
Additional Assessed Taxes 1798	121	10	0½	-	-	-
Houses and Windows	1,399	6	0	100	0	0
Inhabited Houses	220	9	4	100	0	0
Horses for Riding	741	2	0	-	-	-
Ditto Husbandry	1,235	14	0	-	-	-
Male Servants	20	11	0	-	-	-
4-Wheel Carriages	34	16	0	-	-	-
2..... Ditto	1,027	12	0	-	-	-
Dogs .. —	1,012	6	0	-	-	-
Armorial Bearings	501	11	6	100	0	0
Arrears of Taxes	-	-	-	1,389	18	0
Horses for Husbandry 1801	23	16	0	-	-	-
Ditto Riding	17	10	0	-	-	-
Houses and Windows 1802	2,638	2	5	291	6	7
Inhabited Houses	1,300	0	0	1,300	8	0

	Ditto. 5th Jan. 1812.			Ditto, 5th Jan. 1813.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Horses for Riding.....	576	8	4	16	12	0
Ditto for Husbandry	420	5	6	700	0	0
Male Servants	21	6	1	308	14	10
4-Wheeled Carriages	92	16	0	100	0	0
2..... Ditto	500	0	0	200	0	0
Dogs	503	6	0	100	0	0
Houses and windows .. 1804.....	10,361	15	6	4,921	0	9½
Inhabited Houses	4,930	19	3	1,742	3	5½
Horses for Riding	4,803	14	9½	604	5	1
Ditto and Mules	6,421	9	6½	1,784	15	3
Male Servants	2,009	10	7	496	11	6
Carriages	4,111	16	10½	617	9	2
Dogs	4,739	17	8	549	13	2½
Hair Powder Certificates	3,131	11	4	4	14	6
Horse Dealers Licenses	734	7	0	115	0	3
Armorial Bearings	1,875	1	5	504	4	0
British Spirits 1806.....	505,015	0	0	311,300	0	0
Foreign Spirits	20,055	0	0	-	-	-
£. 10 per Cent	8,870	0	5½	991	16	9
Consolidated Assessed Taxes .. 1808.....	5,667,881	13	1½	5,775,563	1	6½
6d. per lib. on Pensions 1809.....	3,650	0	0	5,049	8	4
1s. ditto on Salaries	6,550	0	0	4,208	16	0
6d. ditto on Pensions 1810.....	9,200	0	0	3,500	0	0
1s. ditto on Salaries	12,800	0	0	2,500	0	0
6d. on ditto Pensions 1811.....	1,100	0	0	9,900	0	0
1s. ditto on Salaries	1,700	0	0	12,500	0	0
British Spirits	-	-	-	444,172	0	0
Foreign Spirits	-	-	-	21,929	0	0
6d. per lib. on Pensions 1812.....	-	-	-	1,000	0	0
1s. ditto on Salaries	-	-	-	2,000	0	0
Surplus Duties annu- ally granted, after- discharging three millions Exchequer Bills charged there- on	(Sugar and Malt.....	230,927	11 0	145,258	19 2	
	Additional Malts	834,072	0 0	672,016	0 0	
	Annual Malt	553,923	0 0	368,799	0 0	
	Tobacco.....	119,878	0 0	103,519	13 4	
	Land Tax on Offices, &c.	129,497	9 7½	95,567	5 4½	
	6d. per £. on Pensions	1,422	1 9	1,380	12 2½	
	1s. ditto Salaries	1,285	6 8	112	12 10½	
		35,404,781	19 6	34,240,276	10 4½	
Duties annually grant- ed to discharge three millions Exchequer Bills charged there- on	(Sugar and Malt	2134,981	18 1½	2,785,224	6 3	
	Additional Malts	282,528	0 0	139,106	0 0	
	Tobacco	406,276	0 0	430,928	6 8	
	Land Tax on offices &c.	4,000	0 0	1,500	0 0	
		38,232,567	17 7½	37,597,035	3 3½	

HEADS OF REVENUE.		GRAND AMOUNT: Total sum to be re- ceived for.			Deductions, Discounts, charges of management, &c. paid out of the Gross Amount.			NET PRODUCE, apportioned to Ireland, England, and to the Exchequer, and to the Bank.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.										
WAR TAXES.										
Customs	.....	3,362,366	9	13	314,000	5	10	2,948,366	4	13
Excise	.....	5,340,898	0	8	106,648	16	10	5,234,250	4	28
Property Tax	.....	13,685,463	11	0	968,946	10	4	12,716,517	0	8
Arrears of Income Duty, &c.	.....	8,473	18	3	74	11	5	8,399	7	0
Lottery, Net Profit (of which one-third part is for the service of Ireland)	.....	874,400	0	0	84,354	7	8	789,046	12	4
Monies paid on account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland	.....	2,793,313	3	9	-	-	-	2,793,313	3	9
On Account of the Commissioners, appointed by Act 35 Geo. 3. cap. 137, and	.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monies paid on account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland	.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Account of the East India Company, in re-payment of £.1,500,000 by Act	.....	49,000	0	0	-	-	-	49,000	0	0
50 Geo. 3. cap. 114	.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On Account of the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, by Act 51 Geo. 3.	.....	88,000	0	0	-	-	-	88,000	0	0
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of	.....	910,470	0	9	-	-	-	910,470	0	9
Portugal	.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	.....	57,170	3	0	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
Imprint Money repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c. including Interest	.....	84,558	4	5	-	-	-	84,558	4	5
Other Monies paid to the Public	.....	36,556	16	4	-	-	-	36,556	16	4
	.....	87,647	11	3	-	-	-	87,647	11	3
Total, independent of Loans	.....	72,480,927	4	6	9,025,148	9	0	63,455,779	15	6
Loans paid into the Exchequer, (of which the Sum of £.4,300,000 is for the	.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service of Ireland, and £.2,500,000 for the East India Company	.....	29,268,586	16	8	-	-	-	29,268,586	16	8
Grand Total	.....	101,749,514	1	3	9,025,148	9	0	92,724,366	12	3

VIII. Ordnance (G)	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	-	-	-	15,382,049	15	4
IX. Army (H)	-	-	-	14,920,841	0	0
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	-	-	-	30,302,890	15	4
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Coun- tries, including in Appendix I.	-	-	-	5,315,528	3	7½
X. Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries (I), viz. Ireland	400,000	0	0	2,888,500	0	0
Sicily	2,228,276	9	10			
Portugal	2,092,325	16	6½			
Spain	306,736	4	5			
Sweden	286,237	10	3			
Russia	1,952	2	7			
Morocco				5,315,528	3	7½
XI. Miscellaneous Services (K) At Home	1,485,124	1	11½			
Abroad	293,365	1	10			
Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	1,779,089	3	9½
Principal, Interest, &c. of Commercial Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	2,498,000	0	0
Deduct Sums, which although included in this Account, form no part of the Expenditure of Great Britain; viz. Loan for Ireland	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
Interest, and £. 1. per cent. on Portuguese Loan	-	-	-			
Principal, Interest, and Management of Commercial Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
Sinking Fund on Ditto	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
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	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
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	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
	-	-	-			

[illegible]

STATE PAPERS.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT and DEMANDS OUTSTANDING on the 5th Day of January, 1813.

	Amount Outstanding.		
	£.	s.	d.
EXCHEQUER BILLS.			
Exchequer Bills provided for	25,406,400	0	0
..... Do.... unprovided for	20,000,000	0	0
	45,406,400	0	0
TREASURY:			
Miscellaneous Services	414,532	14	11½
Warrants for Army Services	313,895	18	5
Treasury Bills.....	1,245,609	0	0
ARMY			
Barracks	-	-	-
Ordnance	-	-	-
Navy	-	-	-
Civil List Advances.....	-	-	-
	1,974,037	13	4½
	1,507,580	12	5
	246,213	3	8
	900,360	8	10
	7,748,872	9	1
	55,232	1	5½
	57,838,696	8	10

FOREIGN STATE-PAPERS.

Russia.—Declaration.—At the moment of my ordering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this step is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his imperial majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his imperial majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her king the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought

to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone, which the wishes of his people, and the interest of his states, demand. Under this conviction, the emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The marshal commander
in chief of the armies,
PRINCE KOUTOISOFF SMOLENSKO.

Proclamation.

When the emperor of all the Russias was compelled by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his imperial majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the commander in chief, prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars), of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would

appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months' duration, one hundred and thirty-thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list, of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy; for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression, and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable

again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence, not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to ensure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope.

His majesty the emperor and king and his holiness being inclined to put an end to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the church, have agreed upon the following articles, which are to serve as a basis for a definitive arrangement:—

Art. 1. His holiness shall exercise the pontificate in France, and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms, as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, *chargés d'affaires* of foreign powers to the holy father, and the ambassadors, ministers, or *chargés d'affaires*, whom the pope may have with foreign powers, shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the diplomatic body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the holy father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his agents, or *chargés d'affaires*. Those which were alienated, shall be replaced, as far as to the amount of two millions of francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the emperor to the archbishops

and bishopricks of the empire and the kingdom of Italy, the pope shall give the canonical investiture in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of this indulto. The preliminary information shall be given by the metropolitan. The six months being expired without the pope having accorded the investiture, the metropolitan, or in default of him, where a metropolitan is in question, the oldest bishop of the province, shall proceed to the investiture of the new bishop, in such manner that a see shall never be vacant longer than one year.

5. The pope shall nominate to ten bishopricks, either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburban bishopricks shall be re-established. They shall be at the nomination of the pope. The property actually existing shall be restored, and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the bishops of Anagni and of Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishopricks before mentioned, conformably to the agreement which will take place between his majesty and the holy father.

7. With regard to the bishops of the Roman states, who are, through circumstances, absent from their dioceses, the holy father may exercise his right of giving bishopricks *in partibus* in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the revenue before enjoyed by them, and they may be replaced in the vacant sees, either in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness will, at a proper time, concert with each other on the reduction

to be made, if it should take place, in the bishopricks of Tuscany and the country of Genoa, as likewise for the bishopricks to be established in Holland and in the Hanseatic departments.

9. The *propaganda*, the penitentiary, and the archives, shall be established in the place of the holy father's residence.

10. His majesty restores his good favour to those cardinals, bishops, priests, and lay-brethren, who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

The holy father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the church, and in the confidence with which his majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PIUS, P. P. VII.

Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

Address to the People of France.

Louis XVIII. &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognising, in the

establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the administrative and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositaries of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men, so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it

to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new land-holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements, to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who shall signalise themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain unredeemed; including Annuities for Lives and Terms of Years, &c. (App. A.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,635	483	3 10½
II. The Interest on Exchequer Bills (B).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,885	300	2 3
III. The Civil List (C).....	-	-	-	1,019	538	9 3			
IV. { Other Charges } Courts of Justice	-	-	-	73,758	17	10½			
{ on the } Mint	-	-	-	14,770	1	6			
{ Consolidated } Allowance to Royal Family	-	-	-	336,498	16	7½			
{ Fund, } Salaries and Allowances	-	-	-	65,811	0	3			
{ viz. } Bounties	-	-	-	192,324	5	4½			
V. Civil Government of Scotland (E).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,635,601	10	10
VI. Other Payments in Anticipation of the Exchequer Receipts; (E) viz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,748	2	7
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c.	-	-	-	389,433	10	2½			
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue	-	-	-	97,700	0	0			
Militia and Deserters Warrants	-	-	-	165,541	18	6			
VII. Navy (F).....	-	-	-	11,005,539	2	5	582,675	8	8½
The Victualling Department	-	-	-	5,702,181	9	6			
Transport ditto, for Transports, Prisoners of War, and Sick and Wounded Seamen	3,358,828	15	1						
Miscellaneous Services	434,000	0	0						
				3,792,628	15	1	20,500,539	7	0

VIII. Ordnance (G)	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
IX. Army (H)	-	-	-	15,382,049	15	4
Extraordinary Services and Subsidies	-	-	-	14,920,841	0	0
Deduct the Amount of Remittances and Advances to other Countries, including in Appendix I.	-	-	-	30,302,890	15	4
X. Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries (I), viz.	-	-	-	5,315,528	3	7½
Ireland	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
Sicily	400,000	0	0	-	-	-
Portugal	2,228,276	9	10	-	-	-
Spain	2,092,325	16	6½	-	-	-
Sweden	306,736	4	5	-	-	-
Russia	286,237	10	3	-	-	-
Morocco	1,952	2	7	-	-	-
XI. Miscellaneous Services (K)	-	-	-	5,315,528	3	7½
At Home	1,485,124	1	11½	-	-	-
Abroad	293,965	1	10	-	-	-
Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	1,775,089	3	9½
Principal, Interest, &c. of Commercial Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	2,498,000	0	0
Deduct Sums, which although included in this Account, form no part of the Expenditure of Great Britain; viz.	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
Loan for Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, and £. l. per cent. on Portuguese Loan	-	-	-	2,888,500	0	0
Principal, Interest, and Management of Commercial Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	57,170	3	0
Loan to the East India Company	-	-	-	1,375,141	16	7
Sinking Fund on Ditto	-	-	-	2,500,000	0	0
	-	-	-	27,705	0	0
This includes the sum of £.421,692 1 10 for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.						
	-	-	-	6,848,516	19	7
	-	-	-	*97,549,731	7	3½

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, as the same stood on the 1st of February, 1813.

TOTAL DEBT UNREDEEMED.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
At 3 per cent.									
Bank of England and Annuities, 1726.....				12,686,800	0	0			
South Sea Old and New Annuities, 1751				16,125,684	13	11½			
Consolidated Annuities				347,841,115	6	6½			
Reduced Annuities				103,323,505	18	8			
At 4 per cent.									
Consolidated Annuities				66,115,296	2	2			
At 5 per cent.									
Consolidated Annuities				92,632,254	13	7½			
Annuities, 1797 and 1802				1,622,994	14	9			
Total CAPITALS.				640,347,651	9	8½			
Annual Interest									
Annuities for Lives or for term of Years				21,755,987	10	4			
Charges of Management.....				1,640,257	19	1½			
Annuities fallen in, or dead; grants by Parliament, and Annuities of 1 per cent. on part of Capitals created since 5th January 1793.....				238,952	15	0½			
.....				14,358,307	6	7			
Total Charges for DEBT payable in GREAT BRITAIN				37,793,405	11	1			

STATE PAPERS.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT and DEMANDS OUTSTANDING on the 5th Day of January, 1813.

	Amount Outstanding.		
	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.
EXCHEQUER BILLS.			
Exchequer Bills provided for	25,406,400	0 0	
..... Do.... unprovided for	20,000,000	0 0	
			45,406,400 0 0
TREASURY:			
Miscellaneous Services	414,532	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Warrants for Army Services	313,895	18 5	
Treasury Bills.....	1,245,609	0 0	
ARMY			
Barracks			4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ordnance			5
Navy.....			8
Civil List Advances.....			7, 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOREIGN STATE-PAPERS.

Russia.—Declaration.—At the moment of my entering the armies under my command to pass the Prussian frontier, the emperor, my master, directs me to declare, that this war is to be considered in no other light than as the inevitable consequence of the military operations.

Faithful to the principles which have actuated his conduct at all times, his imperial majesty is guided by no view of conquest. The sentiments of moderation which have ever characterised his policy are still the same, after the decisive successes with which divine Providence has blessed his legitimate efforts. Peace and independence shall be their result. These his majesty offers, together with his assistance, to every people, who, being at present obliged to oppose him, shall abandon the cause of Napoleon, in order to follow that of their real interest. I invite them to take advantage of the fortunate opening which the Russian armies have produced, and to unite themselves with them in the pursuit of an enemy whose precipitate flight has discovered its loss of power. It is to Prussia in particular to which this invitation is addressed. It is the intention of his imperial majesty to put an end to the calamities by which she is oppressed, to demonstrate to her king the friendship which he preserves for him, and to restore to the monarchy of Frederic its éclat and its extent. He hopes that his Prussian majesty, animated by sentiments which this frank declaration ought

to produce, will, under such circumstances, take that part alone, which the wishes of his people, and the interest of his states, demand. Under this conviction, the emperor, my master, has sent me the most positive orders to avoid every thing that could betray a spirit of hostility between the two powers, and to endeavour, within the Prussian provinces, to soften, as far as a state of war will permit, the evils which for a short time must result from their occupation.

(Signed) The marshal commander in chief of the armies,
PRINCE KOUTOUSOFF SMOLENSKO.

Proclamation.

When the emperor of all the Russias was compelled by a war of aggression, to take arms for the defence of his states, his imperial majesty, from the accuracy of his combinations, was enabled to form an estimate of the important results which that war might produce with respect to the independence of Europe. The most heroic constancy, the greatest sacrifices, have led to a series of triumphs; and when the commander in chief, prince Koutousoff Smolensko, led his victorious troops beyond the Niemen, the same principles still continued to animate the sovereign. At no period has Russia been accustomed to practise that art (too much resorted to in modern wars), of exaggerating, by false statements, the success of her arms. But with whatever modesty her details might now be penned, they would

appear incredible. Ocular witnesses are necessary to prove the facts to France, to Germany, and to Italy, before the slow progress of truth will fill those countries with mourning and consternation. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive, that in a campaign of only four months' duration, one hundred and thirty-thousand prisoners should have been taken from the enemy, besides nine hundred pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of colours, and all the waggon train and baggage of the army. A list of the names of all the generals taken is hereunto annexed. It will be easy to form an estimate from that list, of the number of superior and subaltern officers taken. It is sufficient to say, that out of three hundred thousand men (exclusive of Austrians), who penetrated into the heart of Russia, not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be favoured by fortune, will ever revisit their country. The manner in which the emperor Napoleon repassed the Russian frontiers can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe. So much glory, and so many advantages, cannot, however, change the personal dispositions of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias. The grand principles of the independence of Europe have always formed the basis of his policy; for that policy is fixed in his heart. It is beneath his character to permit any endeavours to be made to induce the people to resist the oppression, and to throw off the yoke which has weighed them down for twenty years. It is their government whose eyes ought to be opened by the actual situation of France. Ages may elapse before an opportunity equally favourable

again presents itself; and it would be an abuse of the goodness of Providence, not to take advantage of this crisis to reconstruct the great work of the equilibrium of Europe, and thereby to ensure public tranquillity and individual happiness.

Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope.

His majesty the emperor and king and his holiness being inclined to put an end to the differences which have arisen between them, and to provide against the difficulties that have taken place in several affairs concerning the church, have agreed upon the following articles, which are to serve as a basis for a definitive arrangement:—

Art. 1. His holiness shall exercise the pontificate in France, and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms, as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires of foreign powers to the holy father, and the ambassadors, ministers, or chargés d'affaires, whom the pope may have with foreign powers, shall enjoy such immunities and privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the diplomatic body.

3. The domains which were possessed by the holy father, and that have not been alienated, shall be exempted from all kinds of imposts, and shall be administered by his agents, or chargés d'affaires. Those which were alienated, shall be replaced, as far as to the amount of two millions of francs in revenue.

4. Within the space of six months following the notification of the usage of nomination by the emperor to the archbishops

and metropolitans of the empire and the kingdom of Italy, the pope shall give the canonical investiture in conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of this nuncio. The preliminary information shall be given by the metropolitan. The six months being expired without the pope having accorded the investiture, the metropolitan, or in default of him, where a metropolitan is in question, the eldest bishop of the province, shall proceed to the investiture of the new bishop, in such manner that a see shall never be vacant longer than one year.

3. The pope shall nominate to ten bishoprics, either in France or in Italy, which shall finally be designated by mutual consent.

6. The six suburban bishoprics shall be re-established. They shall be at the nomination of the pope. The property actually existing shall be restored, and measures shall be taken for recovering what has been sold. At the death of the bishops of Anagni and of Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics before mentioned, conformably to the agreement which will take place between his majesty and the holy father.

7. With regard to the bishops of the Roman states, who are, through circumstances, absent from their dioceses, the holy father may exercise his right of giving bishoprics *in partibus* in their favour. A pension shall be given to them equal to the revenue before enjoyed by them, and they may be replaced in the vacant sees, either in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and his holiness will, at a proper time, concert with each other on the reduction

to be made, if it should take place, in the metropolitan of Tarentum and the country of Genoa, as likewise for the metropolitan now established in England and in the Hanoverian departments.

1. The propositions, the preliminary, and the archives, shall be communicated in the place of the holy father's residence.

2. His majesty desires his good favour to those cardinals, bishops, priests, and lay-brothers, who have incurred his displeasure in consequence of actual events.

The holy father agrees to the above dispositions, in consideration of the actual state of the church, and in the confidence with which his majesty has inspired him, that he will grant his powerful protection to the numerous wants which religion suffers in the times we live in.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PISA, P. P. VII.

Finis, Jan. 25, 1813.

Address to the People of France.

Louis XVIII. &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France; and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognising, in the

establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace, and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the administrative and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositaries of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have for ever sealed the oblivion; that, in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men, so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it

to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honourable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and the new land-holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements, to encourage voluntary arrangements, and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay, and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers, and soldiers, who shall signalise themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honourable, than any they can receive from an usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign

powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign. L.

Hartwell, Feb. 1, 1813.

Declaration.

Vienne, Feb. 16.

On the part of the imperial first chancellor Count Ugarte, the following declaration was addressed to the governors of the German provinces :—

“ His majesty communicated to me on the 8th inst. his sovereign intentions to the following purport :—

“ After the endeavours of Austria to prevent the breaking out of a new continental war in the year 1812 proved fruitless, his imperial and royal majesty, on account of his political relations, was obliged to look to the security of the frontiers of his own states. His majesty endeavoured to attain this end with the least possible expenditure of resources, and, of course, without burthening his subjects.

“ The event has shown how much the views of his royal and imperial majesty were accomplished. Whilst the war, with all its dreadful consequences, overspread the neighbouring states—whilst a part of the army, with true attachment to their emperor and their country, maintained the ancient renown of the Austrian arms—the most perfect tranquillity reigned throughout the whole extent of the empire.

“ The events which occurred in the last months, have brought the theatre of war nearer to the frontiers of the monarchy. With our first, but circumscribed armament,

no proper security can be given, on a renewal of the campaign, to the line of our frontiers, which is now so much extended. This consideration, arising out of the nature of things, would be sufficient to show the necessity of increasing the corps of observation. However, a new object, much more accordant with the views of the emperor, and with the wishes of the nation, strengthens at the present moment, the duty of increased exertions.

“ The first requisite of all European powers is repose. A peace founded on mutual interest—a peace, the basis of which may form a guarantee of its duration, is the end of the active exertions of his imperial and royal majesty. But in order to attain this salutary end, Austria must appear with a military force proportionate to existing circumstances. If, contrary to just expectation, the attempt should not be crowned with success, this force will at least hereafter effectually keep the theatre of war at a distance from the frontiers of the empire.

“ In imparting to Mr. — the sovereign intentions of his majesty, I request that all the orders which I shall have to give on this subject, may be executed with all possible vigour and dispatch.”

Proclamation by his Royal Majesty the King of Saxony.

Dresden, Feb. 26.

We, Frederick Augustus, by the Grace of God, king of Saxony, &c.

We find ourselves, by existing circumstances, under the necessity of quitting our metropolis, and re-

tiring to another part of our kingdom, where we think of remaining so long as circumstances may require, and admit of our so doing. The political system, to which we have for the last six years, attached ourselves, is what the state is solely indebted to for its preservation in the most threatening dangers in the course of that period. True to our treaties of alliance, we still look forward with confidence to the happy result, which, even if our wishes for the restoration of peace should remain unfulfilled for the present, we may promise ourselves, from the powerful assistance of our great ally, the active support of the confederated powers, and the proved valour of our troops, who have covered themselves with glory in fighting for their country's cause.

Our beloved subjects will in the surest manner promote the attainment of the end which we have so much at heart: to avoid and lighten the evils of war, as much as possible, by their loyalty, constancy, and quiet conduct; and likewise thereby hasten the period of our reunion with them.

During the whole course of our forty-five years' government, and under all the changes of circumstances, we have made the welfare of the country, and the happiness of our subjects, the sole object of our endeavours; and have found the highest reward for all our cares, in the ever equal confidence and immoveable attachment of our people. We make ourselves assured of receiving still continued proofs of these sentiments, which are most conspicuously shown in times of trouble; and we thus hope, with the assistance of God, soon to re-

turn to our beloved subjects, and again to employ ourselves for their durable welfare to the best of our ability.

All the officers of the kingdom are to remain in their usual occupations during our absence. The care of the country's welfare, in all occurrences and situations which may be produced by the state of war, we have devolved on an immediate council established here; to which all magistrates and subjects of our kingdom have to apply under the circumstances before-mentioned, and to follow its directions in all cases.

We again exhort our faithful subjects, to support the ancient renown of the Saxon nation, by a peaceable and orderly conduct, consistent with the unalterable sentiments and intentions which have always influenced us for the true prosperity of our native country.

Done and given under our proper signature, and with the impression of our royal seal, at Dresden, the 23rd February, 1813.

(Signed) FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Washington, March 4.

At twelve o'clock this day, James Madison, the president of the United States elect, having attended at the capitol for the purpose of taking the oath of office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, the following speech —

"About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligation imposed by a second call to the station in which my country has here before placed me, I find in the presence of this respectable assembly, an

opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated; and by a consideration on the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and feel less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice which invites the smiles of Heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

“ May we not cherish this sentiment without presumption, when we reflect on the characters by which this war is distinguished?

“ It was not declared on the part of the United States until it had been long made on them in reality though not in name—until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted—until a positive declaration had been received that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued—nor until this appeal could no longer be delayed without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and in its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

“ On the issue of the war are

staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers on the element common to all, and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection.

“ I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government, and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

“ As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honour, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity, have been infringed. The war has been waged, on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

“ How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy. They have retained as prisoners of war, citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

“ They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without re-

straint to the United States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honourable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

"They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives: and, what was never seen before, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valour of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

"And now we find them, in further contempt of the modes of honourable warfare, supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated republic. Happily, like others, those will recoil on the authors; but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from

a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, on a charge against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

"To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard before the enemy was apprised of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance not placed in the military resources of the nation.

"These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honourable issue. Our nation is, in number, more than half that of the British isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous, and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessities, the arts, and comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew, and still know, that without them it could not be carried on through the period which

it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, and the manly spirit of our fellow-citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burthen. To render the war short, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now, may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprize assure us, that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress."

Treaty between Russia and Sweden.—Substance of the Engagements between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg the 24th of March, 1812, so far as the same are referred to in the Treaty between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 3rd of March, 1813.

The object of the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden in forming an alliance, is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possessions against the common enemy.

The French government having by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania committed an act of hostility

against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the tranquillity of the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of twenty-five or thirty thousand Swedes, and of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the king of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favour of the common cause, consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, his majesty the emperor of Russia engages, either by negotiation or by military co-operation, to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages, moreover, to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish majesty.

The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway by Sweden as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany; and the Emperor of Russia promises to place for this object, at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the prince royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to that sovereign to accede to this alliance; and will offer to his Danish majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish majesty will cede for ever his

right on the kingdom of Norway to the king of Sweden.

In case his Danish majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish majesty to operate with his troops in Germany in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his majesty the king of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

His Britannic majesty to be invited by both powers to accede to, and to guarantee the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

By a subsequent convention, signed at Abo, the 30th of August, 1812, the Russian auxiliary force to be carried to thirty-five thousand men.

Prussian Edict, concerning the Abolition of the so-called Continental System, and the Duties hereafter to be collected on Goods hereafter to be imported by Sea.

We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, king of Prussia, &c. having found cause to withdraw ourselves from the alliance with France, likewise deem it necessary herewith to declare, that all restraints under which commerce

has hitherto suffered in our states, in consequence of the so-denominated Continental System, are abolished, and that the ships and goods of all friendly and neutral nations shall be freely permitted to enter in our harbours and territories, without any exception or difference. All French goods, either produce or manufactures, are, on the contrary, herewith totally prohibited, not only for use, but likewise to pass through our territories, or those occupied by our armies.

The so-denominated continental impost is taken off, and exclusive of the consumption-excise to be especially paid on all foreign goods entered inwards by sea for home-consumption, there shall be levied the heretofore-established moderate impost and transit duty, as it was previous to the establishment of the continental impost in the year 1810; which duty shall be collected on the gross weight; but only continue so long as the increased expenses arising from the war, carrying on for the liberation of Germany, shall render it necessary.

We give to our privy-councillor of State, and chief of the inward customs department, M. von Heydebreck, full and uncontrolled power to make what further alterations he may see fit in the whole of the fore-mentioned temporary import duties, &c. and to put them in a fitter proportion; as likewise to reduce, or entirely take off, at his own judgment, the consumption-excise, on such articles where the collecting the full consumption-excise, together with the import-duty, would fall too heavy on the home consumption.

All our public officers whom

this matter concerns have to pay due attention hereto.

Given at Breslau, March 20, 1813.

(Signed) **FREDERICK WILLIAM.
HARDENBERG.**

Paris, April 9.—Imperial Decree.

Palace of the Thuilleries,
March 25, 1813.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c. We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The Concordat, signed at Fontainebleau, which regulates the affairs of the church, and which was on the 13th of February, 1813, published as the law of the state, is obligatory upon our archbishops, bishops, and chapters, who shall be bound to conform to it.

2. As soon as we shall have nominated to a vacant bishoprick, and communicated such nomination to the Holy Father, in the forms prescribed by the Concordat, our Minister of Worship shall send an account of such nomination to the Metropolitan, and if the nomination be a Metropolitan, to the oldest bishop of the ecclesiastical province.

3. The persons whom we shall have nominated, shall appear before the Metropolitan, who will make the prescribed inquiries, and address the result of them to the Holy Father.

4. If the person nominated should be under any ecclesiastical exclusion, the Metropolitan will immediately inform us of it; and in the case where no reason for ecclesiastical exclusion exists, if the appointment is not made by the Pope, within six months from the

notification of our nomination, according to the 4th Article of the Concordat, the Metropolitan, assisted by the bishops of the ecclesiastical province, shall be obliged to give the said appointment.

5. Our Imperial Courts shall take cognizance of all the affairs known under the name of appeals, as abuses, as well as of all those which may result from the non-execution of the laws of the Concordat.

6. Our grand judge shall present a projet for a law, to be discussed in our council, to determine the proceedings and penalties applicable in these matters.

7. Our minister of France and the kingdom of Italy are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) By the Emperor,

NAPOLÉON.

(Signed) by the Minister Secretary of State,

COUNT DARU.

Manifesto of the King of Denmark.—Dated Copenhagen, 23rd April.

The Swedish court has found it expedient to recall its *Chargé d'Affaires*, who was lately appointed to this court. Our *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Swedish court, returns, in consequence, from Stockholm.

Notwithstanding that the common way of carrying on national concerns no longer exists between the respective Danish and Swedish courts, ministerial communication by exchange of letters may still continue.

The present changed situation between both courts cannot

but draw the attention of their subjects.

The King on his part has given no cause thereto.

That his majesty has refused to cede his kingdom of Norway, or a part thereof, for the offered compensation of giving places and lands that border on the dukedom of Holstein, is a matter that all his subjects are already convinced of.

His majesty's dear love of the country is the guarantee, that their lord and King places too much confidence in the loyalty and attachment of his people to make him, under any circumstances whatever, resolve to exchange them away for strangers, on whose attachment his majesty has no claim, when they do not of their own accord require his majesty's protection.

Accustomed to see his subjects' willingness to sacrifice their lives and welfare in a long continued defensive war, his majesty is assured that a readiness to defend his state's independence, and its undivided preservation, will always be found in all Danes, Norwegians, and Holsteiners, in case the sovereign's endeavours again to make peace should prove abortive; or a system of abuse force his majesty to require of his dear subjects new efforts for their security and that of the throne.

Manifesto of the Spanish Regency against the Archbishop of Nicea, the Pope's Nuncio in Spain, to the Prelates and Chapters of Spain, the Regency of the Kingdom.

Upon taking into my hands the government of the kingdom, I find myself under the painful necessity of interfering with a subject equally delicate from its publicity and transcendent nature, as from the character of the persons who were concerned in it. The chapter of the cathedral of Cadiz, with their capitular vicar, and the ordinary and military vicars of this town, pretending the defence of religion, and a fear of acting against their own consciences, opposed themselves to the publication in the parish churches, of the decree and manifesto of the Cortes, concerning the establishment of the Tribunals for the protection of the Faith, instead of the lately abolished Inquisition. I, therefore, adopted the most energetic measures, in order that, whilst those decrees were duly enacted, Spain might be preserved from the convulsions which threatened her at that moment. To those measures, equally tending to maintain the dignity of the holy church and the tranquillity of the state, we owe the extinction of a flame which might have consumed the kingdom. But the circumstance of having desired from the chapter of this church, and from some others with whom I had been in correspondence, an authentic copy of their resolutions and other documents, that we might take such steps as the justice of

the government, and the offended sovereignty of the nation called for, led to the discovery of a fact which greatly increased my sorrow, both on account of the character of its author, and the danger to which it had exposed the country.

Among the documents that were laid before us, there appeared a letter from the most Rev. Peter Gravina, archbishop of Nicea, and Nuncio of his Holiness for Spain, to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Malaga, dated the 5th of March last, in which he exhorted them to delay, and even to oppose, the execution of his majesty's decrees concerning the Inquisition. The most reverend Nuncio appeared, by his signature, to act in that instance only in his archiepiscopal character, notwithstanding that he was protesting against the injury which he supposed to have been done to the Holy See, in the abolition of the Inquisition, and the decree for promulgating it in the parish churches. He also says, in his letter, that the bishops now resident in this town, had it in contemplation to answer to government, that they could not put those decrees into practice until they had heard the opinion of their chapters, at the same time throwing a slur upon those bishops by the intimation, that this was intended as a mere pretext; after which he explicitly adds—that they thus gained time to make all the proper remonstrances upon the matter. He further states, that the chapter of the church *sede vacante*, had declined to execute the decree; upon which he exhorts the chapter

of the church of Malaga to adopt the opinion of all the prelates (thus reckoning upon their disobedience), and endeavours to persuade them, that by acting according to his advice, they would do an important service to religion, to the church, and to our most Holy Father, whose authority and rights he conceived to be vulnerated, without thereby favouring the episcopal power. It is also added, that he had thought it his duty to remonstrate in the name of his Holiness, opposing the execution of such decrees until the Pope had given his consent or approbation; or, in defect of the Pope, the same were done by a national council; and he, finally, closed his letter with a promise of communicating to them, under the greatest secrecy, every circumstance, as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate their conduct for the future.

Copies of letters have been also forwarded to me by the reverend bishop of Jaen, and the chapter of Granada *sede vacante*, similar to the above-mentioned, and which, with the same object, and under the same date, were directed to them by the most Rev. Nuncio. From these it appears, that the said Nuncio, trampling on the first principles of international law, overlooking the boundaries of his public mission, and abusing the veneration in which this pious people hold the legates of the apostolic see, has endeavoured to promote and actually has promoted, under the cloak of religion, the disobedience of some very respectable prelates and ecclesiastical bodies to the decrees and orders of

the sovereign power. If the most rev. Nuncio had only intended to act as a legate of the holy father; and to avoid any expostulation to which he might conceive himself exposed for his silence on the present subject, nothing obstructed his way to me through the medium of the secretary of state. I might overlook his avoiding this regular and official means of communication, when he remonstrated as he thought proper upon the matter, and should have attributed the informality of the conduct which he chose to adopt, to inadvertency, or rather to an excess of confidence. I should have only paid attention to his arguments, and, with the advice of the supreme congress, taken such resolutions as the defence of the holy church and the temporal good of the state, demanded with one voice from me.

The justice of the national cause makes me feel quite confident that, had this been the case, I should have satisfactorily answered the note of the most reverend nuncio, and that I should have been found equal to meet those vague and common-place arguments which the wisdom of the most august congress has already defeated. His uneasiness would have been calmed, when he should see that the abolition of the Inquisition can, by no means, either endanger religion, or injure the rights of the Roman Pontiff; and that all the fears which he entertains on that account, for the primacy of the holy father, and the supreme authority which he holds in the church, are most vain and ungrounded. His qualms would have been allayed, concerning the im-

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propriety which he seems to find in the circumstance of declaring to the people, during the celebration of mass, that a tribunal which was established, and for three centuries protected by the popes, is useless, injurious, and contrary to the laws of the kingdom. In fine, he would have seen that the august congress, in this purely political question, has acted in virtue of its sovereign authority, without injuring, in any way whatever, the rights of the holy father, or, much less, those of the Catholic church; so that they might, either now or in future, be in need of the remonstrances of nuncios or councils.

But the private letters which under the same date as the note were written by the most reverend archbishop of Nicea, and the fact of his having mentioned therein that he forwarded a remonstrance to the government upon the subject, are circumstances which clearly prove, that whilst he betrayed the secrecy which he himself recommended, he aimed not merely to avoid the charge of negligence in the fulfilment of his office, but rather to raise in the pious clergy of Spain, and, by their means, in the people at large, a distrust of the temporal authorities which he thus strove to decry; and to check their influence over a class of the state, the members of which, by reason of their conspicuous rank, ought to be true samples of subordination and obedience.

This unlooked-for behaviour of the most reverend nuncio has compromised the honour of the national congress, the security of the kingdom, the authority of the episcopal order, the true rights of the Roman pontiff, and the respect

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which is due to the church. He, on the one hand, acknowledges in his note the authority of the Cortes; whilst on the other, by means of a secret correspondence, he sows disaffection and insubordination amongst the Spanish clergy. In the character of a public envoy he makes application to the supreme government, claiming for redress; whilst as an individual prelate he spreads private letters tending to the discredit of that very same government. When addressing the regency, he conjures the zeal of the ministers of religion; and when speaking to those ministers, he insults that same religion, by making it a tool to foment the insubordination which it condemns. With the government he assumes the character of a delegate of the holy father, who is thereby to be supposed incapable of making an ill use of his mission; with the subjects of that government he becomes an intriguer, a secret agent, ready to give them private intelligence of the progress of that disobedience of which he is the promoter and fosterer. As a nuncio of his holiness, he affects an eager desire for the concord of the empire and the priesthood: as an archbishop he strives to burst asunder the only bonds which keep them together.

What might not the nation fear from this foreign prelate, who, forgetting his dignity and the character of his mission, transforms the representative of the head of the church into an agent of petty interests, very different from those of the primacy of order and jurisdiction which belongs to his holiness, into a kindler of feuds which could end in nothing but a civil

war? The imagination can hardly encompass the mass of evils to which he has exposed our afflicted nation, by such an unheard-of step. The letters imply that he had previous notice of the resistance which the chapter and the vicars of Cadiz were to make—of the object of those dilatory measures which the bishops now resident in this town had agreed to adopt; as well as of other steps which were in contemplation, tending to confirm that resistance, and to spread it over the kingdom. The plan being one, the interest the same, the measures every where analogous, it evidently appears, that the effects of the co-operation and the support of the reverend nuncio must have been fatal to the representative body, and to the government on which the nation reposes its hopes of independence.

The Spanish people are fully aware, that the decrees of the Cortes have no other scope but the combined support of the Catholic faith, and the temporal prosperity of the kingdom. To shake this just conviction, and blast all the hopes which are grafted on it, was the object of those letters, and those injunctions of secrecy, with which the most reverend nuncio supported the schemes of the chapter of Cadiz. This illustrious personage, has, therefore, been wanting to the rules of his office, to the consideration due to the national congress, and to the confidence with which a Catholic nation has sheltered him in its bosom—a nation which, now, more than ever, requires the most perfect internal union, if she is to hope for success in her struggle with tyranny. He has, besides,

done a great injury to the Christian religion, whose interests he pretends to promote, by inducing the loyal and peaceful Spaniards to disaffection and resistance. Neither is the offence slight with regard to the holy father, whose disapprobation of a conduct so openly at variance with the Gospel, is ensured by his heroic virtues. That man insults the religious principles of the pope, who can suppose him capable of asserting, in a foreign kingdom, the pretensions of his court—nay, even his undoubted rights,—by encouraging rebellion amongst the people. This false step of the most reverend nuncio is one of the greatest evils which the captivity of the holy father has produced to our pious nation: and nothing but the special care of Providence could prevent its fatal consequences. But such has been the loyalty and obedience of the bishops and the chapters of Spain, that they have adopted the apparently uncivil course of not even answering the nuncio's letters.

However, this is not enough to appease my mind. The flame, which has been quenched so luckily, might be raised at another time, and they might grasp at some opportunity of imposing upon the loyalty and exalted piety of our nation: and I should not be worthy of the trust which that nation has reposed upon me if I did not provide against such danger. What I could not wink at in a Spanish bishop, I will not suffer in a foreign prelate, who so ill requites the hospitality and generosity of the Spaniards. I am ready to excuse the errors of what some people are willing to call policy; but I cannot dissemble to myself that any degree of connivance in this par-

ticular instance would be highly criminal, both from the injustice of the act and the ruinous consequences which it might bring upon the country.

I bear in mind the unwearied zeal with which our monarchs have defended their own authority against the pretensions of the court of Rome. The mere suspicion that briefs might contain some doctrines or decrees contrary to the privileges of the crown, has been deemed sufficient reason to stop their circulation until they are examined and approved by government. Whenever any relaxation appeared to glide in on this point, government has instantly applied a steady hand to stop its progress. Our history presents very awful examples of this kind, which might have been a warning to the most reverend nuncio. A government which has been so jealous of its unalienable rights is now doubly bound to take the most effectual measures against an agent of that same court, who, by means of intrigue and underhand practices, endeavours to promote and organize a religious and political schism, which might endanger the security of the state. These reasons have roused my justice: but although I conceive myself fully authorized to exercise it on the most reverend Peter Gravia, by ordering him out of Spain, and seizing his temporalities, I have limited myself to command that the following royal decree be transmitted to him; and this for the reasons expressed therein.

(Signed) L. DE BOURBON.

Cardinal of Scala, Archbishop
of Toledo, President.
Cadiz, April 23, 1813.

DECREE OF THE REGENCY, ADDRESSED TO THE NUNCIO.

The Regency of the kingdom expected that your excellency, having regard to the public character of a legate of his holiness, with which you are accredited to a nation equally heroic and religious, would have kept within the limits of that character, forbearing to abuse the consideration with which the Spanish government has continued to acknowledge you in an embassy, the legitimacy of which was rendered very doubtful by the captivity of the holy father and of our king Ferdinand the 7th as well as from other circumstances. His highness relied on the strong motives which might and should have regulated your private conduct. But he has now beheld with surprise the steps which your excellency has taken on the affair of the Inquisition. When on the 5th of March you presented a note to the president and supreme council of regency, that very day, as archbishop of Nicea, you wrote to the chapters of Malaga and Granada, and to the archbishop of Jaen, exhorting them, especially the two first, to delay, and even refuse their acquiescence in the decrees which his majesty had issued concerning the establishment of tribunals for the defence of the faith instead of the abolished Inquisition; and for the publication, in the parish churches, of a manifesto of the Cortes. Your excellency was not contented with writing such letters as might, through the perversion of public opinion, lead to a schism upon that delicate and important subject. Your excellency had also the boldness to betray that secrecy which you had recommended in

your note, at the same time that you enjoined it to the chapters and bishop, in order that they might look upon you as the author of a scheme which tended to stop the exercise of the temporal authorities, and promised them to transmit intelligence of every circumstance, as it should take place, which might contribute to regulate your combined plans for the future. A conduct so contrary to the law of nations—a conduct by which, overstepping the limits of your public character, your excellency has availed yourself of the immunity which that character enjoys, that you might, as a foreign prelate, organize the resistance of those individuals, who by reason of their rank, should be true examples of subordination, cannot be looked upon by his highness with indifference, much less when you represent that conduct as an important and indispensable service due to religion, to the church, and to our most holy father, whose authority and rights, according to the opinion of your excellency, are wounded by the decrees in question, without their favouring thereby the episcopal dignity. His highness is horror-struck at the consideration of the fatal consequences which threatened the state, and which naturally must have followed the advice which your excellency has given, supported as it is by arguments of such an inflammatory nature. But although his office of guardian of the state and defender of religion fully authorized him to order you out of these kingdoms and seize upon your temporalities, his desire of evincing the veneration and respect which the Spanish nation has always had for the sacred person of the pope, and

the fear of now increasing his sorrows, have dissuaded his highness from resorting to that measure. His highness has limited himself to command, that the disapprobation of your excellency's conduct be expressly declared; as also that he expects that your excellency will keep in future, within the limits of your mission, without availing yourself again of the opportunity which your character of foreign prelate affords you, to take the same or similar steps; but that all your remonstrances will be made to government through the medium of the secretary of state; and your excellency may be sure, that should you henceforward forget the duties of your charge, his highness will find himself in the painful, though absolute necessity, of exercising his full power in the execution of those duties which he swore to fulfil when he accepted the high trust committed into his hands—God preserve, &c.

ANTONIO CANO MANUEL.

Cadiz, April 23rd.

To his Lordship the Archbishop of Nicea.

The reasons which have compelled me to this resolution, and the incontrovertible truths which, as protector of the sacred laws of the church, I have pointed out in the manifesto, make me trust that the worthy prelates of the Spanish church, and their respectable chapters, will contribute, by means of their authority and sound learning, to the fulfilment of the good wishes of the sovereign congress and my own, in favour of religion and the state.

(Signed) L. DE BOURBON.

Cardinal of Scala, Archbishop of Toledo, President.
Cadiz, April 23rd, 1813.

Message of the President of the United States.

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,"

"At an early day after the close of the last session of congress, an offer was formally communicated from the emperor of Russia, of his mediation as the common friend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the United States to meet their adversary in honourable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers, to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They were authorized also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys, who were in the United States at the time of the appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg.

"The envoys have received another commission, authorizing them to conclude with Russia, a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the amicable relations, and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

"The issue of this friendly in-

tercourse of the Russian emperor, and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist, to prefer a continuance of war with the United States to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain.

"The British cabinet also must be sensible, that with respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for or seizure of British persons or property on board neutral vessels, in the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force for any purpose, on board the vessel of one independent power on the high seas, can, in war or peace, be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power. It is equally obvious, that for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the United States, and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations to officers exposed to unavoidable bias, as well as, by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision under circumstances precluding for the most part the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision, be-

sides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages; whereas the mode assumed by the United States guards with studied fairness and efficacy, against errors in such cases, and avoids the effect of casual errors, or the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

"If the reasonableness of expectations, drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilment, a just peace would not be distant. But it becomes the wisdom of the national legislature to keep in mind the true policy, or rather the indispensable obligation, of adapting its measures to the supposition, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war: and painful as the reflection is, this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy, who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier, a system of plunder and conflagration on the other, equally forbidden by respect for national character, and the established rule of civilized warfare.

"As an encouragement to persevering and invigorating exertions to bring the contest to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our own arms both by land and on the water.

"In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by captain Lawrence and his companions in the *Hornet* sloop of war, which destroyed a British sloop of

war, with a celerity so unexampled and with a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the Hornet, as to claim for the conquerors the highest praise, and the full recompence provided by Congress in preceding cases. Our public ships of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy, and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coasts to intercept them in returning into port, and resuming their cruises. The augmentation of our naval force, as authorised at the last session of Congress, is in progress. On the lakes our superiority is near at hand, where it is not already established.

"The event of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and show, that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the navy. The attack and capture of York is, in that quarter, a presage of future and greater victories,—while on the western frontiers, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs leaves nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valour.

"The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a

conclusion through its Representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays before so unusually spun out. A successor to our departed minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission. The course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is that prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the United States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connection of their features with the system of other Powers.

"The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st of March last, including the sums received on account of Treasury notes, and of the loans authorised by the Acts of the last and the preceding session of Congress, have amounted to 15,412,000 dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to 15,920,000, and left in the Treasury on the 1st of April 1,857,000 dollars. The loan of 16,000,000 of dollars, authorised by the act of the 8th of February last, has been contracted for. Of that sum more than a million of dollars had been paid into the Treasury prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near 15,000,000 of dollars, with the sum of 5,000,000 of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs, and the sales of public lands, amounting to 9,000,000 dollars, and making in the whole 29,300,000 dollars, to be received during the last nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorized, and the engagements con-

tracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to 10,500,000 dollars, which, with near one million for the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, and 17,800,000 for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building, and to be built, will leave a sum in the Treasury, at the end of the present year, equal to that of the 1st of April last. A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses, already authorized by law, beyond the sum above mentioned; and a further resource for any emergency may be found in the sum of 1,000,000 of dollars, the loan of which to the United States has been authorized by the State of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

"This view of our finances, whilst it shows that due provision has been made for the expenses of the current year, shows, at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the Treasury. This can best be done by a well-digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms on which loans may be obtained.

"The loan of sixteen millions was not contracted for at a less interest than about seven and an half per cent and although other causes may have had an agency,

it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of the advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

"In recommending to the National Legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give other proofs of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and territorial exceptions, never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the United States to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry, or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those in any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for the yielding the requisite contributions.

"By rendering the public resources certain, and commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue: every hostile hope founded on a calculated failure of our resources, will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and on the land, and an alacrity in supplying the Treasury, necessary to give them their fullest effect, and thus demonstrating to the world the public energy which our political institutions combine, with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be pro-

vided against future enterprises on the rights or the peace of the nation.

"The contest in which the United States are engaged appeals for its support to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlightened people,—to the love of country,—to the pride of liberty,—to the glorious founders of their independence,—by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy, which demands security from the most degrading wrongs of a class of citizens who have proved so worthy of the protection of their country by their heroic zeal in its defence; and, finally, to the sacred obligations, of transmitting entire to future generations that precious patrimony of national rights and independence, which is held in trust by the present from the goodness of Divine Providence.

"Being aware of the inconveniences to which a protracted session, at this season, would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same consideration.

"JAMES MADISON."

"Washington, May 25, 1813."

Remonstrance to the Hon. the Senate, and the Hon. the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents, and excited by the apprehensions of still greater evils in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty,

to lay before the national government, their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive commonwealth.

Although the precise limits of the powers reserved to the several state sovereignties have not been defined in the constitution, yet we fully coincide in the correctness of the opinion advanced by our venerable chief magistrate, that "our constitution ensures to us the freedom of speech, and that at this momentous period it is our right and duty to inquire into the grounds and origin of the present war, to reflect on the state of public affairs, and to express our sentiments concerning them with decency and frankness, and to endeavour, as far as our influence extends, to promote, by temperate, and constitutional means, an honourable reconciliation.

If then such are the rights and duties of the people, surely those, who, at this solemn crisis, are selected by them, and who are specially honoured with their confidence, may venture respectfully, but frankly, to express the sentiments and feelings of those whom they have the honour to represent.

The States, as well as the individuals composing them, are parties to the national compact; and it is their peculiar duty, especially in times of peril, to watch over the rights, and guard the privileges solemnly guaranteed by that instrument. Certainly then this expression, from the legislature of the free and independent commonwealth of Massachusetts, will not be disregarded by the present

Congress of the United States. For although the numerous petitions and remonstrances of the people of the state in relation to such measures as they deemed dangerous to their rights, and ruinous to their interests have heretofore been received in a manner little calculated to produce that harmony, and cement that union which ought to be the permanent aim of the general government, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that new counsels and a more conciliatory spirit will distinguish the several branches of the present national legislature—that they will endeavour, by the exercise of justice and impartiality, to allay the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the eastern and commercial states—to remove their actual sufferings, and to replace them in the happy and prosperous condition from which they have been driven by a succession of measures hostile to the rights of commerce, and destructive to the peace of the nation.

It is not to be expected that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise was a source of individual wealth and national prosperity, should find themselves obliged to abandon their accustomed employments and relinquish the means of subsistence, without complaint; or that a moral and Christian people should contribute their aid in the prosecution of an offensive war, without the fullest evidence of its justice and necessity.

The United States, from the form of their government, from the principles of their history they have made, from the maxims trans-

mitted to them by patriots and sages, whose loss they can never sufficiently deplore, as well as from a regard to their best and dearest interests, ought to be the last nation to engage in the war of ambition and conquest.

The recent establishment of their institutions, the pacific, moral, and industrious character of their citizens, the certainty that time and prudent application of their resources would have induced a wise and provident, an impartial and temperate administration to overlook, if it had been necessary, any temporary evils, which either the ambition, the interests, cupidity or the injustice of foreign powers might occasionally, and without any deep and lasting injury, have inflicted.

With these maxims and these views we cannot discern any thing in the policy of foreign nations towards us, which in point of expediency, required the sacrifice of so many and so certain blessings, as might have been our portion, for such dreadful and inevitable evils, as all wars, especially in a republic, entail upon the people.

But when we review the alleged causes of this war against Great Britain, and more particularly the pretence for its continuance after the principal one was removed, we are constrained to say, that it fills the mind of the people of this commonwealth with infinite anxiety and alarm. We cannot but recollect, whatever the pretences of the emperor of France may have been—pretences which have uniformly preceded and accompanied the most violent acts of injustice—that he was the sole author of a system calculated and intended to

break down neutral commerce, with a view to destroy the opulence, and cripple the power of a rival, whose best interest and whose real policy were, to uphold that commerce so essential to her own prosperity.

It is not for us to decide whether the enemy of France did, or did not, adopt the most natural and efficacious means of repelling her injustice. It is sufficient that we are persuaded the United States might, by a firm and dignified, yet pacific resistance to the French decrees, have prevented the recurrence of any retaliatory measures on the part of Great Britain—measures not intended to injure us, but to operate on the author of this unjust and iniquitous system. And, however honourable men may differ as to the justice of the British retaliatory orders in council, we do not hesitate to say, that France merited from our government a much higher tone of remonstrance and a more decided opposition.

In reviewing the avowed causes of the present war we would, if it were possible, pass over a series of transactions imperfectly explained and calculated to excite our alarm and regret, at the hasty manner in which it was declared. But the history of the intended repeal of the French decrees, which, if our government was sincere, we are bound to believe was the immediate cause of the war, is so well attested, and has been so often discussed, and is, besides, so important in this inquiry, that mere motives of delicacy cannot induce us to pass it over without notice:

If war could be justified, against Great Britain exclusively, it must have been on the ground assumed

by our government, that the French decrees were actually repealed on the 1st Nov. 1810. The indiscriminate plunder and the destruction of our commerce—the capture of our ships by the cruisers of France, and condemnation by her courts, and by the emperor in person, his repeated and solemn declaration, that these decrees were still in force, and constituted the fundamental laws of his empire, at a period long subsequent to the pretended repeal, seemed to furnish an answer sufficiently conclusive to this question; and we cannot but lament that evidence so satisfactory to the rest of the nation, should have had so little weight with that congress, whose term of service has lately expired.

But this important question is now definitively answered, and the American people have learned, with astonishment, the depth of their degradation. The French emperor, as if for the perfect and absolute humiliation of our government, and for the annihilation to the world, that he held us in utter contempt, reserved till May, 1812, the official declaration of the fact that, these decrees were not repealed until April 1811; and then, not in consequence of his sense of their injustice, but because he had complied with the condition he had prescribed, in the letter of the duke of Cadore, in causing "our rights to be respected," by a resistance to the British orders; and he has since added, that this decree of repeal was communicated to our minister at Paris, as well as to his own at Washington, to be made known to our cabinet. As the previous pledge of Great Britain gave the fullest

assurance that she would repeal her orders, as soon as the decree on which they were founded should cease to exist; as her subsequent conduct leaves no doubt that she would have been faithful to her promise; we can never too much deplore the neglect to make known this repeal, whether it be attributable to the French government or our own.

If to the former belong the guilt of this duplicity and falsehood, every motive of interest, and every incitement of duty, call loudly upon our administration to proclaim this disgraceful imposition to the American people; not only, as it would serve to develop the true character and policy of France, but to acquit our own officers of a suppression too serious to be overlooked or forgiven.

But, whatever may be the true state of this mysterious transaction, the promptness with which Great Britain hastened to repeal her orders, before the declaration of war by the United States was made known to her, and the restoration of an immense amount of property, then within her power, can leave but little doubt, that the war, on our part was premature, and still less that the perseverance in it, after that repeal was known, was *improper, impolitic, and unjust*.

It was improper—because it manifested, in this instance, a distrust in the good faith and good disposition to peace, of a nation, from which we had just received a signal proof of both.

It was impolitic—because it gave countenance to the charge, of a subservience to the views of France, and an ulterior design of co-operating with her in the profligate and

enormous project of subjugating the rest of Europe.

It was unjust—because the evidence afforded by the prompt repeal of the orders in council ought to have satisfied us that Great Britain was seriously disposed to maintain and preserve pacific relations with the United States; and all wars are unjust, the objects of which can be attainable by negotiation.

It was unjust—because the whole history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain shows, that we never induced her to believe, that we considered the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never offered her the alternative of war, or a relinquishment of this practice.

It was unjust—because the pretensions and claims, on the one side and on the other, although attended with difficulties, were not irreconcilable. Great Britain did not claim the right to impress our native seamen; she disavowed the practice in all cases when the fact was made known to her; she restored, on legal evidence; she had recently offered to return all who were of that description, of whom a list should be furnished by our government; and she had many years before made such offers of fair and amicable arrangement of this whole subject, as to two distinguished members of our present cabinet, appeared “both honourable and advantageous.”

It was unjust—because we had not previously taken all the reasonable steps on our part to remove her complaints of the seduction and employment of her

seamen. This is made manifest by the conduct of the same congress which declared the war; they having admitted the propriety of obviating those complaints by an act passed subsequent to the commencement of hostilities.

No state in the Union can have a greater interest, or feel a stronger desire to protect commerce, and maintain the legitimate rights of seamen, than this commonwealth. Owners of one third of all the navigation, and probably furnishing nearly one-half of all the native seamen of the United States, we are better enabled to appreciate the extent of their sufferings, and it must also be presumed, to sympathise with them more sincerely, than the citizens of states, destitute of commerce, and whose sons are not engaged in its prosecution; unless it be admitted that the sufferers, their parents, relatives, and friends, are less interested in their welfare and protection, than those who are united to them only by the feeble ties of political connection.

With all the means of information, furnished by every motive of duty, and every inducement of interest, we are constrained to say, that this evil of impressment has been grossly exaggerated; that we have reason to believe, an honest and fair proposal, as honestly and fairly executed, to exclude the subjects of Great Britain from our service, would have much more effectually relieved our own seamen, and more essentially advanced their interest, than a resort to war; that the true interests of the United States coincide with the policy adopted by all other countries, and

that we should be more independent, our seamen would be better protected; and our country eventually more prosperous, by renouncing the pretension of screening and employing British seamen.

The doctrine of natural allegiance is too well founded, has been too long established, and is too consonant with the permanent interest, the peace and independence of all nations, to be disturbed, for the purpose of substituting in its place certain visionary notions; to which the French revolution gave birth, and which, though long since exploded there, seem still to have an unhappy influence in our country.

Having then found the avowed causes of war, and especially the motives for a perseverance in it, so wholly inadequate to justify the adoption of that policy, we have been obliged to resort to other and more concealed motives. We cannot, however, without the most conclusive evidence, believe, although the measures and language of some high public functionaries indicate the fact, that ambition, and not justice, a lust for conquest, and not a defence of endangering rights, are among the real causes of perseverance in our present hostilities.

Must we then add another example to the catalogue of republics, which have been ruined by a spirit of foreign conquests? Have we no regard to the solemn professions we have so often repeated; none to the example, none to the precepts of Washington? Is it possible, either to acquire, or to maintain, extensive foreign conquests without powerful standing armies?

And did such armies ever long permit the people who were so imprudent as to raise and maintain them, to enjoy their liberties?

Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us; and a watchful people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to control their elections, and to prostrate the civil before the military authority. If the language of some men high in office—if the establishment of a chain of military posts in the interior of our country—if the extensive preparations which are made in quarters where invasion cannot be feared, and the total abandonment and neglect of that part of our country, where alone it can be apprehended, have excited our anxiety and alarm, as to the real projects of our rulers, these emotions have not been diminished by the recent invasion, seizure, and occupation of the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbour.

If war must have been the portion of these United States; if they were destined by Providence to march the downward road to slavery, through foreign conquest and military usurpation, your remonstrants regret, that such a moment, and such an occasion should have been chosen for the experiment; that while the oppressed nations of Europe are making a unanimous and glorious effort against the common enemy of free states, we alone, the descendants of the pilgrims, sworn foes to civil and religious slavery, should voluntarily co-operate with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains; that while diverting the forces of one of his enemies from

the mighty conflict, we should endanger the defenceless territories of another, in whose ports the flag of our independence was first permitted to wave, now struggling for existence beneath his iron grasp.

Permit the legislature of this commonwealth, whose citizens have been ever zealous in the cause of freedom, and who contributed their utmost efforts for the adoption of that constitution, under which, in former times, we enjoyed so much prosperity, most respectfully, but earnestly, to entreat and conjure the constituted authorities of the nation, by the regard due to our liberties, to our union, to our civil compact, already infringed, to pause before it be too late. Let the sober, considerate, and honourable representatives of our sister states, in which different counsels prevail, ask themselves—

Were not the territories of the United States sufficiently extensive before the annexation of Louisiana, the projected reduction of Canada, and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness, scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? and would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains of the blood and treasure of these United States? Or is it seriously intended to adopt the dangerous project of forming them into new states, and admitting them into the Union, without the express consent of every member of the original confederacy? Would not such a measure have a direct

tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, by which alone our union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one state, beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as in violation of the rights and interests of some of the parties to that compact; and the determination to continue that practice, and thereby to extend our republic to regions hitherto unexplored, or peopled by inhabitants whose habits, language, religion, and laws, are repugnant to the genius of our government, is openly avowed!

Against a practice so hostile to the rights, the interests, the safety of this state, and so destructive to her political power, so subversive of the spirit of the constitution, and the very principles upon which it is founded, your remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, feel it their duty to enter their most deliberate and solemn protest.

If an extensive confederated republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal remedy. The same spirit of concession which dictated the formation and adoption of the constitution, should be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of government, its vigilance, its protection, its rewards, should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burthens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the Union ought to be

sacrificed to the local interests, passions, or aggrandisement of others. It cannot, however, be denied, that causes have occurred to disturb the balance, which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact—but the remedy is in the power of Congress, and we look to their wisdom for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief motive which influenced the Eastern states to abolish the old confederation, and to surrender a great share of their own sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation that their commerce would be better protected by the national government.

The hardy people of the north stood in no need of the aid of the south, to protect them in their liberties. For this they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valour. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility, and encouragement should be given to that commerce upon which their prosperity almost exclusively depended.

To ensure this great object, a very unequal proportion of political power was conceded to the Southern states. The representation of slaves was the price paid by the Northern states, for the stipulated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement of the southern members of the Union, that the public burthens should be apportioned according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that although the contract, on our part, has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to commerce were early visible among some of those who now control the destinies of our republic. But the father of his country then presided in our councils, and this spirit was vanquished. Under the influence of the wise, and liberal, and magnanimous system adopted and pursued by his administration, commerce was indeed cherished, extended, and protected; and the stipulations of the constitution were fulfilled in sincerity and good faith.

Since that period, however, the same spirit has arisen, and has exhibited an unrelenting severity, in the exercise of its sway—until, at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions and double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—and, lastly, by war, the poor remains of that commerce, which once covered the ocean with its sails, have been nearly annihilated.

Nor has the other part of the consideration been better fulfilled.—Taxation has never, except in a single instance, and that to one hundredth part only of the revenue raised under the constitution, been apportioned according to representation; and with what reluctance it was then submitted to by the Southern states, and with what tardiness it was even partially collected, public records will determine.

Of the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars divided by the United States, under the operation of the federal government, Massachusetts has paid upwards of forty millions—an amount beyond all proportion to her political weight in the Union.

If therefore the revenues derived from the commonwealth, and paid into the national treasury, had been preserved in her own, she would have been fully competent to her own defence, and would not have been obliged to solicit, nor experience the injustice of a refusal of the arms for which she has long since paid, and which were her due from the general government. What good cause can be assigned for this refusal, your remonstrants are wholly unable to determine. No discretion is, by law, vested in any officer of the government, in relation to this subject. Its provisions are plain, simple, and peremptory. Your remonstrants therefore cannot but express their astonishment, that the state of Massachusetts, possessing a sea-coast more extensive and populous than that of any other state in the Union, and a defenceless frontier by land, should not only be entirely abandoned by the government whose duty it is to protect her, but should also be refused the arms for her own defence, to which she is by law entitled. They cannot, however, permit themselves to doubt, that Congress will forthwith adopt such measures as will render to this Commonwealth that justice which the executive department has refused.

If the war, in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to appease the resentment, or secure the favour of France, deep and humiliating must be our disappointment. For although the emperor is lavish in his professions of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares "that our commerce and our prosperity are within the

scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made or offered, for many outrages, indignities, and insults he has inflicted on our government, nor for the unnumbered millions of which he has plundered our citizens. And when we consider the course of policy pursued by our rulers, in their external relations and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St. Domingo, to the declaration of war against Great Britain—that the course often received his open approbation, and was not unfrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also, the mysterious secrecy which has veiled the correspondence of the two governments from our view—and, above all, when we consider, that, in many instances, the most important measures of our government have been anticipated in Paris, long before they were known to the American people, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm for the honour and independence of our country. And we most fervently pray, that the sacrifices we have already made, like the early concessions of Spain and Portugal, of Prussia and Sweden, may not be the preludes to new demands and new concessions; and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints—opinions the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints "wrung from us by the tortures of that cruel policy" which has brought the good people of the commonwealth to the verge of ruin. A policy which has anni-

hilated the commerce so essential to their prosperity—increased their burdens, whilst it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an immense standing army, dangerous to their liberties, and irreconcilable with the genius of their constitution—destroyed their just and constitutional weight in the general government—and, by involving them in a disastrous war, has placed in the power of the enemy, the control of the fisheries; a treasure of more value to the country than all the territories for which we are contending, and which furnished the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the greater nursery of our seamen—and the right to which can never be abandoned by New England.

Under such circumstances, silence towards the government would be treachery to the public. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings and our dangers, we have been influenced only by the duty which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences, and the memory of our fathers. And to the Searcher of all hearts, we appeal for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the administration in any of their negotiations for peace, we cannot but express our regret that they should not have evinced a sincere desire for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures made by the enemy, for the suspension of hostilities.—And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request, that measures may immediately be adopted, to stay the sword of the destroyer,

and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled within our own territories; and that every effort of our rulers may be speedily directed to the attainment of a just and honourable peace; that mutual confidence and commercial prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country; and that by an upright and faithful administration of our government, in the true spirit of the constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused to every portion of the Union.

In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1813, read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY FIDLOW, Speaker.

In Senate, June 15, 1813, read and concurred.

JOHN PHILIPS, President.

Copenhagen, June 5.

The Gazette of this day contains the following article:—

On the 31st ult. an English naval officer, who arrived in the road in a flag of truce, delivered a letter from Mr. Thornton, the English Envoy at the Court of Sweden, and from the English General Hope, together with another from the Swedish Chancellor, Baron Wetterstedt, both dated on board the English man-of-war, *Defiance*, admiral Hope, in Koge Bay. It was at the same time stated, that the Russian general, Baron Von Suchtelen, was on board the same vessel, in order to participate in the negotiations for peace, proposed, on the part of England, in the above mentioned letter, and for which purpose the said Envoy and

general declared themselves to be provided with full powers, as was also the Swedish Chancellor, to treat with regard to the doubtful relations now subsisting between Denmark and Sweden. After what has already been communicated to the public upon this subject, his majesty's faithful subjects in both kingdoms, and in the duchies, will not be surprised that the crown Prince of Sweden, in the name of his Swedish majesty, should represent it as a proof of moderation and disinterestedness, that there is now demanded, on the part of Sweden, the cession only of the diocese of Drontheim, with the territory lying between it and the Russian frontier. They will herein perceive only another proof of those scandalous and oppressive demands, which have lately exposed the inhabitants of Norway to the deprivation of that peaceful condition which prevails among them, and which accords with their common welfare. They will find it no less incompatible with their sentiments, and the national feeling, that a demand was, at the same time, made, that 25,000 Danish troops should be placed under the command of the Swedish Crown Prince, to be employed in conjunction with those of Sweden and other powers, in the North of Germany, against France. Upon this basis have the English plenipotentiaries proposed a negotiation for the re-establishment of peace with Great Britain; at the same time, pointedly observing, that there can be no cessation of hostilities, for the benefit of navigation, unless the royal troops in Jutland and Holstein are previously placed at the disposal of the Swedish Crown Prince. Upon the

conclusion of peace, the colonies are to be restored, but not the island of Heligoland; nor is there to be any indemnification for the loss of the fleet. Every inhabitant of these kingdoms and countries may be assured, that these propositions were, by his majesty's command, answered in a manner corresponding to the dignity of the crown, and the known interests of his states. The flag of truce returned from this place in the afternoon of the 2nd inst. It was ordered to wait only forty-eight hours for an answer.

His majesty, deeply afflicted at the scarcity which inevitably resulted from a prolonged defensive war, which interrupted the corn trade, and obstructed the communication between Denmark and Norway, had, as is already known, made proposals of peace to the government of Great Britain; but the person who was authorized to deliver them, could not obtain a hearing. To the proposals which, with the same view, were transmitted through the medium of the English Envoy in Stockholm, for the information of his government, no reasonable objection can be made, as they claimed the restitution of all that had been taken from his majesty, in consequence of the unexpected rupture; or an indemnification for the same, and to guarantee to his majesty the possession of his states. When two governments, after the breaking out of a war, unite again, in order to conclude peace, nothing is more usual than to demand indemnifications; but such demands are not to be constituted indispensable preliminaries, without which

negotiations are not even to take place.

It will, on the other hand, be remarked, that the proposals for peace and reconciliation, just made by the agents of the English government and the Swedish chancellor, are entirely dependent upon such preliminaries as have no justification whatever in the events of the war in which Denmark has been involved with England. Both the above-mentioned governments endeavour to give their demands a colour of justice, whilst they, on the contrary, refer to engagements entered into among themselves, by which the kingdom of Norway is destined to become subject to Sweden; as if any obligation upon his majesty could thence be derived to fulfil what had been stipulated between his majesty's enemies, and a neighbouring power, whose ruler endeavours to separate the two kingdoms from each other whilst he in the mean time subjugates Norway.

It is the king's unalterable determination to maintain the union of his kingdoms.

Fellow countrymen! we will support his majesty's incessant exertions for the independence and welfare of the country! We will with him encounter every danger, and our banner shall be 'God and a just Cause.'

Almost insuperable obstructions have been thrown in the way of the corn trade to Norway, with the view of weakening the courage of the brave Norwegians, by the cries of their wives and children for bread,—by the want of food for their necessary subsistence. These are the weapons that have been

employed against an innocent people, to seduce them into disloyalty to their lawful king, who has been incessantly occupied with the means of relieving their necessities, and who has left nothing untried to restore peace upon honourable terms — who will not, however, lend a hand to dissever the union of the two kingdoms, inherited from his ancestors, and which are to him equally dear.

Copy of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Portugal and Algiers.

In the name of God, Gracious and Merciful!—

Treaty of peace and friendship between the high and mighty prince, the prince regent of Portugal, and of the Algarves, &c. and the right honourable and noble Sid Hage Aly, Bashaw of Algiers, agreed upon between the said Bashaw, with his Divan and the chief men of his states, and Jose Joaquim da Rosa Coelho, captain in the royal navy, and Fr. Jose de Santo Antonio Moura, Interpreter of Arabick, and belonging to the office of secretary of state for the affairs of marine, duly authorised to conclude the said treaty, in which his Britannic majesty interposed as mediator, and for that purpose Mr. Wm. A'Court, envoy extraordinary from the court of London, presented himself with the necessary powers.

Art. I. There shall be firm, stable, and perpetual peace, between the two high contracting parties, and their respective subjects; and all vessels, whether of

war or commerce, may freely navigate, and with full security, according to their convenience, carrying with them for that purpose the necessary passports.

II. All ships and subjects of Portugal may enter, depart, remain, trade, and provide themselves with every necessary in the dominions of Algiers, without being placed under any embarrassment, or having any violence done them. The subjects and vessels of Algiers shall be treated in the same manner in the dominions of Portugal.

III. The ships of war belonging to the crown of Portugal may provide themselves with stores, or any thing they stand in need of in the ports of Algiers, and at the current price, without being obliged to pay any thing additional for that privilege.

IV. No Algerine corsair shall cruise within the distance of six miles from the coast of Portugal, and its isles, or remain in those waters for the purpose of giving chase to, or visiting Portuguese ships, or those of any other nation, the enemy of Algiers, visiting the said ports for commercial purposes. Portuguese ships of war on the Algerine coast shall follow the same regulation.

V. When any Portuguese merchant vessel is met by an Algerine corsair, and the latter demands to visit her, he may do so; but not more than two persons are to go on board the said vessel, to examine her papers and passports.

VI. Foreigners of any nation, and merchandise of foreign ownership found on board any Portuguese vessel, even though belonging to a nation hostile to the Regency of

Algiers, shall not be seized under any pretext whatever. The same rule shall be observed by the Portuguese, in regard to property found by them on board any Algerine vessel.

In like manner the subjects and goods belonging to either of the contracting parties found on board the vessel of an enemy of either of the said parties, shall be respected and set at liberty by both. But they are not to commence their voyage without a proper passport; and if that should happen to be mislaid, such persons shall not on that account be accounted slaves; but, on the contrary, upon its being certified that they are subjects of the contracting parties, they shall be immediately set at liberty.

VII. Should any Portuguese vessel, chased by an enemy, take refuge in any port of the dominions of Algiers, or under its fortifications, the inhabitants shall defend the said vessel, and shall not assent to its receiving any damage. In like manner should any Portuguese vessel fall in with an enemy's ship in a port of Algiers, and wish to depart on her destination, her enemy shall not be permitted to sail from the port till twenty-four hours after her departure.—The same shall take place with regard to Algerine vessels in the harbours of Portugal.

VIII. Should any Portuguese vessel be shipwrecked or stranded on the Algerine coast, the governor and inhabitants of the district shall treat the crew with due humanity, doing them no harm, nor permitting them to be robbed: on the contrary, they shall afford them all possible assistance in saving the said ship and cargo; the crew not

being bound to pay any thing for such salvors; but their salary or day's wages. The same shall hold with regard to any Algerine vessel wrecked on the Portuguese coast.

IX. The subjects of Portugal may trade in the Algerine ports in the same manner, paying the same duties, and enjoying the same privileges as those stipulated for the English. Algerine subjects shall pay in Portugal the same duties as those paid by the English.

X. The Portuguese consul, established in the dominions of Algiers, shall be accounted and treated like the British consul; and he, as well as his servants, and all others who may wish to practise it, shall enjoy the free exercise of his religion in his own house. The same consul may decide all controversies and disputes arising among Portuguese subjects, without the judges of the country, or any other authority, being entitled to interfere; except where a controversy arises between a Portuguese and a Moor, in which case the governor of the country may decide it, in the presence of the said consul.

XI. The said consul and his agents shall not be bound to pay any debt contracted by Portuguese subjects, unless where he has bound himself by writing under his hand and seal.

XII. When any Portuguese dies in the dominions of Algiers, all his property shall be delivered to the Portuguese consul, in order to be remitted to the heirs of the deceased.

XIII. Should there happen any infraction of the present treaty on the part of the subjects of Portugal, or those of Algiers, it shall not on that account be considered as dis-

solved; but the origin of such circumstance shall be examined into, and proper satisfaction given to the injured party.

XIV. In case of war being declared between the two high contracting parties (which God avert), hostilities shall not be committed on either side till the expiration of six months after the said declaration. During that interval the Portuguese consul, and all subjects of that kingdom, may retire with all their property, without receiving the least hinderance; and Algerine subjects in Portugal shall do the same.

XV. Whatever is not specified in the above articles shall be regulated by the articles of peace established between his Britannic majesty and the Regency of Algiers.

XVI. And that this treaty may be firm and durable, the two high contracting parties accept as mediator and guarantee of its observance, the king of Great Britain: in testimony of which this treaty is signed by Mr. A'Court, envoy extraordinary from the court of London, jointly with the above mentioned envoys of Portugal; and two copies of the same shall be extracted, one for the sovereign of Portugal, and the other to remain in the possession of the resident consul at Algiers.

Done at Algiers, this 14th of July, 1813, corresponding to the 15th of Jomadi Tani, in the year 1228 of the Hegira.

(Signed) JOSE JOAQUIM DA ROSA
COELHO,
WM. A'Court,
FR. JOSE DE ST. AN-
TONIO MOURA.

[Here follows the ratification of

the above treaty by the lords governors of Portugal.]

Manifesto of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia.

The Austrian monarchy has been compelled by its situation, by its various connections with the other powers, and its importance in the confederacy of European states, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his imperial majesty. A lover of peace from a sense of duty; from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people,—free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandisement—his majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous states inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe a prey to a lawless and absolute power. To promote justice and order has been the object of his majesty's life and reign: for these alone have Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests deep wounds have been inflicted on the monarchy, still his majesty had the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire had not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justifiable before God, his people, his contemporaries and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample

preparations, the war in 1809 would have brought the state to ruin, had not the ever-memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation, and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry; a blow which would have been still more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war fully satisfied his Majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual states in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his Majesty foresaw the important advantage that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and hitherto irresistible power—might allow his monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances

and his army, and at the same time procure to the neighbouring states a period of relaxation, which, if improved with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate times. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was only to be obtained by an extraordinary effort. The Emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort. For the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind,—as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of a better order of things—his Majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconception of the moment, an alliance was formed which was intended, by a sense of some security, to reanimate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which the community of states can only be considered as a community of misery.

His Majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of this union, the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career, when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions. Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own real personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it

necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient imperial family in Christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation, and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self-preservation—and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years' fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession, when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed—the war still raged in Spain—the people in Germany had scarce been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour, the emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the north of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French empire, and to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, first of their political, and shortly after of their commercial existence,

and, with that, of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted without any even plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other cabinet, under the arbitrary and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system, which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expense of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the public and private property of all the continental powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity, in the vain expectation of forcing a result, which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe, for a long time to come, into a state of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts, under the title of a Thirty-second Military Division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining states; and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers. By this decree, it became evident, that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence)—the system of the pretended natural limits of the French empire—was, without any farther justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated. Neither the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great or small, was spared, in

the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary, drawn apparently by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern states of Germany from all connection with the German sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder; and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation), carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany was to become a French province, and the emperor Napoleon the absolute ruler of the continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter, surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier, by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city by the treaty of Tilsit, into a French military port, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent

danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her provinces; which, owing to the necessary reform in the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Russia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unfavourable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His majesty the emperor made every effort in his power by friendly mediation with both parties, to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could at that time foresee that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubtful, his majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures which, in so unnatural and dangerous a conjuncture, might combine his own security with just considerations for the real interests of neighbouring states. The system of unarmed inaction, the only neutrality which the emperor Napoleon, ac-

cording to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every sound maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interests of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been, under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The emperor Napoleon had given his majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory counsels, had not yet been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interest of the state, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which, with its well-known deficiency of means of defence, would, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of

his cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the treaty of the 12th of March, 1812, his majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: the first, as is proved by the words of the treaty, was, to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace; the other was, to place himself internally and externally in a position, which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was, that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war; the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his majesty, could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any intelligent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of

things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious. When the unanimous constancy of the emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to this dream, it was too late to repent it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed: in less than four months we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina, to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring states. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the allies. Many greater and smaller princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their governments. Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out in bright flames on all sides.

His majesty the emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs as the natural and necessary consequence of a previous violent political convulsion,

and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep-digested and well-combined measures, the real and permanent interest of the European commonwealth. Already, in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken, on the part of the Austrian cabinet, in order to dispose the emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceable policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign,—the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe measures of every description that would be necessary to replace that loss—the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her, to a war, which, without any prospect of future indemnification, exhausted and ruined her internal strength,—that, lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That overtures flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen: but the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the emperor Napoleon, to the period of

these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the emperor would hear of no proposition for peace that should violate the integrity of the French empire, in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self-created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of; at one time menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt; as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the emperor Napoleon, *not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.*

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace which this cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's propositions for negotiation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French emperor. And when, in the month of March, his majesty sent a minister to London, to invite England to share in a negotiation for peace, the British ministry replied, "that they could not believe Austria

still entertained any hopes of peace, when the emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his majesty, the more it was just and well-founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms, the necessity of peace, upon the mind of the emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished. His majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war, if her mediation were not to be entirely unavailing. His imperial majesty had moreover been long since persuaded, that the probability of an immediate share in the war would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the emperor was convinced; this conviction was the main spring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason

to believe, that his majesty the emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction; and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent power. Whatever the French government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgement was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his imperial majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed, when the emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies. Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May. That, however, the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the

political combinations by which the allied sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged could not possibly be confined to themselves; that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join their confederacy, every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the developement of events, they consented to the armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war, which daily became more interesting to the emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian monarchy was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his majesty, feeling, as the emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe; and he viewed the danger in which she now stood as equally affecting himself. Already, in the month of April, had the emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian monarchy as a ne-

tural consequence of her defection from France, and of the continuation of the war; and that it now only depended upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces to its own state; a suggestion which showed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity. He quitted, in the early part of July, his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negotiation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires; and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a Congress, to be held at Prague, where plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the king of Spain, and the other allied princes on the one hand; and on the other, plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of this hostile mass, should meet; and lay the groundwork of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose

organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian cabinet, which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How, too, such a project could be brought to bear—how, from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any generally acknowledged principle, without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be obtained progressively; and in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia, upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness, or had imagined that the continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negotiation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours to the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negotiation; for a general and effective Congress for

peace: it was intended as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future treaty, to pave the way by a long continental armistice to a more extended and durable negotiation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would certainly ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian courts, animated by a confidence in his majesty highly flattering to the emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed Congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principles the negotiations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his imperial majesty resolved, towards the end of the month of June, to send his minister for Foreign Affairs to Dresden. The result of the mission was, a Convention concluded upon the 30th of June, accepting the mediation of his imperial majesty in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of the Congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same convention that the emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the armistice, which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August; and his

majesty the emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were hereupon imparted to the two courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his imperial majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not reject any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the Convention of the 30th of June was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time his majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating, by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind, and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British government. The emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England, a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect, unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a

fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions at that particular period afforded just reason to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval, their majesties the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia had nominated their plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th of July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his majesty's minister, charged with the concerns of the mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria: the political and military situation of the allied sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty, prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the emperor Napoleon was acquainted: he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the armistice; and he could not moreover, conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgment, and successful result, of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his majesty soon per-

ceived, not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work; but, on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue had been decidedly intended. There was, indeed, a French minister at the place of Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st of July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the armistice between the French and Russian and Prussian commissioners—an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the Congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria,—was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the Congress, that the first French plenipotentiary arrived.

Even in the very first days after this minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered, and the mutual explanations should be conducted, a point which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of a discussion which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating power abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the powers intrusted to the French negotiator occasioned a silence of

several days. Nor was it until the 6th of August that the minister gave in a new declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After an useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian negotiators could not exceed this term: the congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined; by the progress of this negotiation, by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace, by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his majesty examined the great question in dispute, by the principles and intentions of the allies, wherein the emperor recognised his own, and, finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed: there is now no remedy, no recourse to be had but to arms. The emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the emperor Napoleon, himself, in a moment of tranquillity and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The

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necessity of the war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whatever dominion he may live, in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

Treaty of Amity, and of Distinct Alliance, between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, concluded at Troplitz, the 9th of September (August 28), 1813.

We Francis I. by divine clemency, emperor of Austria; king of Jerusalem, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Gallicia, and Lodomeria; archduke of Austria; duke of Lorraine, Wurttemberg, and Franconia; great prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; duke of Styria, Carinthia, Upper and Lower Silesia; count of Hapsburgh, &c.

Make known to all and singular who are interested therein, by these presents;

That, since nothing is more anxiously desired by us, and the most serene and potent emperor of all the Russias, than to promote by a stable peace the welfare of Europe, so long overwhelmed by the calamities of war, and towards that object having mutually joined our counsels to provide for

that wished-for order of things, which, we firmly trust, will arise from our reciprocal efforts to attain the end; a treaty, of which the following is the tenour, has been entered into by each of the contracting parties:—

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity:—

His majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, equally animated by a desire to put an end to the calamities of Europe, and to secure its future repose by the establishment of a just equilibrium between the powers, have resolved to prosecute the war in which they are engaged for that salutary object, with the whole of the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal. Wishing, at the same time, to extend the effects of a concert so beneficial, to the period when the present war, having obtained its full success, their mutual interest shall imperiously require the maintenance of the order of things which shall be the happy result thereof, they have appointed to draw up the articles of a treaty of amity and defensive alliance, the following plenipotentiaries furnished with their instructions:

His majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, the *Sieur* Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, count de Metternich Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, knight of the Golden Fleece, grand cross of the royal order of St. Stephen, grand eagle of the legion of honour, grand cross of the order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburg, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, chancellor of the

military order of Maria Theresa, curator of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts; chamberlain, privy counsellor, minister of state, of conferences, and of foreign affairs, of his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty;

And his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the *Sieur* Charles Robert, count de Nesselrode, privy counsellor, secretary of state, chamberlain, and knight of the order of St. Wolodimir of the third class; who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles—

Article I. There shall be amity, sincere and constant union, between his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, their heirs and successors. The high contracting parties shall, in consequence, pay the greatest attention to the maintaining between them reciprocal amity and correspondence, by avoiding every thing that might subvert the union and good understanding happily subsisting between them.

Art. II. His majesty the emperor of Austria guarantees to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias the possession of all his states, provinces, and dominions.

On the other hand, his imperial majesty of all the Russias guarantees to his majesty the emperor of Austria, the possession of the states, provinces, and dominions, belonging to the crown of his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty.

Art. III. As a consequence of this reciprocal guarantee, the high contracting parties will constantly

labour in concert on the measures which shall appear to them most proper for the maintenance of peace in Europe; and in case the states of either of them shall be menaced by an invasion, they will employ their most effectual good offices for the prevention thereof.

Art. IV. As the good offices, however, which they promise each other, may not have the desired effect, their imperial majesties bind themselves henceforward to assist each other with a corps of 60,000 men, in the event of either of them being attacked.

Art. V. This army shall be composed of 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry. It shall be provided with a corps of field-artillery, with ammunition, and every other necessary; the whole proportioned to the number of troops above stipulated. The auxiliary army shall arrive at the frontiers of the power who shall be attacked or menaced by an invasion of his possessions, two months at the farthest after the requisition has been made.

Art. VI. The auxiliary army shall be under the immediate command of the general in chief of the army of the power requiring it; it shall be conducted by a general of its own, and employed in all the military operations according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army shall be at the charge of the power required; the rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as well as the quarters, shall be furnished by the power requiring, as soon as the auxiliary army shall have passed its own frontiers, and that on the same footing as the latter supplies or shall supply its own troops in the field and in quarters.

Art. VII. The order and internal military economy of these troops shall solely depend on their own proper chief. The trophies and the booty which shall be taken from the enemy, shall belong to the troops which shall have taken them.

Art. VIII. In the event that the stipulated succour shall be insufficient for that one of the two high contracting parties who shall have been attacked, his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, reserve to themselves, to come to a mutual understanding, without loss of time, on the furnishing of more considerable aids, according to the exigency of the case.

Art. IX. The high contracting parties reciprocally promise each other, that in the event that either of the two shall be compelled to take up arms, he will not conclude either peace or truce, without therein including his ally, in order that the latter may not himself be attacked in resentment of the succour which he shall have furnished.

Art. X. Orders shall be transmitted to the ambassadors and ministers of the high contracting parties at foreign courts, to afford each other, reciprocally, their good offices, and to act in perfect concert in all occurrences in which the interests of their masters shall be involved.

Art. XI. As the two high contracting parties, in forming this treaty of amity and alliance purely defensive, have no other object but that of reciprocally guaranteeing to each other their possessions, and of securing, as far as depends

upon them, the general tranquillity, they not only do not mean thereby to invalidate in the least the prior and particular engagements, alike defensive, which they have contracted with their respective allies, but they even mutually reserve to themselves the liberty of concluding, in future, other treaties with other powers, which, far from causing by their union any detriment or hinderance to the present, may communicate thereto still more force and effect; promising, however, at the same time, not to contract any engagements contrary to the present treaty, and wishing rather, by common consent, to invite and admit into it, other courts which shall have the same sentiments.

Art. XII. The present treaty shall be ratified by his imperial and royal apostolic Majesty, and by his imperial majesty of all the Russias; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of a fortnight, reckoning from the day of the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed, in virtue of our full powers, the present treaty of amity and defensive alliance, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Toeplitz, Sept. 9th (the 28th of August) in the year of our Lord 1813.

CLEMENT WENCESLAS LOTHAIRE, Count of METTERNICH WINNEBURG OCHSENHAUSEN. (L. S.)
CHARLES ROBERT Count NESSELRODE. (L. S.)

We, therefore, having attentively weighed all and singular the arti-

cles of this treaty, have ratified and held them agreeable in all respects; and by these presents do declare and profess them to be ratified and agreeable, promising and engaging on our royal Casarean word, that we will faithfully perform all that is therein contained, in testimony whereof we have signed the present letters of ratification with our own hands, and caused our royal Casarean seal to be appended to the same.

Given at Toeplitz, in Bohemia, this 20th of September, and 22nd year of our reign.

(Signed) FRANCIS.

(Countersigned)

CLEM. WENC. LOTHAIRE.

By order Count METTERNICH
JOSEPH DE HUDELST.

At Toeplitz, on the 9th of September, a treaty was also concluded between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with precisely the same stipulations as the above. Count Metternich and baron Hardenberg were the plenipotentiaries.

Stockholm, Oct. 5th.
His Royal Majesty's Declaration
of War against the King of Denmark,
given at the Palace of
Haga, Sept. 15th, 1813.

We, Charles, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, and of the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c. Heir to Norway, duke of Sleswick, Holstein, &c. do hereby make known, that the king of Denmark, after a long continuance of unfriendly conduct, whereby, notwithstanding the treaty of peace

of the year 1809, the Swedish commerce was continually disturbed by Danish privateers, having at length proceeded to actual hostilities, by giving directions to his subjects, that all Swedes, who shall be found on board of ships captured, or which may hereafter be captured, are to be treated as prisoners of war:—we have found it necessary to repel force by force; and do herewith declare, that as a state of war with Denmark, has now commenced, we shall take all the necessary means and steps to insure the security of our subjects and kingdom, and to obtain for ourselves a reasonable redress; and we do accordingly herewith order and command, that all navigation, trade, and communication by post, and all other exchange of letters to all ports, towns, and places in Denmark and Norway, or in the provinces appertaining to them, shall, on pain of law, entirely cease from this day forward. And for such cause, it is herewith our most gracious will and command to our field-marsals, chief governors, commanding generals, admirals, governors of districts, and all others our commanders by land and sea, that they and all persons serving under them, shall not only, each in his place, take all necessary precautions to have this our gracious will and duty immediately made public, but likewise seriously take care that it be carried fully into effect, and strictly observed. According whereto, all whom it may concern have to regulate themselves. And, in further consideration whereof, we have signed these presents, with our own hand, and caused them to be confirmed under our royal seal.

Given at the palace of Hagat the 15th Sept. 1813.

(Signed) CHARLES, L. S.
(Countersigned) A. G. MORRIS;

Proclamation addressed to the Hanoverians.

The victorious arms of powers allied against France, have, under the manifest protection of divine Providence, nearly completed the deliverance of the country from her ten years' sufferings. The valiant army of the north is already ready approaching; it is led by his royal highness the illustrious crown prince of Sweden, whose love of justice and heroism, have both disposed and qualified him to become the deliverer of the Germans. The troops of our king, attached to this army, have already occupied the capital, and great part of the country.

All faithful Hanoverians will gratefully venerate, in this consolatory change of affairs, those wise measures which his majesty, our beloved king, has ever steadily pursued during the most untoward circumstances, and which his royal highness the prince regent, who is no less warmly interested in the welfare of the hereditary German states of his house, has, with equal constancy, continued and completed. Instead of groaning under the yoke of foreign rulers, to whom the annihilation of our constitution and language, the destruction of our property, and the shedding of the blood of our children, were only a pretext for the gratification of an idle ambition, we are now once more blessed by the paternal government of native princes, who

are accustomed to seek their glory and happiness in accomplishing our own. A son of our highly revered monarch, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who, ever since his earlier residence among the Hanoverians, has conceived the most lively attachment to them, is himself on the spot, and has most generously resolved actively to contribute towards effecting the welfare of the ancient inheritance of his illustrious ancestors.

In this joyful change of circumstances, we have not hesitated, in the name of the lawful sovereign, to resume the government of the electoral dominions. We had flattered ourselves to have had the satisfaction, even in this early notification, of communicating to the faithful German subjects of his majesty, the first expressions which his royal highness the prince, our present regent, has been pleased, so early as the 5th of last October, to address to them in order to assure them of his gracious intentions, and of his indefatigable endeavours for their happiness. Accidental circumstances have as yet prevented us from receiving the most condescending proclamation of his royal highness. We must therefore content ourselves for the present with the assurance, that his royal highness is particularly solicitous to restore as speedily as possible, his subjects to the enjoyment of their former happy constitution.

To execute this high intention will be our most pleasing duty. But every thing has been too much overturned, to allow of this object being attained at once. We therefore preliminarily con-

firm the provisional commissions of government, which have been appointed by the military authority, and which, under our superintendence, will henceforward provide for the several provinces, whatever in each may be of the first and most pressing necessity, not doubting but that, supported by the tried loyalty and attachment of the Hanoverians, we shall quickly witness among us the revival of our former happiness, and of our earlier comforts, provided that a lasting peace secures what has hitherto been gained. But if we would obtain this, it is not yet time to lay aside our arms. The enemy is defeated; he is humbled beyond any former period; but he may, he will rise again, should the Germans prematurely imagine that they may take rest. It ought not to be concealed, that for a time to come, ample sacrifices, as well as further efforts of our long-tried valour, are indispensable. The public spirit and ancient military glory of the Hanoverians, are pledges that they are willing and ready to make them; and that, after so many successes, they will not shrink from any call, manfully to sustain the last struggle. Concord, courage, confidence, and patriotism, infallibly ensure success.

The Privy Counsellors of the King of Great Britain, appointed to the Electoral Ministry of Brunswick-Lunebourg, for the State and Cabinet,

DECKEN. BREMER.

Hanover, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Bavarian Declaration.

"Every one knows the relations which for eight years past bound Bavaria to France, as well as the motives which occasioned them, and the conscientious good faith with which the king fulfilled their conditions.

"Other states gradually joined themselves to the first ally of the French empire. This junction of sovereigns took the form of an union, of such nature as the German history exhibits more than one example.

"The act of confederation, signed at Paris on the 12th of July, 1806, although imperfect, stipulated the mutual conditions which were to exist between the confederated states and his majesty the emperor of the French, as protector of this alliance.

"The foundation of this treaty on both sides was, the interest of both parties: none other could exist; for otherwise this act of confederation would have been nothing else than an act of unconditional submission. Meanwhile the French government appears to have considered it absolutely in the latter light; because in every act which followed on that solemn contract, she never regarded, in the application of the fundamental point which rendered the continental war mutual to the several contracting parties, either the spirit or the intent which presided in its tenour, but gave to it, at her own pleasure, the most extended explanation. She required at her own will the military forces of the confederates, for wars which were totally foreign to their interests, and

the motives for which had not been previously intimated to them.

"Bavaria, who considered France as a main support for her preservation, but whose principles, nevertheless, caused her the most serious apprehensions, fulfilled all her obligations to France with the most unbounded zeal and integrity; no sacrifice to her seemed too great to fulfil the wishes of her ally, and to contribute to the restoration of the continental peace, which was stated to be the end of these renewed undertakings.

"When the emperor Napoleon had, in the year 1812, determined on the war against Russia, he demanded of Bavaria to come forward with the maximum of her contingent. This war was undeniably entirely foreign to the interests of Bavaria. It was painful to her, in every respect, to suffer her troops to march against a state which had always been her friend, and which for a long time past was the guarantee of her independence; and against a sovereign who is allied to the royal family by a double tie of consanguinity. Already had the French ministry expressed themselves in the most alarming terms, and even proclaimed them in diplomatic documents in the face of Europe. These expressions aimed at nothing less than to represent the confederated States in such light as if they were the vassals of France, and their princes bound, under punishment of felony, to do every thing which his majesty the emperor Napoleon might think proper to require of them.

"Notwithstanding the alarm which the expression of such principles necessarily caused, Bavaria

still resolved, as she had no point of law to support, to let 30,000 of her troops join the French army. The unexampled misfortunes which distinguished that campaign are too well known to repeat the distressing portrait of it here. The whole Bavarian army, including a reinforcement of 8000 men, which joined it in the month of October, was destroyed.

"There are but few families that were not thrown into mourning by that dreadful catastrophe; and what was still more painful to his majesty's paternal heart was, that so much blood had been shed in a cause which was not the cause of the nation. Meanwhile preparations were made for a new campaign; and Bavaria, who was only the more stedfast to her ally in proportion to his being unfortunate, made no hesitation in replacing the weak remains of 38,000 Bavarians, who had fought under the French standards, by a new division.

"At the commencement of the campaign, glorious prospects crowned the so often victorious arms of the emperor Napoleon. Germany, and all Europe, believed that, as the emperor now found himself in a condition wherein he might shew his moderation, without exposing himself to any suspicion of weakness, he would have accepted the mediation which Austria, from the most wise and generous motives, offered, for the purpose of procuring peace to the world, or at least to the continent. This hope was destroyed. On the contrary, she saw the number of his enemies increase, by the powerful addition of Austria to the coalition already formed against the

emperor Napoleon. From this moment the situation of Bavaria became very critical. The energy of the Bavarian government, and the attachment of a nation which considers no sacrifice heavy, when it is necessary to prove their love to an adored sovereign, had already, as by a magic stroke, created a new army, which marched towards the borders on the side of Austria. But the French army, to which the emperor had given the name of 'The Army of Observation of Bavaria,' and which was assembling in the vicinity of Wurtzburg, and in the surrounding territory, instead of supporting the Bavarian army, suddenly received another destination.

"In this critical situation, the emperor did not even deign to bestow on his most faithful ally the least consideration of means for his protection. Nay more, the second army of observation, which was to assemble under the command of marshal Augereau, was not formed, and its weak stem, which was still at Wurtzburg, totally disappeared.

"Being in this manner totally deserted, his majesty would have infringed on the most sacred of his duties, had he not yielded to the wishes of his faithful subjects, which were daily more loudly expressed. The sovereigns allied against France did not neglect to inform the Bavarian government of the principles of moderation which animated them, and to assure it of their formal guarantee of the integrity of the kingdom of Bavaria in its full borders, as at that time, on condition of the king's joining his military force to theirs, not to carry on a war of an-

bition or aggrandisement against France, but to secure the independence of the German nation, and of the states of which it consists, and to prevail on the emperor Napoleon to sign an honourable peace. His majesty could not have given a refusal to such proposals, without becoming criminal to his own subjects, and being blind to the sacred principles on which only their welfare can be founded. With full confidence in such open and generous offers, he has therefore resolved to accept them in their full extent, and to conclude an alliance with the three princes, against the ambitious views which the emperor Napoleon has shewn that he entertains, and for the good effects of which his majesty will use his utmost endeavours.

"His majesty wishes that a speedy peace may soon restore the relations which he would not now have relinquished, had not the illegal extension of a power, which grew every day more insupportable, rendered it his duty to take the steps, and form the alliance, he has done.

"From henceforward, united in interest and sentiments with his high and powerful allies, his royal Bavarian majesty will neglect no means which may contribute to draw closer the ties which bind him to them.

"Munich, 17th Oct. 1813."

Address of the Swiss Diet.

We, the Landammann and the members of the Diet of the nineteen cantons of the Swiss Confederation,

To you, dear Confederates, health!

The war which was lately far from our frontiers, is approaching our country and our peaceful dwellings.

Under these circumstances, it was our duty, as deputies of the confederative cantons, to maturely reflect upon the situation of the country, to address communications to the belligerent powers, and make all the ulterior dispositions which circumstances demand.

Faithful to the principles of their forefathers, we have, in virtue of the powers and orders of our government, declared, with unanimous voice and will, the neutrality of the Swiss. We are going to have transmitted and notified in the most proper forms, to the sovereigns of the states at war, the solemn act which we have just passed with this intention.

Thanks to Divine Protection, the observation of an exact neutrality has, during ages, guaranteed the liberty and repose of our country. Now, as in old times, this neutrality alone belongs to our position, and to our wants. We, therefore, wish to establish and make it respected by all the means which are in our power. We wish to insure the liberty and independence of Switzerland, maintain its present constitution, and preserve our territory from all attempts; such is the only end of all our efforts.

To this effect we address ourselves to you, dear confederates of all the cantons of Switzerland, in immediately giving you information of the declaration which has just been issued. The Diet expects of each of you, whoever he may be, that he will act with the same views; that he will contri-

bute by all his means to the common cause; that he will make the efforts and sacrifices which the good of the country, and its preservation, demands; and that thus the whole nation will shew itself worthy of their forefathers and of the happiness which they enjoy.

May the Sovereign Master of the world be pleased to accept the homage of our profound gratitude, for the immense benefits which he has hitherto diffused over our country; and may the preservation, the tranquillity, and the happiness of this state, placed under his protection, be granted to our prayers.

Given at Zurich, Nov. 20.

The Landamman of the Swiss,
President of the Diet,

(Signed) J. DE REINHARD.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,

(Signed) MORISSON.

Declaration of the Allied Powers.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the allied powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance haughtily announced,—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, the emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their imperial and royal majestys have made of victory, has been, to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each.

The allied sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy,—that French commerce may revive,—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the allied powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy themselves. They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless cala-

mities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The allied powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immoveable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

William Frederick, Prince of Orange and Nassau, to all whom it may concern, greeting,

My feelings, upon my entrance this day into this capital, are inexpressible. Restored to that people whom I never ceased to bear in remembrance, I behold myself, after nineteen years absence, as a father in the midst of his family.

Never, Netherlanders, shall my reception in Holland—never shall my entrance into Amsterdam, be effaced from my memory; and, by your love I promise you, you shall not find yourselves deceived. It is your wish, Netherlanders, that I should stand in a higher relation towards you, than I should have stood in had I never been absent. Your confidence, your love, places the sovereignty in my hands, and I am urged on all sides to assume it, inasmuch as the necessity of the country, and the situation of Europe, require that I should do so.

Be it so. I shall sacrifice my own opinions to your wishes; I undertake what the Netherlands offer me; but I undertake it alone

under the guarantee of a wise constitution, which shall secure your freedom against all possible future abuses; I undertake it, under the full impression of the duties which this acceptance imposes upon me.

My ancestors gave birth to your independence. The maintenance thereof shall be the incessant task of me and my posterity.

I rely in the present circumstances, still somewhat critical, upon your co-operation and sacrifices; and after a short period of exertion, under God's assistance, no foreigner shall any longer be able, upon your own territory, to resist the ardour of the renovated nation and the triumphant arms of our allies.

Done at the Council House of Amsterdam, this 2nd of Dec. 1813.

(Signed)

W. F. Prince of ORANGE.

By order of his Highness,
VAN DER DUYN VAN MAASDAM.

The Hague, Dec. 6.—Proclamation.

We, William Frederick, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, &c.

When, on the 2nd instant, we accepted at Amsterdam the sovereignty over the United Netherlands, in consequence of the universally expressed wish of the people, we greatly wished to confirm and crown, by a solemn installation, that event, which binds us, our children, and descendants, more strongly than ever to the fate of this nation. But the circumstances in which our country is placed, and the important occupations caused thereby, have made us

deem it expedient to reserve, for the present, the fixing of the time when that ceremony shall take place, in the pleasing expectation that in the course of a few weeks we shall be able to announce to the nation, and also to submit to our beloved fellow-countrymen, a constitution, which, under a monarchical form, which they themselves have chosen, may secure to them their morals, their personal rights and privileges - in one word, their ancient freedom. In the mean time we cannot longer delay taking the reins of government into our own hands, and charging ourselves with the immediate direction of the affairs of the state.

We, therefore, now declare, that the hitherto subsisting general government of the United Netherlands is this day dissolved; and that henceforth no one can or may make any order or regulation of binding force, but in as far as it has emanated from us, or from magistrates appointed and commissioned by us.

Washington, Dec. 7.

This day, at twelve, the President of the United States transmitted the following message to both houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles, his private secretary:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

In meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favourable result of the mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the

respect due to the distinguished sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation—from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States—and from the pledge to be found in an act of their legislature for the liberality which their plenipotentiaries would carry into the negotiations, that no time would be lost by the British government in embracing the experiment for hastening a step to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the mediation on that side was the less to be doubted, as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions of either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity honourable and desirable to both, for discussing and, if possible, adjusting them for the interest of both.

The British cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communication from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source; but it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement is derived, from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms,

both on the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character, as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie, the squadron under command of captain Perry having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals, with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however it may have been in magnitude.

On Lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favoured by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre; and to prove, by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display of his own talents, and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the terri-

tory of the enemy, the officer commanding the north western army, transferred the war thither; and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honourable to Major-General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared; to colonel Johnson and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky at the head of them, whose heroism, signalled in the war which established their independence of his country, sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been, to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power: to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy, by whom they were disappointed and abandoned; and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare which desolated its frontiers, and imposed on its citizens the most harassing services.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations which had been previously planned were set on foot against the possessions of the ene-

my on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced in the first instance by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect, at one time so favourable, was not realised. The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our south-western border, the Creek tribes, who, yielding to our persevering endeavours, were gradually acquiring more civilised habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, infuriated by a bloody fanaticism recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war, before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favour enterprises of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States, from the states of Georgia and Tennessee, which, with the nearest regular troops, and other corps from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, so far as it is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was espoused; and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorised by the complete success with which a well-planned enterprise was executed against a

body of hostile savages, by a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of General Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a larger body of them, gained under the immediate command of major general Jackson, an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy, in courting the aid of the savages in all quarters, had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which, even among those best disposed towards the United States, was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us. A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them, has thus been forced upon us. But, in yielding to it, the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle chiefly to the number of their savage associates; and who have not controlled them either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from scenes of carnage without a parallel, on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and honourable war.

For these enormities the enemy are equally responsible, whether, with the power to prevent them, they want the will; or, with the knowledge of a want of power, they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens

consequences most afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of Great Britain naturalizes, as is well known, all aliens complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the United States: and naturalised subjects are, in war, employed by her government in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since the commencement of the war, compel citizens of the United States, being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; whilst of the native emigrants from the United States, who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the United States within their limits; some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession. The British commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and send to Great Britain for trial as criminals, a number of individuals who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognised by the law and the practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would ex-

perience whatever violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain.

It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unadvisedly taken on the part of Great Britain, would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example.

This was unhappily not the case. In violation both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers, in double the number of the British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to great Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the time, that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts are instructed, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed on us, a correspondent number of British officers, prisoners of war in our hands, were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those confined by the enemy; and the British government has been apprized of the determination of this government, to retaliate any other proceeding against us, contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare.

It is as fortunate for the United

States, that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honourable to them, that they do not join in it but under the most imperious obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late session. The minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris had not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for free states, and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States; I recommend to congress a revision of the militia laws, for the purpose of securing more effectually the services of all detachments called into the employment and placed under the government of the United States.

It will deserve the consideration of congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for defraying the expense incident to the first assembling as well as to the subsequent movements of detachments called into the national service.

To give our vessels of war, pub-

lic and private, the requisite advantage in their cruizes, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the executive authority, to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the year ending on the 30th of September last, the receipts into the treasury have exceeded thirty-seven millions and an half of dollars, of which twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all the demands for public service, there remained in the treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the act of the 2nd of August last, for borrowing seven millions and an half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favourable to the United States than those of the preceding loan made during the present year. Further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year; and, from the increased capital of the country, from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expenses of the current

year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained. The campaign has, indeed, in its latter stages, in one quarter been less favourable than was expected; but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honourable to the American arms.

The attacks of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Meigs, on Sacket's Harbour, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repulsed: nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended.

On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Forts George, Erie, and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit, and the extinction of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honour on the discipline and prowess of our soldiery, the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile also, of the Indian tribes.

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It would be improper to close this communication, without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favoured; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of our internal tranquillity, and the stability of our free institutions: and above all for the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war, yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils by the friends of liberty and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favoured situation of the United States, that the ca-

lamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages, of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence, is an impulse, accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and disturbing warlike preparations applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valour with which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burthen will be borne; a greater respect for our rights, and a longer duration of our future peace, are promised, than could be expected without these

proofs of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of these states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the United States, to be a great, a flourishing, and powerful nation, worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others; and, authorised by its own example, to require from all, an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond these, their claims have never extended; and in contending for these, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.

Proclamation of Prince Schwartzenberg to the Swiss.

"Inhabitants of Switzerland,—The high allied powers, by whose order I enter upon the Swiss territory with the army entrusted to my command, have deemed it necessary to render an account to you, as well as to Europe, of the cause and the object of this enterprise, by a solemn declaration. That de-

claration will prove to you with what views they have adopted this resolution; how just are the motives of their conduct; how pure and correct their intentions.

"I suppose, with perfect confidence, that our entrance into Switzerland, will diffuse the most cordial joy among those who know how to appreciate, and take to heart, the true interests of their country; all the friends of the ancient independence, of the glory and welfare, in short, of the old federative constitution of Switzerland, which the whole world honoured and respected. I think myself entitled to expect the most friendly disposition, and every kind of aid and support, from this very numerous class of true and judicious patriots; who themselves feel how much the great object of the present war, namely the re-establishment of a just and wise political system for all Europe, is essentially connected with the future destinies of Switzerland, and its great national interests. I fear no formal opposition, but from those who are so blind, or so degenerated from their ancestors, as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow citizens. I expect dissatisfaction or indifference, only from those, who, with upright intentions, regard the entrance of a foreign army into their country, as the greatest of calamities. The former, however, I trust, will find few partizans at a moment when sentiments truly national must resume the ascendancy by their own force, and when no foreign domination or oppression shall restrain the free suffrages of the Helvetic people. The latter, on the

other hand, ought to feel that momentary sacrifices are well compensated, when they purchase the greatest national blessings, liberty and future happiness; and that none but men of weak understandings, or blinded by selfishness, can be disposed to purchase the prolongation of an uncertain tranquillity, by a real decline, and by the permanent degradation of their country.

"Everything that is possible shall be scrupulously done, to lighten the burthen inseparable from an army so numerous, whether by maintaining the most exact order and discipline, or by giving just indemnifications for all expenses relative to the support of the troops, or the means of transport. We enter among you as the friends of your country, of your name, of your rights; confident of your good-will and co-operation, we will act as such under all circumstances; we trust, also, to evacuate your country as friends, carrying along with us your gratitude and benedictions, when we shall have attained the great object at which we aim; and secured the peace of the world at the same time with your liberty and happiness.

(Signed) "Field-marshal Prince

"SCHWARTZENBERG.

"General-in-chief, of the Grand

"Allied Army."

"Head-quarters, at Lorrach,

"Dec. 21, 1813."

*Paris, Dec. 27.—Imperial Decree.
Palace of the Thuilleries, Dec. 26,
1813.*

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine,

Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. We have decreed, and decree as follows:—

Art. I. There shall be sent senators, or counsellors of state, into the military divisions, in quality of our commissioners extraordinary; they shall be accompanied by *maîtres des requêtes*, or auditors.

II. Our extraordinary commissioners are charged with accelerating,

1. The levies of the conscription.

2. The clothing, equipment, and arming of the troops.

3. The completing of the provisioning of fortresses.

4. The levy of horses required for the service of the army.

5. The levy and organization of the national guards, conformably to our decrees.

Our said extraordinary commissioners shall be authorised to extend the dispositions of the said decrees to towns and places which are not comprehended in them.

III. Those of our said extraordinary commissioners who shall be sent into countries threatened by the enemy, shall order levies *en masse*, and all other measures whatever, necessary to the defence of the country, and commanded by the duty of opposing the progress of the enemy. Besides, special instructions shall be given them, according to the particular situation of the departments to which they shall be sent.

IV. Our extraordinary commissioners are authorised to order all measures of high police, which circumstances, and the maintenance of public order, may demand.

V. They are likewise ordered to form military commissions, and

summon before them, or before the special courts, all persons accused of favouring the enemy, of being in communication with him, or of attempting the public tranquillity.

VI. They shall be authorised to issue proclamations, and pass decrees. The said decrees shall be obligatory upon all citizens. The judicial authorities, civil and military, shall be bound to conform themselves to them, and cause them to be executed.

VII. Our extraordinary commissioners shall correspond with our ministers upon the objects relative to each service.

VIII. They shall enjoy in their respective capacities, the honours allowed to them by our regulations.

IX. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,

The minister secretary of state,

(Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

Republic of Geneva.

On the part of our high and honourable lords the syndics and council of the city and republic of Geneva:—

The French authorities having retired from our city and its territory, and a division of one of the armies of the high powers who are labouring to secure to Europe the blessings of peace being now within our walls, it is necessary there should be a Government which may provide for the various wants of our country. His excellency count

Bubna, commanding the troops of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty in our territories, having, with that view, required us to form a provisional government, in a way conformable to existing circumstances, which cannot be of long duration, and to the beneficent intentions of the august coalesced sovereigns, we have thought it our duty to employ ourselves on an object so important; and the confidence which our fellow-citizens have had the goodness to repose in us, as well as a conviction of our duties towards them, have determined us to take on ourselves this honourable task. It is a task not altogether foreign to us, from the nature of the offices, which we have legally filled; and we have thought, that we shall deserve well of our country, by joining to ourselves some citizens who justly enjoy the public esteem and affection. In consequence, we, the undersigned, constitute ourselves a government, under the title of Provisional Syndics and Council, with the charge of administering, and causing to be administered, police and justice, both civil and criminal, the finances, and every thing that relates to taxes and public receipts and expenditure; of preparing the laws and regulations which shall appear to us most consentaneous to our future existence; of delegating, if necessary, a part of these powers to committees, which shall

aid us in our numerous occupations; of adjoining to us labourers worthy of the public confidence; in a word, of providing for every thing that a wisely organised political establishment requires; and all this, until the temporary circumstances in which this proceeding originates shall have ceased to exist.

Let us rely, then, on the beneficent intentions manifested towards us, and always exhibit ourselves such as we are at this moment, namely, as an association of enlightened and peaceable men, connected together by sentiments of reciprocal good-will and confidence, and by an attachment to all the duties which our country and religion impose upon us, and on which our ancestors have given us so fine an example.

Geneva, Dec. 30, 1813.

Lullin, A. S., Pictet, A. S.
Desarts, Gourgas, Dela Rive,
Turettini, Prevost, Boin,—
Old Counsellors.

De Saussure, Saladin, De Budé,
Pictet Des Rochemont, Sarasin,
Viollier, Calandrini, sen.
Couronne, Tremblay, Van Berchem,
Odier Eyraud, Schmidt Meyer, Dela Rive,
Bossier, Vernet Pictet, Falquet, jun. Michel Ver-
drian.

(Signed) A. LULLIN, in the name of the Provisional Syndics and Council.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS,

CHARACTER OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IV. LATE KING OF SWEDEN, AND ACCOUNT OF HIS DETHRONEMENT.

From Thomson's Travels in Sweden.

BEFORE I went to Sweden, I was strongly impressed with a high opinion of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus IV. as it had been drawn with so much zeal and apparent truth in the British newspapers. I disapproved of the Swedish revolution, and was eager to learn the opinion entertained of it by well-informed people in Sweden. I found every person concur in the same opinion, while the picture drawn of the conduct of Gustavus Adolphus was so different from what I had conceived from the statements in the English newspapers, that I was unwilling to admit it, and I yielded only to the evidence of well-authenticated facts.

Gustavus IV. possessed certain qualities which gave him a resemblance to Charles XII. the prince, whose conduct he considered as a model for his imitation. Like Charles, he had an obstinacy of character so great that it was impossible to induce him to

alter any resolution, however absurd or ridiculous, which he had once formed, even though it were demonstrated to him by the clearest evidence, that persisting in it could lead only to disaster and ruin. Another quality in which he resembled Charles XII. was in his capacity of enduring cold which was uncommonly great. He used to travel in the winter with only a slight covering, when his courtiers were trembling with cold under the load of two or three great-coats and surtouts.

Instead of defending his own frontiers, he left them defenceless to the invading enemy, while the whole of his attention was turned to romantic schemes, altogether beyond the power of his resources to realise. He had early become the submissive votary of religion, or, more accurately speaking, of superstition; and during his travels in Germany, he got hold of a commentary on the Revelations, by a man of the name of Jung, which, though originally written in German, had been translated into Swedish. This book became the subject of his assiduous study; the opinions which it contained, were implicitly adopted, and regulated all his conduct. The second beast

described in the 13th chapter of the Revelations, whose power was to be but of short duration, was considered by him as Buonaparte; because some commentator had shown that the letters in the name Napoleon Buonaparte make out the number 666, which is the mark of the beast.

In consequence of this discovery, he ordered the name of the French Emperor, in all the Swedish newspapers, to be always printed N. Buonaparte, and as the real reason of this whimsical change was concealed by his ministers, it excited considerable curiosity in the country, and nobody was able to explain it in a satisfactory manner. He easily persuaded himself that he was the person destined by heaven to overturn the dominion of the beast, and that the verse in the 6th chapter of the Revelations, which is as follows, applied to himself:—

“And I saw and behold a white horse; and he that sat on him had a bow, and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering and to conquer.”

Gustavus IV. possessed some skill as a practical painter. At Gripsholm he drew a picture of himself seated upon a white horse, and trampling the beast under his feet. So firmly was he convinced of the truth of all these predictions, that he thought nothing more was necessary than to refuse to treat with Buonaparte. No preparations on his part would be requisite to enable him to fulfil the intention of heaven. When besieged in Stralsund by a French army, he expected the visible interposition of an angel in his behalf. But when this angel, who was to be four German miles in height,

did not appear, and the French batteries were nearly completed, he thought it requisite to attend to his own safety, and retreat to the island of Rugen.

His own notion of military tactics was, that it consisted in nothing else than regulating the military uniforms: this was with him a point of such importance, that when the supplementary troops were raised, he spent the greatest part of a year in devising the shape of their coats, while, in the mean time, the poor recruits were left so entirely without every means of comfort, that many actually died of cold and hunger.

I am conscious that this picture of the conduct and capacity of Gustavus IV. is very different from what is generally entertained in this country. It is very different from what has been uniformly inculcated in all our newspapers, and, indeed, as different as possible from the opinion which I myself entertained before I went to Sweden. But it is an opinion which must be adopted by every person who will make himself acquainted with the facts which took place in Sweden during his reign.

Three powerful nations were preparing to invade and divide the kingdom of Sweden among them. Gustavus had quarrelled with his only ally, and obstinately refused to listen to any terms of peace with France and Russia; though it was demonstrated that such a peace was essentially necessary for the interests of his country, and that perseverance in the war could lead to nothing else than complete ruin.

The liberty of the press had

been totally annihilated in Sweden, so that the people, in consequence, were but imperfectly acquainted with the state of Europe. The King had all along been very popular with the people, who, ignorant of his real character, ascribed all his errors in Germany to the want of capacity in his ministers. Even the commencement of the Russian and Danish war did not alter their sentiments, and the losses sustained in Finland served only to irritate the minds of the people. Popular enthusiasm was raised to the highest pitch, and the most glorious results would have taken place had the throne been filled by a prince who understood how to profit by the disposition of his subjects. But the management of the war in the summer and autumn of 1808, opened the eyes of the whole Swedish nation. The deplorable state of the finances, *the determination of the King never to make peace*, and the absurd plans which he had projected for the next campaign, awakened in the mind of every thinking man the necessity of taking *some immediate step to save their tottering country*.

Colonel Adlesparre, who commanded the western army, conducted his troops to Carlstadt, harangued the different regiments in succession in the market-place, informed them of the hazardous enterprize which he had undertaken, and the necessity of such measures for the safety of their country. The troops unanimously entered into his views, and offered to sacrifice their lives for the salvation of their country. A detachment was sent to take possession of Gottenburg, while colonel Adle-

sparre marched with the rest of his army to Orebro.

The conspirators, at Stockholm, were sensible that the King's retreat ought, at all hazards, to be prevented, and, therefore, resolved upon attempting to seize his person next day, the 13th of March, before he should have leisure to put any of his plans in execution. Baron Aldercreutz, who had come to Stockholm on purpose, and who had acquired reputation by his conduct in the Finland war, agreed to take the lead on this occasion.

Baron Aldercreutz, count Klingenspor, colonel Silfversparre, and many other officers who were in the secret, assembled in the palace by eight o'clock in the morning. The number of conspirators within the palace amounted to about fifty.

Baron Aldercreutz now went round and desired those who were stationed at the gates and the other parts of the palace to be vigilant on their parts, and having collected a number of officers he entered the King's room. When the door opened, the King seemed surprised; the baron immediately approached and said, "That the public mind was in the utmost irritation from the unfortunate state of the country, and particularly from his majesty's intended departure from Stockholm: that the higher officers of state, the troops, and the most respectable citizens, had encouraged him to represent the consequences to his majesty, for which purpose" — here the King loudly exclaimed, "Treason! you are all corrupted and shall be punished!" The baron answered, "We are no traitors, but wish to save your majesty, and

our country." The king immediately drew his sword, the baron rushed upon him, and seized him round the waist, while colonel Silfversparre took the sword out of his hand: the king then cried out, "They are going to murder me, help! help!"—They endeavoured to reassure the king, and he promised to be more composed if they would return his sword; he was told that in this respect he could not be gratified, nor be permitted any more to interfere in the management of the kingdom.

The duke of Sudermania took upon him the government. The change was immediately proclaimed, and received with acclamations by the people. Hardly any revolution was ever brought about with greater facility. No tumult ensued; no blood was shed in any part of the kingdom, and not a single murmur expressed at the dethronement of the king.

At two o'clock in the morning, the king was conveyed to Drottningholm, and a few days after to Gripsholm.

CHARACTER OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

From Mr. Northcote's Memoirs of him.

With respect to his character as a man, to say that sir Joshua was without faults, would be to bestow on him that praise to which no human being can have a claim; but when we consider the conspicuous situation in which he stood, it is surprising to find that so few can be discovered in him; and certainly he possessed an

equality of disposition very rarely to be met with in persons whose pursuit is universal reputation, and who are attended and surrounded in their perilous journey by jealous competition. "His native humility, modesty, and candour never forsook him, even from surprise or provocation, nor was the least degree of arrogance or assumption, visible to the most scrutinizing eye in any part of his conduct." He was not annoyed by that fluctuation of ideas and inconstancy of temper which prevent many with equal desire for fame from resolving upon any particular plan, and disposes them to change it, even after they have made their election. He had none of those eccentric bursts of action, those fiery impetuosities which are supposed by the vulgar to characterize genius, and which frequently are found to accompany a secondary rank of talent, but are never conjoined with the first. His incessant industry was never wearied into despondency by miscarriage, nor elated into negligence by success. All nature and all art combined to form his academy. His mind was constantly awake, ever on the wing, comprehensive, vigorous, discriminating, and retentive. His powers of attention were never torpid. He had a strong turn and relish for humour in all its various forms, and very quickly saw the weak sides of things. Of the numerous characters which presented themselves to him in the mixed companies in which he lived, he was a nice and sagacious observer, as I have had frequent occasions to remark.

There was a polish even in his exterior, illustrative of the gentle-

man and the scholar. His general manner, deportment, and behaviour, were amiable and prepossessing; his disposition was naturally courtly. He always evinced a desire to pay a due respect to persons in superior stations, and certainly contrived to move in a higher sphere of society than any other English artist had done before him. Thus he procured for professors of the arts a consequence dignity, and reception, which they had never before possessed in this country. In conversation he preserved an equable flow of spirits, which rendered him at all times a most desirable companion, ever ready to be amused, and to contribute to the amusement of others. He practised the minute elegancies, and, though latterly a deaf companion, was never troublesome.

As to his person; in his stature sir Joshua Reynolds was rather under the middle size, of a florid complexion, roundish blunt features, and a lively aspect; not corpulent, though somewhat inclined to it, but extremely active; with manners uncommonly polished and agreeable.

In conversation, his manner was perfectly natural, simple, and unassuming. He most heartily enjoyed his profession, in which he was both fortunate and illustrious; and I agree with Mr. Malone, who says he appeared to him to be the happiest man he had ever known. He was thoroughly sensible of his rare lot in life, and truly thankful for it; his virtues were blessed with their full reward.

CHARACTER OF JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

*From his Memoirs, by Alexander
Stevenson, Esq.*

In point of stature, Mr. Tooke did not exceed the middle size; but nature had formed him strong and athletic. His limbs were well knit, compact, and duly proportioned: and he might be said to have been comely rather than handsome, in his youth. His features were regular, and his hair, towards the latter end of life, was generally combed loosely over the temples, and cut close behind. His eye was eminently expressive; it had something peculiarly keen, as well as arch in it; his look seemed to denote an union of wit and satire. When he first surveyed a stranger, he seemed to take a peep into his heart; and in argument it was difficult to withstand the piercing sharpness of his vision, which appeared but to anticipate the triumph of his tongue. No one was ever better calculated for colloquial disputation; or that duel-like controversy, exhibited by two disputants, when pitted together, with the breadth of a mahogany board only between them. In such an arena, he was invincible! wit, humour, learning, temper, genius—all came in aid of argument, and when he made his most deadly thrusts, it was with a smiling countenance, and without any seeming effort or emotion. For a larger theatre, perhaps, he was not equally calculated. His voice was not sufficiently powerful for a tumultuous audience. He neither possessed the dignified

majesty of the old, nor the amazing volubility of the new school. That flexibility of features which gives the power, and that rare, but precious faculty, proceeding from art or nature, which affords the means of expressing all the passions in succession, appear to have been wanting. Yet, deficient as he might be in respect to those qualifications, he is said in the senate to have been listened to with attention, and on the hustings, at Covent Garden, he always experienced a marked and uniform degree of applause; for there he had recourse to that broad humour in which the multitude delights, and those bold, sweeping assertions, those daring and unmeasured charges, which are suitable to the genius of a popular audience.

The sarcastic remark of Mr. Wilkes, in early life, "that the parson never laughed," was, in some degree, verified in his latter years. It was evident, that no one could tell a story, or enjoy a joke better; but he seemed in general to keep his passions in abeyance, and seldom or never exhibited signs of that obstreperous and convulsive merriment which others so frequently display and enjoy. The character of his countenance seems to be admirably pourtrayed in the following lines:

"————— He reads much;
He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men——

Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a
sort,
As if he mocked himself, and scorn'd his
spirit,
That could be moved to smile at any
thing."

Julius Cæsar, act. i., scene 2.

In many parts of his character, he seemed to reconcile contradictions. In general he spoke as if destitute of feeling; and, for the most part, acted as if made up of sensibility; in fine, he united in himself, what king William declared to appertain only to the duke of Marlborough; "the coolest head, with the warmest heart."

Gay, lively, and full of pleasantry in general conversation; on politics alone he was bitter, vituperative, and inflexible. On these occasions, however, he seemed to be actuated solely by conviction; and it is no small praise, that, without regarding popularity, he was constantly on the side of liberty.

Originally open, communicative, and confiding, he had, in the course of time, become close, reserved, and suspicious. The experience of a long series of years had, doubtless, taught him caution, and even distrust, in respect to public men; for, in the bloom of youth, he had experienced the treachery of one friend, while, in the decline of life he had nearly been cut off from society by the enmity of another; and yet, in behalf of the former he had sacrificed his fortune; while he had heartily embarked in the same cause with the latter, and fought in the thickest of the battle without any prospect of reward after the victory.

That he was devoid of guilt, in respect to his conduct at the commencement of the first American war, the general voice of the nation seems to have long since determined; that his conduct was meritorious, in attempting to stop the effusion of the blood of those con-

connected with us by every tie dear to a nation, will scarcely be doubted at the present day. To those who decide by events alone, it still remains to be proved whether the contest with France has been advantageous or injurious, and consequently, whether his opposition to it was politic or imprudent; but, as to his innocence, in regard to the charge of treason, this will not admit of any doubt, as it has been confirmed, not only by the verdict of a jury, but by the concurring assent of the whole nation.

That he who quarrelled with Mr. Wilkes for his bad faith; who attacked lord Mansfield for his illegal decisions; who opposed Mr. Fox on account of his coalition; and boldly, but fruitlessly, urged the charge of apostacy against Mr. Pitt, should have created a multitude of enemies, cannot excite much surprise. This, perhaps, will assist in solving the paradox, by enabling us to discover why he, who was uniform in his politics, should be detested for double dealing; why one, constantly actuated by principle, should be termed a hypocrite; and why a man attached to the constitution in all its forms, should be branded with the name of a republican.

In point of disinterestedness, no man of his age can be put in competition with him; all that he obtained in the cause of the public, consisted of fines, imprisonment, and persecution. For opposing the fatal contest with America, he experienced a long confinement, and was obliged to redeem himself from protracted captivity, by a considerable mulct. For objecting to the subsequent war with France, he

was detained in different goals during the term of many months, arraigned for treason, and finally tried for his life.

From the exercise of his profession, he was precluded by chicannery and oppression, originating in the petty jealousy of a great judge, and the servile compliance of the benchers of the Inner Temple; while, from a seat in parliament, he was actually cut off, by an act of political proscription, wholly unexampled in the annals of British legislation.

It could be no common man, against whom such extraordinary measures were resorted to! It could be no common man, to whom his greatest enemies, as well as his best friends, seemed anxious before their death, to unite in paying a public and a private tribute to his worth; as was the case with Wilkes, who was eager to acknowledge his virtues in the face of the people; and Thurlow, who, after he had run the race of ambition, courted his acquaintance in the peaceful shades of retirement.

That he was somewhat intractable and unaccommodating as a politician cannot fairly be denied; and in this, perhaps, he but too much resembled Fletcher of Saltoun, the celebrated Scottish patriot. In a free country, the solitary efforts of a single individual can effect but little; it is by a combination of means, and of efforts, alone, that any thing advantageous can be achieved for the commonwealth. Caius and Tiberius Gracchus had the laws and the constitution of Rome on their side; and yet, by neglecting this obvious maxim, they were sacrificed,

one after the other, to the jealousy of their opponents, without contributing any thing in behalf of the common cause, which was ruined by their injudicious exertions.

But notwithstanding all this, and even under a variety of disadvantages, in point of birth, fortune, and profession, much must be allowed to have been accomplished by the subject of this memoir. As an author, his work on the theory of language has stood the test of criticism, and will probably be esteemed, so long as the tongue in which it was written shall endure. In respect to the laws, from the practice of which he was unjustly precluded, he has, at least, confirmed that noble position in English jurisprudence, "That no man shall be obliged to accuse himself," by putting an end to interrogatories. And in regard to politics, if he proved unequal to the task of effecting any essential reform in the representation of the house of commons, yet by procuring the publication of the debates, he diffused a general taste for parliamentary investigation; and, while a new check was thus imposed on corruption, he, at the same time, enabled every man in England to sit in judgment on the conduct of his representatives.

In respect to political principles he may be considered as a Whig of the times of king William; never contending for a republic, like Milton; but, like lord Molesworth, standing up for every thing, either aimed at or obtained by the revolution. This subjected him to no common share of obloquy, and seemed to involve his opinions in a chronological error; for they were not always fitted to the times in

which he lived, but appeared, by some anachronism, to have been transferred from the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Accordingly, the notions of government maintained by him, were said to be utterly impracticable. His extreme disinterestedness; his ideas of political perfectibility; his personal independence; might be well calculated for a solitary, unconnected individual, but they were not deemed suitable to the genius of a luxurious and corrupt age. The machine of the body politic, it was said, could not be brought into action under such auspices, unless a new race of men was created for the express purpose of working it: while a single individual, however able, and however powerful, could not act with any effect in a government so constituted as ours, without the aid of a party possessing all the feelings, passions, and prejudices of men. It must, however, be allowed, that with a steady uniformity, of which Bolingbroke could not boast, Mr. Tooke possessed a better right than that nobleman, to style himself "the enemy of no national party, the friend of no faction; but distinguished under the cloud of proscription, by zeal, to maintain the liberty, and to restore the ancient prosperity of Great Britain."

His reasoning faculties were peculiarly acute, prompt, and unclouded. During an argument, he usually heard his adversary with great patience, and, in his turn, pointed out the real, or seeming absurdity of his reasoning. If no opening was given for this, he then resorted to the Socratic method, and by means of pertinent and

well-timed interrogatories, artfully drew forth such replies as could not fail to prove serviceable to that side which he espoused. After all, although truth was obviously the general aim of his life, yet it is but fair to allow, that he sometimes contended merely for victory; the ablest and best of men frequently fighting, like gladiators, for fame, without troubling themselves much as to the justice of the cause. Let it be recollected, however, that when declared conqueror, which was usually the case, he did not plume himself on his acquisition, or exhibit any unbecoming airs, on the contrary, he generally contrived to say something handsome of his antagonist, and endeavoured to soften defeat by compliment and conciliation. On the other hand, when the ground occupied was no longer tenable, like a skilful commander, he shifted his position; and, while preparing to renew the combat on more equal terms, he skilfully covered his retreat by playing off the inexhaustible artillery of his wit, raillery and humour, under the smoke of which he retired with all the air of a triumph.

In point of personal intrepidity, Mr. Tooke has never been excelled. No fears could appal; no threats could terrify; no sufferings could subdue him. He lived, as if he had existed solely for the purpose of maintaining his principles; and such was his enthusiasm, that he seemed only ambitious of some proper opportunity to vindicate them by his death. On one occasion, he prevented the progress of a private bill in its way through parliament, by his own personal interposition; at another, he dictated the only

reply ever made by a subject to a British sovereign; and even during the trial for his life, when the common herd of mankind are entirely occupied with the perils of their situation, his mind was so disengaged, and his conduct so dignified, that he seemed, at one and the same time, to overawe a minister, whom he examined as a witness, and prescribe the law to the judges on the bench.

CHARACTERS OF ALBERONI AND RIPPERDA.

From Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of the Kings of Spain.

"According to the description of his contemporaries, Alberoni was of low stature, rather full than thin, plain in his features, and with a head too large in proportion to his height and size. But his look was peculiarly quick and piercing, and perfectly characteristic of his aspiring mind, though tempered with an expression of sweetness and dignity. His voice was flexible and melodious; and when he endeavoured to conciliate or persuade, assumed a tone and accent which gave irresistible force to his language. Though habituated to courts and camps; though accustomed to the intercourse of polished and lettered society; and though, on occasions which roused his lofty spirit, he assumed an air and tone of dignity becoming his high situation, yet he never lost the original coarseness of his manner, derived from his mean birth and early connexions.

"In the endowment of his mind nature seems to have lavished

the gifts which she had withheld from his person. At once a scholar and a man of the world, he had equally profited by study and experience. Besides his classical acquirements, he possessed a vast fund of information in almost every branch of human knowledge; and his conversation and letters prove him scarcely less master of the French and Spanish, than of his native language. With intense and indefatigable application, he united great strength of memory, quickness of comprehension, and grace of expression; and a fertility of resource which extorts our admiration. He possessed the talent of insinuation in the highest degree, and a natural air of sincerity, frankness, and candour, which seldom failed of persuading when he wished to persuade, or of deceiving when it was his interest to deceive. He was irritable and impetuous; but he was so far master of passions highly dangerous to a negotiator, that in all his conversations, which are exactly detailed by the French and English envoys, we never discover, amidst the most vehement sallies, a single instance in which he was provoked to betray his purposes, or unveil his impenetrable secrecy, either by look or gesture. Temperate in his habits and mode of life, he made a boast, which is uncontradicted by his contemporaries, that, amidst the various avocations of his high station, he had strictly conformed to the decorum and duties of his ecclesiastical profession.

"Though gentle to inferiors, he was pertinacious, and impatient of contradiction, proud and overbearing with his equals and superiors,

and scarcely deigned to curb his haughty spirit, even in the presence of his sovereigns. By the confession, even of his friends, he possessed in a high degree that vindictive spirit which is attributed to his countrymen; and in a still higher, that dissimulation with which they are equally charged. His ambition was lofty and unbounded; but little scrupulous with regard to the means, provided he attained the end, he often debased the grandeur of his designs by the manner of their execution. In a word, he was one of those gigantic characters which form a compound of extraordinary qualities and extraordinary defects; born to rise in defiance of every obstacle; to change the fate of nations; and alike distinguished from the rest of mankind, in success and adversity, power and disgrace."

We cannot omit the contrast drawn between Alberoni and Ripperda.

"In reviewing the transitory administration of Ripperda, we naturally draw a comparison between him and his predecessor Alberoni. Both were men of abilities and extensive knowledge, and both the architects of their own fortune; Alberoni rising to power by the native energy of his character, Ripperda by dexterously availing himself of times and circumstances. One, however, seemed born to command; the other to figure in a secondary sphere. One always appeared superior to his situation, struck before he threatened, veiled his means and designs with a mysterious secrecy, which redoubled their effect, rose with new vigour from defeat; and for a time ba-

lanced the combined efforts of the great powers of Europe by the vast resources of his mighty genius. The other was no less rash in his promises than defective in their performance; rendered his real power contemptible by vain menaces and empty vaunts; and degraded his person and office, by needless falsehoods, pitiful evasions, or alternate insolence and meanness. Both were equally impetuous and irritable; yet the hopes or apprehensions of Alberoni were never betrayed, even amidst the most violent ebullitions of his temper; while Ripperda discovered all the workings of his mind, by his looks and gestures, embarrassment and agitation. Finally, one was respected and dreaded in his

retreat, the other despised even in the height of his authority.

"But while we place Alberoni in a rank far superior, it would be unjust to withhold from Ripperda the merit of having suggested many useful schemes, which were executed by other ministers. He evidently projected most of the commercial regulations adopted by Alberoni; and the bare outline of the plans sketched in a preceding chapter, will suffice to prove how greatly his successor Patino profited by his ideas and designs. Indeed Ripperda may be justly regarded as one of the principal authors of the new Commercial System, established by Spain since the commencement of the last century."

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

OF

NATIONS AND CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

ACCOUNT OF THE PARSEES.

(From Mrs. Graham's Journal of a Residence in India.)

IT appears that there have been two legislators of the name of Zoroaster, one of whom lived in times of such remote antiquity, that no dependance can be placed on the traditions concerning him. The last flourished as late as the reign of Darius, the son of Cambyzes. He appears to have reformed the religion of his country, which there is reason to think was, till that time, the same with that of India, to have built the first fine temples, and to have written the books of Guebre laws, of which only some fragments remain.

The Parsees acknowledge a Good Principle under the name of Hormuzd, and an Evil Principle under that of Ahrimane. Subordinate to Hormuzd, the ferishtas, or angels, are charged with the creation and preservation of the material world. The sun, the moon, and the stars, the years, the months, and the days, have each their presiding angels; angels attend on every hu-

man soul, and an angel receives it when it leaves the body. Myhr, or Mithra, is the ferishta to whom this important charge is assigned; as well as that of judging the dead; he is also the guardian of the sun, and presides over the sixth month, and the sixth day of the month. The good ferishtas have corresponding evil genii, who endeavour to counteract them in all their functions; they particularly encourage witchcraft, and willingly hold converse with enchanters of both sexes, sometimes revealing truly the secrets of futurity for malicious purposes. As in other countries, the old, the ugly, and the miserable, are stigmatised as witches, and the Indian Brahmins are regarded by the Guebres as powerful magicians.

Fire is the chief object of external worship among the Parsees. In each atsh-khaneh, or fire-house, there are two fires, one of which it is lawful for the vulgar to behold, but the other, atsh-baharam, is kept in the most secret and holy part of the temple, and is approached only by the chief dustoor; it must not be visited by the light of the sun, and the chimneys for carrying off

the suns are so constructed as to exclude his rays. The atsh-kahanam must be composed of five different kinds of fire, among which I was surprised to hear the dustoor mention that of a funeral pile, as the Guebres expose their dead; but he said me that it was formerly lawful to return the body to any of the four elements; that is, to bury it in the earth or in the water, to burn, or to expose it, but that the latter only is now practised; consequently, if the atsh-baharam goes out, they must travel to such nations as burn their dead, to procure the necessary ingredient to rekindle it. When the last atsh-khaneh was built in Bombay, a portion of the sacred fire was brought from the altar at Yezd, in a golden censer, by land, that it might not be exposed to the perils of the sea.

The sun and the sea partake with fire in the adoration of the Guebres. Their prayers, called zemzemé, are repeated in a low murmuring tone, with the face turned towards the rising or the setting sun, and obeisance is made to the sea and to the full moon. The Parsee year is divided into twelve lunar months, with intercalary days, but there is no division of time into weeks. The festivals are the nowroze, or day of the new year, and six following days; the first of every month, and the day on which the name of the day and that of the month agree, when the same ferishta presides over both.

A Parsee marries but one wife, excepting when he has no children; then, with the consent of the first, he may take a second. An adopted child inherits equally

with legitimate children, but, if there be none, before all other relations. The death of a father is observed as an annual festival. The body must not touch wood after death: it is accordingly laid upon an iron bier, to be conveyed to the repository for the dead, where it is left exposed to the air till it is consumed. In Bombay these repositories are square enclosures, surrounded by high walls: the vulgar Parsees superstitiously watch the corpse, to see which eye is first devoured by the birds, and hence augur the happiness or misery of the soul.

The sacred books are in the Zend and Pehlavi languages, both ancient dialects of Persia. The fragments of these which escaped during the troubles that followed the Mahomedan conquest of Persia, are all that the Guebres have to direct either their practice or their faith; and, where these are found insufficient, the dustoors supply rules from their own judgment. The chief doctrines of the remaining books respect future rewards and punishments, injunctions to honour parents, and to marry early, that the chain of being be not interrupted, and prohibitions of murder, theft, and adultery.

When the Guebres were driven from their own country by the Mussulmans, a considerable body of them resolved to seek a new land, and accordingly put to sea, where they suffered great hardships. After attempting to settle in various places, they at length reached Sunjum in Guzerat, and sent their chief dustoor, Abah, on shore, to ask an asylum. This was granted by the Rajah on certain

conditions, and a treaty to the following effect was drawn up. The Guebres shall have a place allotted to them for the performance of their religious and burial rites; they shall have lands for the maintenance of themselves and their families; they shall conform to the Hindoo customs with regard to marriages, and in their dress; they shall not carry arms; they shall speak the language of Guzerat, that they may become as one people with the original inhabitants; and they shall abstain from killing and eating the cow. To these conditions the Parsees have scrupulously adhered, and they have always been faithful to their protectors.

The Parsees in British India enjoy every privilege, civil and religious. They are governed by their own panchak, or village council. The word panchak literally means a council of five, but that of the Guebres in Bombay consists of thirteen of the principal merchants of the sect; these were chosen originally by the people, confirmed by the government, and have continued hereditary. This little council decides all questions of property, subject, however, to an appeal to the recorder's court; but an appeal seldom happens, as the panchak is jealous of its authority, and is consequently cautious in its decisions. It superintends all marriages and adoptions, and inquires into the state of every individual in the community; its members would think themselves disgraced if any Parsee were to receive assistance from a person of a different faith; accordingly, as soon as the children of a poor man are old

enough to marry, which, in conformity to the Hindoo custom, is at five or six years of age, the chief merchants subscribe a sufficient sum to portion the child; in cases of sickness, they support the individual or the family, and maintain all the widows and fatherless.

The panchak consists both of dostoors and laymen; all religious ceremonies and festivals come under its cognizance, together with the care of the temples, the adjusting the almanack, and the subsistence and life of the dogs. I could not learn with certainty the origin of the extreme veneration of the Parsees for this animal; every morning the rich merchants employ koolies to go round the streets with baskets of provision for the wild dogs; and, when a Parsee is dying, he must have a dog in his chamber to fix his closing eyes upon. Some believe that the dog guards the soul, at the moment of its separation from the body, from the evil spirits; others say that the veneration for the dogs is peculiar to the Indian Guebres, and that it arose from their having been saved from shipwreck in their emigration to India, by the barking of the dogs announcing their approach to the land in a dark night.

The Parsees use some solemnities when they name their children, which is done at five or six months old; when the muslin shirt is put on the first time, a sacred fire is lighted, prayers are repeated, and the name is given. Since their intercourse with Europeans, they persist in calling this ceremony christening, because it is performed when the first or proper name is given; the second

name is a patronymic ; thus Norozejee Jumsheedjee, is Norozejee the son of Jumsheedjee.

The Parsees are the richest individuals on this side of India, and most of the great merchants are partners in British commercial houses. They have generally two or three fine houses, besides those they let to the English ; they keep a number of carriages and horses, which they lend willingly, not only to Europeans, but to their own poor relations, whom they always support. They often give dinners to the English gentlemen, and drink a great deal of wine, particularly Madeira. The Guebre women enjoy more freedom than other oriental females, but they have not yet thought of cultivating their minds. Perhaps this is owing in great measure to the early marriages which, in compliance with the Hindoo customs, they contract. By becoming the property of their husbands in their infancy, they never think of acquiring a further share of their affection, and, with the hope of pleasing, one great incitement to mental improvement is cut off.

The Parsees are in general a handsome large people, but they have a more vulgar air than the other natives ; they are extremely active and enterprising, and are liberal in their opinions, and less bigotted to their own customs, manners, and dress, than most nations. Of their hospitality and charitable dispositions, the following is an instance. During the famine that desolated India in the years 1805 and 1806, the Parsee merchant Ardessee Dadee, fed five thousand poor persons for three months

at his own expense, besides other liberalities to the starving people. The Parsees are the chief landholders in Bombay. Almost all the houses and gardens inhabited by the Europeans are their property ; and Pestengoe told me, that he received not less than 15,000*l.* a-year in rents, and that his brother received nearly as much.

CHARACTER AND RELIGION OF THE SIKHS, AN INDIAN NATION IN THE PENJAB.

(From *Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm's Sketch of the Sikhs.*)

The character of the Sikhs, or rather Singhs, which is the name by which the followers of Gúrú Góvind, who are all devoted to arms, are distinguished, is very marked. They have, in general, the Hindú cast of countenance, somewhat altered by their long beards, and are to the full as active as the Mahráttas ; and much more robust, from their living fuller, and enjoying a better and colder climate. Their courage is equal, at all times, to that of any natives of India ; and when wrought upon by prejudice or religion, is quite desperate. They are all horsemen, and have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their forts and villages, though they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. They are bold, and rather rough, in their address ; which appears more to a stranger from their invariably speaking in a loud tone of voice : but this is quite a habit, and is alike used by them to express the sentiments of re-

gard and hatred. The Sikhs have been reputed deceitful and cruel, but I know no grounds upon which they can be considered more so than the other tribes of India. They seemed to me, from all the intercourse I had with them, to be more open and sincere than the Mahrátas, and less rude and savage than the Afgháns. They have, indeed, become, from national success, too proud of their own strength, and too irritable in their tempers, to have patience for the wiles of the former; and they retain, in spite of their change of manners and religion, too much of the original character of their Hindú ancestors, (for the great majority are of the Hindú race,) to have the constitutional ferocity of the latter. The Sikh soldier is, generally speaking, brave, active, and cheerful, without polish, but neither destitute of sincerity nor attachment; and if he often appears wanting in humanity, it is not so much to be attributed to his national character, as to the habits of a life, which, from the condition of the society in which he is born, is generally passed in scenes of violence and rapine.

The Sikh merchant, or cultivator of the soil, if he is a Singh, differs little in character from the soldier, except that his occupation renders him less presuming and boisterous. He also wears arms, and is, from education, prompt to use them whenever his individual interest, or that of the community in which he lives, requires him to do so. The general occupations of the Khalása Sikhs has been before mentioned. Their character differs widely from that of the Singhs. Full of intrigue, pli-

ant, versatile, and insinuating, they have all the art of the lower classes of Hindús, who are usually employed in transacting business: from whom, indeed, as they have no distinction of dress, it is very difficult to distinguish them.

The religious tribes of Acálís, Shahíd, and Nirmala, have been noticed. Their general character is formed from their habits of life. The Acálís are insolent, ignorant, and daring: presuming upon those rights which their numbers and fanatic courage have established, their deportment is hardly tolerant to the other Sikhs, and insufferable to strangers, for whom they entertain a contempt, which they take little pains to conceal. The Shahíd and the Nirmala, particularly the latter, have more knowledge, and more urbanity. They are almost all men of quiet, peaceable habits; and many of them are said to possess learning.

There is another tribe among the Sikhs, called the Nánac Pautra, or descendants of Nánac, who have the character of being a mild, inoffensive race; and though they do not acknowledge the institutions of Gúrá Góvind, they are greatly revered by his followers, who hold it sacrilege to injure the race of their founder; and, under the advantage which this general veneration affords them, the Nánac Pautra pursue their occupations; which, if they are not mendicants, is generally that of travelling merchants. They do not carry arms; and profess, agreeably to the doctrine of Nánac, to be at peace with all mankind.

The Sikh converts, it has been before stated, continue, after they have quitted their original religion,

all those civil usages and customs of the tribes to which they belonged, that they can practise, without infringing the tenets of Nánac, or the institutions of Gúru Góvind. They are most particular with regard to their intermarriages; and, on this point, Sikhs descended from Hindús almost invariably conform to Hindú customs, every tribe intermarrying within itself. The Hindú usage, regarding diet, is also held equally sacred; no Sikh, descended from a Hindú family, ever violating it, except upon particular occasions, such as a Gúru-matá, when they are obliged, by their tenets and institutions, to eat promiscuously. The strict observance of these usages has enabled many of the Sikhs, particularly of the Ját and Gujar tribes, which include almost all those settled to the south of the Satléj, to preserve an intimate intercourse with their original tribes; who, considering the Sikhs not as having lost their cast, but as Hindús that have joined a political association which obliges them to conform to general rules established for its preservation, neither refuse to intermarry nor to eat with them.

The higher cast of Hindús, such as Brahmins and Chatriyas, who have become Sikhs, continue to intermarry with converts of their own tribes, but not with Hindús of the cast they have abandoned, as they are polluted by eating animal food; all kinds of which are lawful to Sikhs, except the cow, which it is held sacrilege to slay. Nánac, whose object it was to conciliate the Muhammedans to his creed, prohibited hog's flesh also; but it was introduced by

his successors, as much, perhaps, from a spirit of revenge against the Moslems, as from considerations of indulgence to the numerous converts of the Ját and Gujar tribes, among whom wild hog is a favourite species of food.

The Muhammedans, who become Sikhs, intermarry with each other, but are allowed to preserve none of their usages, being obliged to eat hog's flesh, and abstain from circumcision.

The Sikhs are forbid the use of tobacco, but allowed to indulge in spirituous liquors, which they almost all drink to excess; and it is rare to see a Singh soldier, after sun-set, quite sober. Their drink is an ardent spirit, made in the Penjáb; but they have no objection to either the wine or spirits of Europe, when they can obtain them.

The use of opium, to intoxicate, is very common with the Sikhs, as with most of the military tribes of India. They also take B'hang, another inebriating drug.

The conduct of the Sikhs to their women differs in no material respect from that of the tribes of Hindús, or Muhammedans, from whom they are descended. Their moral character with regard to women, and indeed in most other points, may, from the freedom of their habits, generally be considered as much more lax than that of their ancestors, who lived under the restraint of severe restrictions, and whose fear of excommunication from their cast, at least obliged them to cover their sins with the veil of decency. This the emancipated Sikhs despise: and there is hardly an infamy which this debauched and dissolute

race are not accused (and I believe with justice) of committing in the most open and shameful manner.

The Sikhs are almost all horsemen, and they take great delight in riding. Their horses were a few years ago, famous; and those bred in the Lak'hi Jungle, and other parts of their territory, were justly celebrated for their strength, temper, and activity: but the internal distractions of these territories has been unfavourable to the encouragement of the breed, which has consequently declined; and the Sikhs now are in no respect better mounted than the Mahrátas. From a hundred of their cavalry it would be difficult to select ten horses that would be admitted as fit to mount native troopers in the English service.

Their horsemen use swords and spears, and most of them now carry matchlocks, though some still use the bow and arrow; a species of arms, for excellence in the use of which their forefathers were celebrated, and which their descendants appear to abandon with great reluctance.

The education of the Sikhs renders them hardy, and capable of great fatigue; and the condition of the society in which they live, affords constant exercise to that restless spirit of activity and enterprise which their religion has generated. Such a race cannot be epicures: they appear, indeed, generally to despise luxury of diet, and pride themselves in their coarse fare. Their dress is also plain, not unlike that of the Hindús, equally light and divested of ornament. Some of the chiefs wear gold bangles; but this is rare; and the

general characteristic of their dress and mode of living, is simplicity.

The principal leaders among the Sikhs affect to be familiar and easy of intercourse with their inferiors, and to despise the pomp and state of the Muhammedan chiefs: but their pride often counteracts this disposition; and they appeared to me to have, in proportion to their rank and consequence, more state, and to maintain equal, if not more, reserve and dignity with their followers, than is usual with the Mahráta chiefs.

It would be difficult, if not impracticable, to ascertain the amount of the population of the Sikh territories, or even to compute the number of the armies which they could bring into action. They boast that they can raise more than a hundred thousand horse: and, if it were possible to assemble every Sikh horseman, this statement might not be an exaggeration: but there is, perhaps, no chief among them, except Ranjit Singh, of Lahore, that could bring an effective body of four thousand men into the field. The force of Ranjit Singh did not, in 1805, amount to eight thousand; and part of that was under chiefs who had been subdued from a state of independence, and whose turbulent minds ill-brooked an usurpation which they deemed subversive of the constitution of their commonwealth. His army is now more numerous than it was, but it is composed of materials which have no natural cohesion, and the first serious check which it meets, will probably cause its dissolution.

There is no branch of this sketch which is more curious and important, or that offers more dif-

sculties to the inquirer, than the religion of the Sikhs. We meet with a creed of pure deism, grounded on the most sublime general truths, blended with the belief of all the absurdities of the Hindú mythology, and the fables of Muhammedanism; for Nánac professed a desire to reform, not to destroy, the religion of the tribe in which he was born; and, actuated by the great and benevolent design of reconciling the jarring faiths of Brahmá and Muhammed, he endeavoured to conciliate both Hindús and Moslems to his doctrine, by persuading them to reject those parts of their respective beliefs and usages, which, he contended, were unworthy of that God whom they both adored. He called upon the Hindús to abandon the worship of idols, and to return to that pure devotion of the Deity, in which their religion originated. He called upon the Muhammedans to abstain from practices, like the slaughter of cows, that were offensive to the religion of the Hindús, and to cease from the persecution of that race. He adopted, in order to conciliate them, many of the maxims which he had learnt from mendicants who professed the principles of the Súfi sect; and he constantly referred to the admired writings of the celebrated Muhammedan Kabir, who was a professed Súfi, and who inculcated the doctrine of the equality of the relation of all created beings to their Creator. Nánac endeavoured, with all the power of his own genius, aided by such authorities, to impress both Hindús and Muhammedans with a love of toleration and an abhorrence of war; and his

life was as peaceable as his doctrine. He appears, indeed, to have adopted, from the hour in which he abandoned his worldly occupations to that of his death, the habits practised by that crowd of holy mendicants, Sanyásis and Fakirs, with whom India swarms. He conformed to their customs; and his extraordinary austerities are a constant theme of praise with his followers. His works are all in praise of God; but he treats the polytheism of the Hindús with respect, and even veneration. He never shows a disposition to destroy the fabric, but only wishes to divest it of its useless tinsel and false ornaments, and to establish its complete dependence upon the great Creator of the universe. He speaks every where of Muhammed, and his successors, with moderation; but animadverts boldly on what he conceives to be their errors; and, above all, on their endeavours to propagate their faith by the sword.

As Nánac made no material invasion of either the civil or religious usages of the Hindús, and as his only desire was, to restore a nation who had degenerated from their original pure worship into idolatry, he may be considered more in the light of a reformer than of a subverter of the Hindú religion; and those Sikhs who adhere to his tenets, without admitting those of Gúrá Góvind, are hardly to be distinguished from the great mass of Hindú population; among whom there are many sects who differ much more than that of Nánac, from the general and orthodox worship at present established in India.

The first successors of Nánac

appear to have taught exactly the same doctrine as their leader; and though Har Góvind armed all his followers, it was on a principle of self-defence, in which he was fully justified, even by the usage of the Hindús. It was reserved for Gúrú Góvind to give a new character to the religion of his followers; not by making any material alteration in the tenets of Nánac, but by establishing institutions and usages, which not only separated them from other Hindús, but which, by the complete abolition of all distinction of casts, destroyed, at one blow, a system of civil polity, that, from being interwoven with the religion of a weak and bigoted race, fixed the rules of its priests upon a basis that had withstood the shock of ages. Though the code of the Hindús was calculated to preserve a vast community in tranquillity and obedience to its rulers, it had the natural effect of making the country in which it was established, an easy conquest to every powerful foreign invader; and it appears to have been the contemplation of this effect that made Gúrú Góvind resolve on the abolition of cast, as a necessary and indispensable prelude to any attempt to arm the original native population of India against their foreign tyrants. He called upon all Hindús to break those chains in which prejudice and bigotry had bound them, and to devote themselves to arms, as the only means by which they could free themselves from the oppressive government of the Muhammedans; against whom, a sense of his own wrongs, and those of his tribe, led him to preach eternal warfare. His religious doc-

trine was meant to be popular, and it promised equality. The invidious appellation of Bráhmá Cabatriya, Vaisya, and Súdra, were abolished. The pride of descent might remain, and keep up some distinctions; but, in the religious code of Góvind, every Khálan Singh (for such he termed his followers) was equal, and had a like title to the good things of this world, and to the blessings of a future life.

Though Gúrú Góvind mixes, even more than Nánac, the mythology of the Hindús with his own tenets; though his desire to conciliate them, in opposition to the Muhammedans, against whom he always breathed war and destruction, led him to worship at Hindú sacred shrines; and though the peculiar customs and dress among his followers, are stated to have been adopted from veneration to the Hindú goddess of courage, Dúrga Bhaváni; yet it is impossible to reconcile the religion and usages, which Góvind had established, with the belief of the Hindús. It does not, like that of Nánac, question some favourite dogmas of the disciples of Brahmá, and attack that worship of idols, which few of these defend, except upon the ground of these figures, before which they bend, being symbolical representations of the attributes of an all-powerful Divinity; but it proceeds at once to subvert the foundation of the whole system. Wherever the religion of Gúrú Góvind prevails, the institutions of Brahmá must fall. The admission of proselytes, the abolition of the distinctions of cast, the eating of all kinds of flesh, except that of cows, the form of religious

worship, and the general devotion of all Singhs to arms, are ordinances altogether irreconcilable with Hindú mythology, and have rendered the religion of the Sikhs as obnoxious to the Bráhmíns, and higher tribes of the Hindús, as it is popular with the lower orders of that numerous class of mankind.

From Von Buch's Travels through Norway and Lapland.

ON THE QUÄNS.

Alten is not only the most agreeable, the most populous, and the most fertile district in Finmark, but also the only one in which agriculture is carried on—the most northern agriculture of the world. This merit is due to the Quäns in Alten. Before they appeared the cultivation of grain had never been tried. They may now have inhabited these vallies for nearly a century; and they brought along with them diligence and industry into the country. They were very probably driven out by the wars of Charles XII. and especially by the cruel havoc made by the Russians in Finland of their flocks and herds. They went higher and higher north, till at last they passed beyond Torneo, and first descended into Alten about the year 1708. The first emigrations were followed by others; and since that period they have, to the great advantage of Lapland, perpetually continued, to such a degree that the Laplanders themselves, not without reason, are in fear that the Quäns will at last take possession of the whole of their country, and drive them completely out. This

they might easily prevent if they were to follow the example of the Quäns, and select constant habitations, and cultivate the ground. The Quäns still resemble their ancestors; they live in the very same manner, and observe the same customs. They speak exactly the same Finnish language which is spoken throughout all Finland, and which bears less resemblance to the Laplandic (or the Finnish, as it is called in Finmark) than the Swedish bears to the German (Leem. 8. 8. 10, 11.) Their houses are wholly constructed, for the most part like those in Finland, and in quite a different manner from those of the Norwegians. The greatest part of the house consists in a large room of logs, the *perte*, which reaches up to the roof. On one side there is a large furnace, without a chimney, which takes in the greatest part of the wall. The smoke from the furnace rises up towards the roof, descends along the walls, and issues out through several quadrangular openings in the remaining walls, about three feet from the ground. When the fire is burnt out, they shut up the furnace and collect a Syrian warmth in the *perte*. The upper part of the furnace serves for the sweating baths everywhere used in Finland and Russia. In their dress alone the Quäns do not differ from the Laplanders; in their manners they completely differ. The Quäns are the most civilized inhabitants of Finmark, not even excepting the Norwegians. They are distinguished for their understanding; their comprehension is easy and rapid, and they do not dislike to work. Hence they easily learn all the trades which are necessary for

ordinary establishments, and the progress they are capable of yet making in agriculture, and, consequently, in the arts of life, is proved by the peasants of Tornes, Uleoborg, and Cajaneborg. Even the pernicious influence of a sea life, the expectation of profit, without laying by any thing for times of want, has never manifested itself among the Quäns to the extent which it has among the Norwegians and Finns; and hence it is possible enough that they will in time not only drive the Finns from their districts, but also the Norwegians themselves. The prosperity of the country will lose nothing by it. Why this people is called Quäns here is as little known as the origin of Lappe and Finner; but they are all equally ancient. The old Icelandic sagas speak of Quäns and Quänland: even Eigna (Torfäus I. 160.) lays down the situation of the country pretty accurately. She says, "Eastwards from Nummedalen (at Drontheim), lies Jämteland, then, farther eastwards, Helsingeland, then Quänland, then Finland, and lastly Carlen. Under this was probably understood the greatest part of the present Finland, and it has been so laid down by Schöning and Bayer in their maps. The name disappeared after King Erieh the Saint took possession of the country in the middle of the twelfth century, and subjected it to his authority: and now the general name of Finland and Fin is all that remains in Sweden. The oldest Geographer of the North, Adam Von Bremen, had heard something of this country, but being unacquainted with the correct Icelandic writers, he

was deceived by the name: he transformed Quäner into Quäner (women), and Quänland into Quändeland (the land of women); and he was hence induced to lay down here an Amazonian country, which the native writers never dreamt of. This was eagerly laid hold of by Rudbeck and his scholars, who imputed to this Amazon land all that the Greek writers had related of the Scythian Amazons. Schöning has hardly been able to extirpate these romantic notions by his excellent treatises (*Gemle Geographie*, p. 64); for even in recent times a Magister Eneroth wished to prove that the Amazons did not inhabit Osterbotten, but the Swedish province of Norrland; and we cannot help being grieved at seeing similar things repeated in the last edition of Tuneld's Swedish Geography, notwithstanding the learned Glörmell is given out as its editor.

The Quäns were a quarrelsome people; they frequently came over from the Bothnian Gulf to Finmark and Nordland, and committed depredations on the Norwegians and Finns, which they in turn endeavoured to repay by their predatory incursions as far as Carlen. Is it to this momentary appearance that they owe their name in this country? Or must the Finlanders have another name, as the Laplanders had already taken possession of that of Finn; the name actually disappears when both people are no longer in immediate contact. Even in Helegland nothing is known of Quäns, and still less is known of them in the south of Norway, or of the country inhabited by the Laplanders. The Swedish practice is there fol-

lowed, and the Finlanders are called Finns; and this sometimes gives rise to misconceptions and errors. Several thousands of Finlanders, perhaps, live in the western part of Dalecarlia, and among the mountains of Orsa Socker, above the Eastern Dal Ely, who were invited there, it is said, by Charles IX. and who still retain their language and customs, notwithstanding they are surrounded by Sweden, and far distant from their original country. The country which they inhabit is in Sweden called Finmark. This appears to have misled Tuneld to connect this Finmark with the Norwegian Finmark, and the Norwegian Finns. "Finmark, says he (*Geographie*, I. 111.) is a name given to a tract of country which runs from Bahuseln along the Norwegian frontiers, all the way to Lapmark. There the remains of the first inhabitants of the country still live, who, driven out by Othin's conductor, advanced farther and farther northwards, and now alone inhabit Lapmark." What errors! Neither in Bahuseln, nor in Dalsland, nor in Elvedal, nor Herjeadalen, are there any Finlanders, and consequently there is no Finmark there. And how is it possible to join the Finns of Orsa with the Norwegian Finns, or the Laplanders? Nomades with diligent agriculturists! A people who yet speak the language of Abo, with Laplanders who do not understand a word of Finnish? The Finlanders of Dalecarlia have also advanced into Norway, and have peopled and brought under the plough several districts in the Prastegieldts of Tryssild. Grue, Elverum, and Vinger. They root-

ed out, and set fire to the woods, cultivated rye among the ashes, and procured in this way rich harvests. But they remained in the Gaards which they first constructed in the valley where they still dwell. The indefatigable missionary, Thomas Von Westen, heard of these Finns in Drontheim in 1719, on his return from his third journey to Finmark: and his zeal would not allow him to rest till he had also converted them to Christians. But the College of Missionaries in Copenhagen dissuaded him from his purpose, as the place inhabited by the Finns belonged to the bishoprick of Christiania, and they were afraid of the powerful and highly-dreaded bishop Deichmann, of Christiania, who, secure of the king's favour, acted in every thing in a very arbitrary and disrespectful manner. This, however, with M. Von Westen, was but throwing oil into the fire. With a true zeal for proselytism, he boldly threw the souls of all these *Rugfens* on the bishop's conscience, and proved that he would be answerable for them at the last day. The missionary college could oppose nothing to such weighty reasons. With the utmost caution, almost trembling, and after several years consideration of the matter, they ventured, in 1737, to represent to the mighty bishop, that it would be useful and necessary to dispatch missionaries also among these Finns, which were independent of the bishop, and belonged to the missionary college. They received the unlooked-for answer, that their zeal was here perfectly unnecessary, as the Finns of Christiania lived like Norwegians, and as far back as any thing

was known of them, had always been Christians, like the Norwegians. Had they been called Quäns, or merely Finlanders, they would have spared M. Von Westen many a sad hour towards the end of his life, and the missionary College many a consultation how they should represent so ticklish an affair to the bishop, for none of them would have thought of doubting that the Finlanders had been Christians for centuries. These Finns then were of opinion in 1727, that they had come over from Sweden more than a hundred years before, and previously from Tawastehuas in Finland: both very probable circumstances.

At present the Quäns actually constitute by far the greatest part of the population of Alten; and in the valley of Altens-Elve they are almost the only inhabitants. In the year 1801, of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three souls who inhabited the Prästegjeldt of Alten, only four hundred and seventy-five were Norwegians. Of the remaining one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, a few hundreds only were sea Laplanders (*See Finner*) who lived in Langfjord and in Stiernesund; the remaining one thousand two hundred, and consequently nearly two-thirds of the whole population, were Quäns. A cruel, slow, and infectious disorder, it is true, considerably diminished their number in 1806. Whole hamlets died: in remote places, men were found dead before their houses and on the roads, who, in the midst of winter had gone out in quest of assistance for their suffering families, but being themselves at-

tacked by the malady, for want of strength had fallen down by the way. The disease spread over all Finmark, and gave a very considerable shock to the population of that province. Alten will more easily, however, recover from it; for the meadows and fish of Altus are still sufficient to protect the industrious Quäns from the grips of hunger, and of the rapid increase of the population afterwards, such striking examples are furnished by Cajaneborg, Kusamo, Sodankylä, that they deserve the utmost attention of every politician.

MANNERS OF THE LAPLANDERS.

The barking of dogs below announced the vicinity of a herd and the hut of a Lapland family. We made all the haste we could towards it; for the rising storm and rain from the south-west seriously admonished us to seek shelter for the night. We soon found the hut or *ganme* at the foot of the hill, and on the bank of the Great Marsh. They received us, but not in a friendly manner. The Laplanders are not Arabs. Where the spruce and Scotch fir, and where birches will not succeed, the nature of man seems equally defective. He sinks in the struggle with necessity and the climate. The finer feelings of the Laplanders are to be developed by brandy; and, as in eastern countries, a visit is announced by presents, the glass alone here softens their hostile dispositions. Then, indeed, the first place in the bottom of the tent, opposite to the narrow door, is conceded to the stranger. We lie in the circumference of a room

containing at most eight feet in diameter; the fire or smoke of the hearth in the middle prevents the draft from the door; and hence this back space is the place of the master or mistress of the herd. The children sit next them, and the servants next to the door. When a stranger demands entrance he is commanded by Lapland politeness to keep himself on his legs in the inside of the door, and sometimes even before a half-opened door. The master of the house then asks him the cause of his arrival, and also the news of the country; and if he is pleased with the account, he at last invites the stranger to approach nearer. He then becomes a member of the family; a place in the house is allotted to him, and he is entertained with rein-deer milk and flesh. The Arab invites into his hut, and asks no questions.

It was well for us that we passed this night under a roof. The storm raged furiously, and the rain struck like sand against the roof of the *gamme*. It was not a little wonderful that the feeble but could withstand such a hurricane. It is built of stakes, which are united together in the middle in the form of a cone. Several other cross stakes hold them together below. Over this frame there is nothing spread but a piece of coarse linen, generally sail-cloth, in such a manner, however, that a quadrangular opening at the top remains uncovered for the smoke to issue out of. A great part of this covering lies also loose on the ground, and serves to protect their milk and other household concerns against wind and weather, and to cover over their stores; and then these

articles, and the covering over them, form altogether a sort of mound, which prevents the entrance and draft of the external air into the *gamme* from beneath. Another large and loose piece of sail-cloth is drawn round this outward covering on the side from whence the wind blows. This side is therefore always protected with a double covering. The inside seats consist of soft rein-deer skins and white woollen covers. The quality of this skin and cover also determines here the rank of the place and the person who is to occupy it. This is certainly a slight habitation; and it is almost inconceivable how a large and frequently numerous family can find room in such a narrow space for many months together. But all the members of the family are seldom assembled together at the same time; the herd of rein-deer demands their presence and their attention even during the night, and such stormy and dreadful nights as the one we passed here in Nuppibye. Men and boys, wives and daughters, take the post of watching by turns twice or thrice a-day; and each goes out with several dogs, which belong in property to that individual whose commands alone they will obey. The former guards in the meanwhile their return with their hungry dogs. Hence it not unfrequently happens that eight or twelve dogs march over the heads of the persons sleeping in the *gamme* in quest of comfortable spots for themselves to rest in. They certainly stand in need of rest, for all the time they are out with their master, watching the flock, they are in

continual motion. The welfare and the security of the flock rests wholly on them. By them alone are they kept together in their destined situation, or, when necessary, driven to others. The wolves, the dreadful enemies of the Laplanders, are by them driven away from the rein-deer. The timid animal runs frightened up and down the wilderness when the wolf approaches: the dogs then by their barking and snarling keep the flock together, and by this means the wolf will not easily venture an attack. If the rein-deer is to the Laplander what his field is to the husbandman, the dog is to the Laplander what the plough is to the other. When he returns wearied to his *gamme*, he always willingly shares his rein-deer flesh and his soup with his dog, which he will hardly do with either father or mother.

It is an unusual, a new, and a pleasing spectacle to see, in the evening, the herd assembled round the *gamme* to be milked. On all the hills around, every thing is in an instant full of life and motion. The busy dogs are every where barking, and bringing the mass nearer and nearer; and the rein-deer bound and run, stand still, and bound again in an indescribable variety of movements. When the feeding animal, frightened by the dog, raises his head, and displays aloft his large and proud antlers, what a beautiful and majestic sight! and when he courses over the ground, how fleet and light are his movements! We never hear the foot on the earth, and nothing but the incessant crackling of his knee-joints, as if produced by a repetition of electric

shocks; a singular noise, and from the number of rein-deer by whom it is at once produced, it is heard at a great distance. When all the three or four hundred at last reach the *gamme*, they stand still, or repose themselves, or frisk about in confidence among one another, play with their antlers against each other, or in groups surround a patch of moss. When the maids run about with their milk vessels from deer to deer, the brother or servant throws a bark halter round the antlers of the animal which she points out to them, and draws it towards her: the animal struggles, and is unwilling to follow the halter, and the maid laughs at and enjoys the great labour of her brother, and wantonly allows it to get loose that he may again catch it for her. The father and mother have quietly brought their's together, and filled many a vessel, and now begin to scold them for their wanton behaviour, which has scared the whole flock. Who would not then think on Laban, on Leah, Rachel, and Jacob? When the herd at last stretches itself to the number of so many hundreds at once, round about the *gamme*, we imagine we are beholding a whole encampment, and the commanding mind, which presides over the whole, is in the middle.

We had scarcely set our feet out of the door of the *gamme* in the morning, when in less than half an hour the house was entirely destroyed, and the rein-deer laden with all the utensils, and in motion to the new place of destination. They were bound together in rows of five with thongs, like the beasts of burthen on St. Gothardt,

and they were led by the mother and daughter over the mountains, while the father went before to prepare the new dwelling, and the other children conducted the free herd to their place of pasture. The flock amounted to about four hundred head. We had yet seen none under three hundred. With this number a family is said to be in moderate prosperity. It can be maintained on it. They can afford to kill as many rein-deer as are necessary for food and clothing, shoes, and boots, and to sell besides a few rein-deer skins, hides, and horns, to the merchants for meal or brandy, or woollen stuffs. On the other hand, a family lives very miserably on a hundred of these animals, and can hardly keep from starving. Hence, if they are brought down so low, they must give up the free pastoral life on the mountains, and draw towards the sea, and endeavour as sea Laplanders to gain from that element what they can no longer find among the mountains. But their desires are always fixed on the mountains, and every sea Laplander eagerly exchanges his hut and his earnings for the herd of the Fieldt-Laplander. The charms of a free life among the mountains, and of independence, may have less effect on the producing of this inclination than the actual good living of the Fieldt or mountain Laplanders, which the sea Laplander cannot even procure on holidays. Every day I have seen rein-deer flesh cooked in all these *gammes* for the whole family, and generally of young fawns, in large iron kettles. Each person certainly received more than a pound for his share. When the flesh was

cooked, it was immediately torn asunder by the master of the house with his fingers, and divided out among the family; and the eagerness with which each person received his allowance, and the rapidity with which they strove, as for a wager, to tear it with teeth and fingers are almost incredible. In the meantime the broth remains in the kettle, and is boiled up with thick rein-deer milk, with rye or oatmeal, and sometimes, though seldom, with a little salt. This broth is then distributed, and devoured with the same hungry avidity. The sea Laplander, on the other hand, has only fish, or fish livers, with train oil, and never has either the means or opportunity of preparing such costly soups. The former not only relishes his flesh, but finds in it a strong nourishment. In fact, how few boors in Norway or Sweden, or even in Germany, can compare their meals, in point of nutrition, with this. In winter, the food of the Laplanders is more multifarious. They then catch an incredible number of ptarmigans (*Ryper*, *Tetrao Lagopus*), wood grouse (*Truren*) and a number of other wild birds, partly to eat and partly to sell. They not unfrequently also shoot a bear, which they eat like the Norwegian peasants. They have then also no want of rein-deer flesh; for the frozen pieces may be long preserved. They can even preserve the precious milk in winter, although they can then derive none immediately from the rein-deer. They expose it in harvest to the frost, and preserve the frozen pieces like cheese. When melted after a lapse of several months, this milk still tastes fresh and de-

liciously. When a stranger then enters the *gamme*, whom they wish to see, the frozen piece of milk is immediately set to the fire; the guest receives a spoon, with which he skims off the softened exterior, in proportion as it melts. When he has enough, the rest is preserved in the cold for other guests. Such pieces are not unfrequently brought by the Laplanders down to Alten, and then disposed of to advantage; for the inhabitants of Alten eagerly purchase this milk. They use it like cow-milk, and can mix a good deal of water with it, without injuring its quality. In its pure state it is even too fat for domestic purposes. Notwithstanding, even in the middle of summer, each rein-deer yields but little milk, it would be quite impossible, especially for any length of time, to consume the whole quantity at once. In October, the milk season generally ceases, and re-commences about the end of June or beginning of July. The rein-deer calve about the middle of May. The Laplanders call a doe or female rein-deer a *vaija*, when it has calved in the third year. It is allowed to suckle the fawn for six weeks, which is then slaughtered, or allowed to provide its own nourishment; and they can then have milk for three or four months. A moderate *vaija* about the end of July yields the quarter of a Swedish *kanne* per day. With a herd of a thousand head the quantity procured from all the *vaijas*, would be very considerable, and perhaps sufficient to

maintain a whole family on milk alone. But their prosperity necessarily requires the possession of considerable flocks, that they may always be able to slaughter a deer when the wants of the family require it, without thereby injuring the flourishing condition of the herd. A great part of the Swedish Laplanders in Kemi Lappmark, and especially in the *For-sambling* of Enare, live in quite a different manner. They live there for the most part by fishing, and have but seldom a few rein-deer; on the other hand they generally possess eight or ten sheep, but no cows. In summer they scarcely eat any thing but fish from the fresh-water lakes, and drink with great eagerness the water in which the fish has been boiled. In winter they must put up with dried fish, (*Sick*, *Salmo Lapareus*), and with soups (*valling*), of water, fir bark, and rein-deer tallow. They peel off, in summer, the innermost bark of the firs, divide it in long strips, and hang them in their dwellings to dry for winter stores. When used, these strips of bark are minced in small pieces along with the rein-deer tallow, boiled together for several hours with water, till in consistency they form a thick broth, and then eaten. A little ewe milk, and a few mountain bramble-berries (*Hiortron*, *Rubus Chamæmor-us*), contribute very little to the improvement of this wretched diet. Well may they account the rein-deer Laplander happy, and envy his situation.

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MISSION OF THE UNITED BRETHREN

*From LUTHERBURGH, written to
Bourne's African Repository by
JOHN BARROW.*

Those who have read Mr. Barrow's *Travels*, know already something of the mission now formed in this district by the *Herrenbaters*, or *Brethren of United Brethren*: it has now been established for a considerable number of years, and deserves every thing that can be said in its commendation. Sparman mentions a pious German of the name of George Schmidt, as the first of the society who undertook to come out in quality of missionary to Southern Africa. He settled there about the year 1737, and soon collected some Hottentots together for the purpose of converting them to Christianity. After his departure, a small number of his disciples remained together in a society, and the reports concerning them, which reached Europe, induced three of the United Brethren in Holland and Germany, of the names of Marsveld, Kuhncl, and Schwin, to remove hither in the year 1791; the first was from Zeist, in the province of Utrecht, the other two were Germans. By order of the East India Company in Holland, this spot was granted them for the establishment of a little colony, and the boundaries between the lands awarded to them, and those of the neighbouring colonists, were accurately defined. In a short time they collected together a tolerable number of Bastards and Hottentots, whom they instructed in their religion, at the

same time endeavouring to inspire them with habits of industry.

It is the more time, than is, in the year 1794, those unfortunate dissensions broke out among the colonists, the destructive consequences of which were fortunately superceded by the English invasion; but the sad effects of their discord spread even to this peaceful vale. The whole institution was a subject of offence to the surrounding colonists, partly because they did not see their own strong Calvinistic doctrines taught in it, but still more because they found themselves restrained in extending their lands, and were in some measure deprived of the services of the Hottentots, for the latter preferred leading a quiet life among the *Herrenbaters*, to attending the sheep and oxen of the farmers. It was to these causes that the enmity of the colonists towards the Brethren, mentioned by Mr. Barrow, is to be ascribed; but this gentleman suffers his zeal against the colonists to get too great an ascendancy over him, when he represents their enmity as having been carried to such lengths, that a conspiracy was formed among them to murder the missionaries. I have myself been assured by the missionaries themselves, that they never heard of such a thing; they only, by way of precaution, petitioned Sir James Craig, in the year 1796, to grant them a confirmation of their rights, and security against the encroachments with which they were menaced. Since that time, excepting some trifling disputes about the boundaries of their lands, they have lived upon very good terms with the colonists. They are universally

esteemed, and I have myself more than once seen a considerable number of colonists attending at the religious assemblies of the Brethren.

In the year 1799, at the request of the three original missionaries, two others, of the names of Rose and Korhammer, were sent from Germany to join them; the former has now, in Marsveld's place, the direction of the whole institution. Both brought their wives with them, and brought over also wives for the Brethren already established, women of their own persuasion, who made no hesitation in crossing the seas to unite themselves in wedlock with persons wholly unknown to them. Since that time the society has increased exceedingly both in numbers and importance. The same year the Brethren built a very neat church, from remittances sent them by the society in Europe, and the number of their disciples now amounts to nearly eleven hundred. Two hundred houses and huts, with gardens annexed to them, and built in regular rows, give this place the appearance of an European village; a sight which surprised me exceedingly, and for the first time brought in a lively manner to my mind the idea of my native country. Excepting this place, I never saw any thing in the whole colony bearing the least resemblance to a German village.

The five Brethren, with their wives, received us at the door of a house where they lived all together. One of them made a short speech to welcome us; after which, a chorus of perhaps a hundred Hottentots, men and women, ranged in two rows before the door, the women on the right hand, the men on

the left, sung a hymn, which was truly affecting and elevating to the heart. At first the whole number of voices sang the simple melody in slow time, then the verses were sung three voices together, by the men and the women alternately, and the melody was sung by two voices, only, till the last verse, when again they all joined in chorus. I could not help remarking, that among all the men's voices there was not a counter-bass, much less a bass. The natural tone of the voice of the Hottentots has a roughness, which makes it little adapted to singing, yet it was by the low tones of their not overstrained tenor, that the principal effect of the chorus was produced. In the full chorus the voices of the women were not to be distinguished above those of the men so much by their fulness as by their clearness and shrillness, but the strongest effect was produced when the men's voices predominated.

The Hottentots have a strong feeling of music, and are soon impressed with the harmony of our intervals; yet hitherto I had never supposed with these thin, and often sharp, female voices, and these hoarse men's voices, so much effect could be produced.

After we had rested a short time in the house, we were carried to a table extremely well set out, and all prepared by the good wives themselves, every one in her different department. Instead of a prayer before the meal, the five couples sang a verse of a hymn, and then with the utmost cheerfulness, and in a style equally removed from studied seriousness and from frivolity, entered into conversation with us. This was carried

on in a manner which shewed so much correctness of thinking, and soundness of understanding, that our good opinion of them was increased every moment: we were so well entertained that we did not break up the party till near midnight.

The next morning every different part of the institution was shewn to us; the church in the first place. It is a simple, neat, quadrangular edifice, but the roof is too steep, and carried up to too sharp a ridge: this was done to give height to the building, and render it more conspicuous. Within are two rows of benches, and a simple pulpit; the utmost simplicity is, indeed, observable in every part of the building, but, at the same time, the due proportions are exceedingly well observed, and the workmanship is extremely neat. The timbers are all of sumach wood, the yellow tint and polish of which gives a sort of simple elegance to the appearance of the whole. The English government gave the Brethren permission to cut down as much timber as they wanted, from the woods belonging to the company, free of expense.

By the side of the church is the garden of the pastors, in the midst of which stands the large old pear-tree, planted by Schmidt himself, the original founder of the Institution: benches are standing under its shade, and this is a favourite place of resort among the Brethren. The garden is two hundred paces long, and about a hundred and fifty broad; it is well stored with all kinds of kitchen vegetables and pulse, and intersected all over with little channels, by which it is constantly well watered. Brother

Schwin, who is an excellent gardener, has the management of it. The church-yard is directly behind it, and is laid out exactly in the manner of the *Herrenhuters* in Germany: a walk divides it in two, on the right hand of which lie the men, on the left the women. The graves follow each other in regular rows, and the utmost care is taken of them: each has over it a little wooden cross, on which is inscribed the name of the deceased, his age, and the day of his death. The graves of two children of the Brethren have tomb-stones, and those of the Hottentots that had been baptized are distinguished from the rest.

The house inhabited by the Brethren has, besides the hall in which they assemble, and where they take their meals, two chambers for two of the couples, and various household conveniences; the other three couples lodge in small houses close by. Another house is appropriated to the manufacture of knives, of which Kuhnelt is the director, and which begins already to be very profitable. Four Hottentots were employed in it, who, when first they began learning had no pay; they are now paid wages by the day, and when they are perfect in their work, are to be paid by the piece. The knives are strong and well made, and are much sought after at the Cape Town, though they are dear: pocket knives sell from a dollar to a dollar and a half. Kuhnelt complained much of the want of tools, and the difficulty of getting them from Europe, so that he is obliged to make them almost all himself. Marsveld is the miller, and has built a water-mill after the European manner, in which

he grinds not only all the corn for the household and the Hottentots, but a great deal for the neighbouring colonists.

The church, with the nearest houses, lies in the deepest recess of the valley, at the foot of the Bavianskloof, from which, in winter, the water sometimes rushes with great force, so that it has more than once overflowed the whole valley. The channel has, therefore, lately been enclosed between two strong walls, and several bridges have been made over it; a work of no small labour, and affording an additional proof of the industry and activity of these people. The Brethren proposed carrying this canal on as a benefit to the lands lying without the valley, and when, two years after, I visited this spot, for the last time, it was already extended six hundred paces farther.

But in order to form a just estimate of the worth of these excellent men, their manner of conducting themselves towards the Hottentots must be seen; the mildness, yet dignity, with which they instruct them, and the effect which has already been produced in improving the condition of their uncivilized brethren, is truly admirable. It is the more astonishing, since all has been accomplished by persuasion and exhortation, no violence, or even harshness, has ever been employed. No other punishment is known but being prohibited from attending divine service, or being banished the society; but it is very rarely that they are obliged to have recourse to these things, only when repeated exhortations and remonstrances have failed, and a determined perverseness of disposition appears,

which cannot otherwise be subdued. The highest reward of industry, and good behaviour is, to be baptized and received into the society. Of this, however, they are so sparing, that the whole number of the baptized scarcely yet amounts to fifty. To the most distinguished among these, the still higher honours are granted, of being appointed to little offices in the church, such as elders and deacons. The latter are also, very naturally, from their diligence and industry, in the best circumstances of any of the community, and have houses, built by themselves, not at all inferior to those of the colonists on the borders. The men are clothed like the peasants, in linen jackets and leather small clothes, and wear hats; the women have woollen petticoats, cotton jackets, with long sleeves, and caps: the lower class are still clothed in skins, but they are made to keep themselves and their cloathing clean, and no nakedness is permitted.

Every family of Hottentots has a garden behind the house, planted with vegetables, pulse, and fruit-trees, with a portion of land, according to the number of persons to be fed from it; this they cultivate themselves, under the direction of the father, as he is called, and they have the implements of agriculture and the seed-corn given them. Industry is rewarded by an occasional addition to the portion of land, negligence by being deprived of a part: but the Brethren still find a disposition to indolence the greatest subject of complaint they have against their disciples: many of them will only gain their slender sustenance by the same occasional labours to

which they have been accustomed in the service of the colonists, by assisting in the harvest, for example, by attending upon their cattle, or by working at their buildings. The women and children are left behind, when they go out to work in this way, a burthen upon the community, and are not, without difficulty, incited to gain a trifle, by working in the gardens of the Brethren, or of their more substantial fellow-countrymen. Those who are baptized are all Bastards, since among the pure Hottentots exhortation alone cannot produce a sufficient effect to induce them to throw aside their careless and indolent ways.

How much superior is such an institution to those that have been established in other parts of Southern Africa, by English and Dutch missionaries. While the Herrenhutens, wherever they have gone, have excited universal respect, and have endeavoured to inspire a spirit of industry, with a sense of true religion, while they have sought to make the savages men before they thought of making them Christians, the missionaries above-mentioned, with few exceptions, have shown themselves idle vagabonds, or senseless fanatics, beginning their task of conversion

by teaching the doctrine of the Trinity, and baptizing their disciples, and have concerned themselves little with seeking to give them habits of industry, to inspire them with the feelings of men: they have commenced with the superstructure, without thinking of laying the proper foundation by which it was to be supported. As all the communities of Brethren over the whole earth at the same hour, morning and evening, are united in singing the hymn appointed for that day, so are they all inspired with an equal ardour in seeking to arrive at the same goal. It is not among them single men that labour; it is the united strength of many thousands working together, and the fruit of their diligence and savings goes all into the common stock; the remotest branch is supported and nourished from the trunk. According to the testimony of the Brethren here, the little branch of which they have the care, notwithstanding the favours shown it on the part of the government, has received in the eleven years that have elapsed since its establishment, no less than 25,000 dollars from Europe, and the yearly expences seem rather to increase than diminish.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Account of the Balæna Mysticetus, or Great Northern or Greenland Whale. By Mr. W. Scoresby, junr. M.W.S.*

THE whale, when full grown, is from 50 to 65 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 in circumference, immediately before the fins†. It is thickest a little behind the fins, and from thence gradually tapers towards the tail, and slightly towards the neck. It is cylindrical from the neck until near about the junction of the tail and body, where it becomes ridged.

The head has a triangular shape. The bones of the head are very porous, and full of a fine kind of oil. When the oil is drained out, the bone is so light as to swim in water. The jaw-bones, the most striking portions of the head, are from 20 to 25 feet in length, are curved, and the space between them is 9 or 10 feet, by 18 or 20. They give shape to the under part of the head, which is almost perfectly flat, and is about 20 feet in length, by 12 in breadth. The tongue is of great size, and yields a ton or more of oil. The lips, which are at right angles to the flat part of the base of the head, are firm

and hard, and yield about two tons of oil.

To the upper jaw is attached the substance called *whalebone*, which is straight in some individuals, and in others convex. The laminæ or *blades*, are not all of equal length, neither are the largest exactly in the middle of the series, but somewhat nearer the throat; from this point they become gradually shorter each way. In each side of the mouth are about 200 laminæ of whalebone. They are not perfectly flat; for besides the longitudinal curvature already mentioned, they are curved transversely. The largest laminæ are from 10 to 14 feet in length, very rarely 15 feet in length. The breadth of the largest at the thick ends, or where they are attached to the jaw, is about a foot. The Greenland fishers estimate the size of the whale by the length of the whalebone: where the whalebone is six feet long, there the whale is said to be a *size fish*. In *suckers*, or young whales still under the protection of

* From the Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, vol. i. p. 378.

† It is said that the whale was formerly much larger than it is at present, being sometimes 100 or 120 feet long: but the accuracy of this statement is to be questioned; for the largest I ever heard of being caught did not exceed 70 feet in length; and this was reckoned a very uncommon individual. Of about 200 which I have seen taken, not one measured 65 feet in length, although many of them were full grown.

the mother, the whalebone is only a few inches long. The whalebone is immediately covered by the two under lips, the edges of which, when the mouth is shut, overlap the upper part in a squamous manner.

On the upper part of the head there is a double opening, called the *spout-holes* or *blow-holes*. Their external orifices are like two slits, which do not lie parallel, but form an acute angle with each other. Through these openings the animal breathes.

The eyes are very small, not larger than those of an ox; yet the whale appears to be quick of sight. They are situated about a foot above where the upper and under lips join.

In the whale, the sense of hearing seems to be rather obtuse.

The throat is so narrow as scarcely to admit a hen's egg.

The fins are from 4 to 5 feet broad, and 8 or 10 feet long, and seem only to be used in bearing off their young, in turning, and giving a direction to the velocity produced by the tail.

The tail is horizontal; from 20 to 30 feet in breadth, indented in the middle; and the two lobes pointed and turned outwards. In it lies the whole strength of the animal. By means of the tail, the whale advances itself into the water with greater or less rapidity; if the motion is slow, the tail cuts the water obliquely, like forcing a boat forward by the operation of *skulling*; but if the motion is very rapid, it is effected by an undulating motion of the rump.

The skin in some whales is smooth and shining; in others, it

is furrowed, like the water-lines in laid paper, but coarser.

The colour is black, grey, and white, and a tinge of yellow about the lower parts of the head. The back, upper part of the head, most of the belly, the fins, tail, and part of the under jaw, are deep black. The fore part of the under jaw, and a little of the belly, are white, and the junction of the tail with the body grey. Such are the common colours of the adult whale. I have seen piebald whales. Such whales as are below size are almost entirely of a bluish-black colour. The skin of suckers is of a pale bluish colour. The cuticle, or scarf-skin, is no thicker than parchment; the true skin is from three-fourths to an inch in thickness all over the body.

Immediately beneath the skin lies the *blubber*, or fat, from 10 to 20 inches in thickness, varying in different parts of the body, as well as in different individuals. The colour, also, is not always the same, being white, red, and yellow; and it also varies in denseness. It is principally for the blubber that the Greenland fishery is carried on. It is cut from the body in large lumps, and carried on board the ship, and then cut into smaller pieces. The fleshy parts and skin connected with the blubber are next separated from it, and it is again cut into such pieces as will admit of its being passed into casks by the bung-hole, which is only three or four inches in diameter. In these casks it is conveyed home, where it is boiled in vessels capable of containing from three to six tons, for the purpose of extracting the oil from the *fritters*, which are ten-

dinous fibres, running in various directions, and containing the oil, or rather connecting together the cellular substance which contains it. These fibres are finest next the skin, thinnest in the middle, and coarsest near the flesh.

Bone in Feet.	Oil in Tons.
1	1½
2	3
3	3½
4	4
5	4½
6	5½
7	7
8	9
9	11
10	13
11	16
12	20

The annexed table shews the quantity of oil a whale of each size of bone will produce at a medium.

The blubber of a sucker, when very young, frequently contains little or no oil, but only a kind of milky fluid; in which case, when the ani-

mal is deprived of life, the body sinks to the bottom, as also does the blubber when separated from it; while the body and blubber of larger individuals always swim. Though the preceding statement be exceedingly near the truth, yet exceptions occur; for I have known a whale of 2½ feet bone produce 10 tons of oil, and one of 12 feet bone estimated at only 9 tons; such instances are much rarer than to see one of 2½ feet bone produce 4 or 5 tons of oil.

The flesh of the young whale is of a fine red colour; that of the old approaches to black, and is coarse, like that of a bull, and is said to be dry and lean when boiled, because there is but little fat intermixed with the flesh.

The food of the whale is generally supposed to consist of different kinds of sepia, medusæ, or the *clio limacina* of Linnæus; but I have great reason to believe, that it is chiefly, if not altogether, of

the squillæ or shrimp tribe; for, on examining the stomach of one of large size, nothing else was found in it; they were about half an inch long, semi-transparent, and of a pale red colour. I also found a great quantity in the mouth of another, having been apparently vomited by it. When the whale feeds, it swims with considerable velocity under water, with its mouth wide open; the water enters by the fore part, but is poured out again at the sides, and the food is entangled and sifted as it were by the whalebone, which does not allow any thing to escape.

It seldom remains longer below the surface than twenty or thirty minutes; when it comes up again to blow, it will perhaps remain ten, twenty, or thirty minutes at the surface of the water, when nothing disturbs it. In calm weather, it sometimes sleeps in this situation. It sometimes ascends with so much force, as to leap entirely out of the water; when swimming at its greatest velocity, it moves at the rate of seven to nine miles an hour.

Its maternal affection deserves notice. The young one is frequently struck for the sake of its mother, which will soon come up close by it, encourage it to swim off, assist it, by taking it under its fin, and seldom deserts it while life remains. It is then very dangerous to approach, as she loses all regard for her own safety in anxiety for the preservation of her cub, dashing about most violently, and not dreading to rise even amidst the boats. Except, however, when the whale has young to protect, the male is in general more active

weighed forty pounds and twelve ounces.

The oven is made of wrought iron on count Rumford's plan, to heat from a separate fire-place. The time from the fire being lighted till the bread was baked at twice, was five hours, in which time six pounds of Walls-end coals and three pounds of cinders were consumed, besides a small quantity of wood, used merely to light the fire.

Expenses of Bread made from a Mixture of Potatoes and Wheat Flour, and Comparisons in Price with Wheaten Bread.

March 10, 1812.—16lbs. of potatoes pared and boiled, weighed 13lbs. 4oz. allowance for interest and loss on the stock bought in October 1811, say 25 per cent makes,

	s.	d.
20lbs. of potatoes, at 6s. 6d. per sack of 240lbs. the actual price when bought October 1811	0	6½
26lbs. of fine flour, at 5s. per sack of 280lbs.	9	3½
Half a pint of yeast	0	2
6lbs. of coals, at 2l. 18s. 6d. per chaldron, of 2806lbs. 0	1½	
5lbs. of cinders, and wood for lighting fire	0	1½
	10	3
40lbs. 12oz. of bread at the above date at 1s. 4d. the quartern loaf, of 4lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams, would have been	12	6
Leaves a saving of	2	3
	lbs. oz. drs.	
26lbs of flour at the rate of 80 loaves, of 4lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams each, to the sack of 280lbs. would only have made 32	4	4

lbs. oz. drs.
Grain in bread by 16lbs of potatoes, is more than half a pound of bread for each pound of potatoes 8 7 12

40 12 0

The iron oven has been in use more than 15 years: it is 20 inches deep, 16 inches wide, and 16 inches high; and has been recently fresh set to heat from a separate fire-place, which is 10½ inches deep, 7½ inches wide, and 7 inches high, the bars of the fire-place 14 inches from the bottom of the oven.

Mr. Way's bread had been sent from Bridport Harbour to the Society on the 10th of March 1812; and had been examined and tasted at sundry times by members of the Society, from the 12th to the 26th of March, so that the greatest part of the loaf had been eaten. What remained on the 26th, had every appearance of bread made wholly from wheaten flour well fermented, and well tasted, without being in the least mouldy or stale, though it had been baked fourteen days. It appeared to the committee to be a very successful mode of making bread, and that it might tend to lessen the consumption of flour; an object of considerable national importance.

An account of the Biddery Ware in India. By Benjamin Heynß, M. D. Naturalist to the Hon. East India Company at Madras.
The Hindoos have since time immemorial not only excelled their neighbours in the manage-

ment of metals for useful and curious purposes, but they are even familiarly acquainted with alloys unknown to our practical chemists.

Among those in general use that have drawn the attention of Europeans living in India, are the alloys for the gurry, and the Biddery ware.

The gurry is a disk of a cubit and upwards in diameter, about half an inch in thickness in the centre, but decreasing toward the circumference, where it is scarcely more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. It is used to mark the divisions of time, by striking it with a wooden mallet. The sound is in general remarkably clear, full, and loud, when it is properly managed. In common they are suspended on a triangular pyramid made of three bamboos tied together at top. They are used in all large cities, at the cutivalschoultry, at the houses and cutcheries of great men, at the main guard of every battalion, and head quarters of every detachment of troops. Some commanding officers have them even near their doors, to the annoyance of their visitors, whose ears are not so blunted and insensible as their own. In short, they are the regulators of time and business in all India. The exact proportion of the compound of which they are made I do not recollect, but I believe it is somewhat variable, as the guries are prized according to the place where they have been manufactured.

The Biddery ware is used particularly for hooker-bottoms, and dishes to hand betel about to visitors, where more precious metals are not attainable. It is of a black

colour, which never fades, and which, if tarnished, may be easily restored. To relieve the sable hue it is always more or less inlaid with silver. It is called Biddery ware from the place where it was originally, and I believe is still exclusively, made; for though the people of Bengal have utensils of this kind, I have no where seen any new ones for sale, which would be the case were they manufactured there.

Biddery is a large city, about 60 miles N.W. from Hyderabad, formerly the seat of mighty kings, and one of the largest, or best places of the Dekan, belonging to the Nizam. It is situated on the eastern brink of a table land, which is about 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and from S. to N. six to eight miles in its diameter. The place is fortified, has high walls and extensive outworks, particularly to the northward, but whether strong, or otherwise, I am not competent to judge. I found them very badly guarded; as is generally the case in the fortified places belonging to the native powers of India.

As I had been always very desirous of learning the composition of the Biddery ware, and could get no information of it at Hyderabad, I requested captain Sydenham, then resident at that court, to favour me with a dustuck (order) to the governor of Biddery (which place I was to pass on my way to join the detachment at Joulna), to assist me in getting the desired knowledge. I must observe here that it is not only extremely difficult, in general, for travellers, but almost impossible, without much money, to acquire any information

on a subject of the most indifferent nature, without the concurrence and actual support of the head man of the place. At Biddery the jealousy against Europeans of all classes is carried so far, that none are allowed to enter the gates of the city, except such as are in the service of the Nizam, and stationed in the fort. It happened fortunately that the chief of that place had some favours to ask of captain Sydenham, and Mr. Russel, his assistant, whose kind assistance in promoting my inquiries on this and all other occasions I have gratefully to acknowledge: so that I received the dustuck without much delay, just as I ascended the table-land. On producing it at Biddery some of the manufacturers were immediately sent to me in the choultry, under a guard of peans, with the strictest orders that they should inform me of the whole and every part of their mystery. I wished to go to their houses; but as this had not been mentioned in the order, and as they lived in the city, I could not obtain permission. The men who attended me complained of want, in an employment which in former times had been the means of subsisting a numerous class of their own cast, and of enriching the place, but which now scarcely yielded food to five families that remained. They are of the goldsmith cast, which, together with some of other handicrafts, is the lowest of all sooders, though they wear the Brahminical string.

At their first visit they brought nothing but a lump of the compound used for casting their ware, and a few vessels which they had just in hand for inlaying them with silver, an operation which they

conceived would be of all the most attractive to a curious faringa. As the metal in this state was divested of all but its natural colour, I recognized it immediately as a compound of which the greatest proportion is tin. It contained of this metal 24 parts, and one of copper, joined by fusion. I was herein not a little disappointed, as I had always understood that it was made of a metallic substance found on the table-land of Biddery, and which, as I never had made any experiment with a view of discovering its composition, I flattered myself might be a new mineral. In coming along I really had found also a lithamaga, which resembled the common Biddery ware in colour and appearance; and it was probably this that had given rise to the account which former travellers had given of that substance, as the mineral used for the ware manufactured at that place.

The business of their second visit was to cast, or to make, before me a vessel of their ware. The apparatus which they brought with them on the occasion consisted of a broken cutchery pot, to serve as a furnace; a piece of bamboo about a foot long as a bellows, or blow-pipe; a form made of clay, exactly resembling a common hooker-bottom; and some wax, which probably had been used by several generations for the purpose for which it is yet employed.

The first operation was to cover the form with wax on all sides, which was done by winding a band into which the wax was reduced, as close as possible round it. A thin coat of clay was then laid over the wax, and, to fasten the outer to the inner clay form, some

iron pins were driven through it in various directions. After this had been dried for some time in the sun, the wax was liquified by putting the form in a place sufficiently heated, and discharged through the hole, by which the melted metal is poured in to occupy its place. It is scarcely necessary to say that when the metal is sufficiently cooled the form is broken, and the vessel found of the desired shape.

Colouring the ware with the standing black, for which they are celebrated, is the next, and in my opinion the most remarkable operation. It consists in taking equal parts of muriate of ammonia, and saltpetre earth, such as is found at the bottom of old mud walls in old and populous villages in India, mixing them together with water, and rubbing the paste which is thus produced on the vessel, which has been previously scraped with a knife. The change of colour is almost instantaneous, and, what is surprising to me, lasting.

The saltpetre earth of this place has, when dry, a reddish colour, like the soil about Biddery. It is very likely that the carbonate, or oxide of iron, which it contains, is essentially necessary for the production of the black colour. The muriate and nitrate of lime, which is in considerable proportion in all earth from which saltpetre is manufactured in India, may be perhaps not an useless ingredient in this respect.

The hooker-bottoms of this ware happen sometimes to get tarnished, acquiring a brownish, or shillering colour, which is easily removed, and the black restored, by rubbing the whole surface with a little oil or butter.

As nothing looks handsome in the eyes of an Indian but what is glittering with gold and silver, it may be imagined that their hooker and betel dishes, which are chiefly used on festive occasions, are not left destitute of these ornaments; they are chiefly decorated with silver, in the form of festoons, fanciful flowers and leaves. Sometimes I have seen a little gold interspersed.

The way of inlaying them is very simple; but of course as tedious as can well be imagined, and could be only practised where time is of little value. The parts of the projected figure are first cut out in silver leaf, which are placed in a piece of broken earthen ware before the artist, who cuts with a pointed instrument the same figure on the vessel, applies the silver leaf, piece after piece, and gently hammers it into its place.

The greatest skill consists in tracing the pieces of the figure on the vessel exactly of the same size as they are in the silver leaf, and in this I have never seen they are mistaken.

They do their work very expeditiously, and will make any figure on copper with the greatest nicety, according to the sample which is laid before them.

NOTE.—Mr. Wilkins informed Dr. Heyné that the Biddery ware is likewise manufactured in Benares, and he thinks that zinc is used as an alloy in that part of India. I examined a piece of a metal statue which Mr. Wilkins considered as Biddery ware; it was zinc alloyed with a very little copper.—T.

MISCELLANIES.

MISCELLANIES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DREADFUL
ACCIDENT WHICH HAPPENED
AT FELLING COLLIERY, NEAR
SCUNDERLAND, ON MAY 25TH,
1812.

FELLING is a manor in the chapelry of Heworth, and parish of Jarrow, about a mile and a half east of Gateshead, in the county of Durham. It contains several strata of coal, the uppermost of which were extensively wrought in the beginning of the last century. The stratum called the High-main, was won in 1779, and continued to be wrought till the 19th of January, 1811, when it was entirely excavated.

The present colliery is in the seam called the Low-main. It commenced in October, 1810, and was at full work in May, 1811. Messrs. John and William Brandling, Henderson, and Grace, have each a fourth share, both in its royalty and in the adventure: they have also a lease from the dean and chapter of Durham, of a large extent of coal, lying on the south and east of the manor of Felling.

The working or down-cast shaft is called the John Pit, and is situated on the north side of the

Sunderland road, and half way between Felling toll-bar and Felling Hall. It is 204 yards deep, and furnished with a machine or steam engine for drawing the coal, and with an engine called a whim-gin, wrought by horses, and of use in letting down and drawing up the workmen, when the machine chances to be crippled, or repairing; and when it lies idle on pay Saturdays and on Sundays. Here is also a high tube of brick-work, employed in assisting ventilation while this shaft was sinking, and till the communication by the narrow boards and the drifts was opened between the two shafts; since that it has been of no use.

The up-cast, or air furnace shaft, is called the William Pit. It is on an eminence 550 yards south-west of the John Pit, and is distinguished by a whim-gin and a lofty tube of brick-work. This shaft is 232 yards deep.

Over each pit two iron pullies were suspended on a kind of scaffold, called the shaft-frame. In these ran the ascending and descending ropes. The pullies over the John Pit were six feet in diameter, and weighed nine cwt. a piece. Those in which the rope of

the gin of the John Pit ran, were fixed on a crane, which turned them over or from the shaft as occasion required.

This mine was considered by the workmen a model of perfection in the purity of its air, and orderly arrangements—its inclined plane was saving the daily expense of at least thirteen horses—the concern wore the features of the greatest possible prosperity, and no accident, except a trifling explosion of fire-damp, slightly burning two or three workmen, had occurred. Two shifts or sets of men were constantly employed, except on Sundays. Twenty-five acres of coal had been excavated. The first shift entered the mine at four o'clock A. M. and were relieved at their working posts by the next at 11 o'clock in the morning. The establishment it employed under ground, as will be seen in the succeeding narrative, consisted of about 128 persons, who, in the fortnight from the 11th to the 25th of May, 1812, wrought 624 scores of coal, equal to 1300 Newcastle chaldrons, or 2455½ London chaldrons.

About half past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May, 1812, the neighbouring villages were alarmed by a tremendous explosion in this colliery. The subterranean fire broke forth with two heavy discharges from the John Pit which were almost instantaneously followed by one from the William Pit. A slight trembling, as from an earthquake, was felt for about half a mile round the workings; and the noise of the explosion, though dull, was heard to three or four miles distance, and much resembled an unsteady fire

of infantry. Immense quantities of dust and small coal accompanied these blasts, and rose high into the air, in the form of an inverted cone. The heaviest part of the ejected matter, such as corves, pieces of wood, and small coal, fell near the pits; but the dust, borne away by a strong west wind, fell in a continued shower from the pit to the distance of a mile and a half. In the village of Heworth, it caused a darkness like that of early twilight, and covered the roads so thickly, that the footsteps of passengers were strongly imprinted in it. The heads of both the shaft frames were blown off, their sides set on fire, and their pulleys shattered in pieces; but the pullies of the John Pit gin, being on a crane not within the influence of the blast, were fortunately preserved. The coal dust, ejected from the William Pit into the drift or horizontal parts of the tube, was about three inches thick, and soon burnt to a light cinder. Pieces of burning coal, driven off the solid stratum of the mine, were also blown up this shaft.

As soon as the explosion was heard, the wives and children of the workmen ran to the working-pit. Wildness and terror were pictured in every countenance. The crowd from all sides soon collected to the number of several hundreds, some crying out for a husband, others for a parent or a son, and all deeply affected with an admixture of horror, anxiety, and grief.

The machine being rendered useless by the eruption, the rope of the gin was sent down the pit with all expedition. In the absence of horses, a number of men, whom the wish to be instrumental in

rescuing their neighbours from their perilous situation, seemed to supply with strength proportionate to the urgency of the occasion, put their shoulders to the starts or shafts of the gin, and wrought it with astonishing expedition. By twelve o'clock, 32 persons, all that survived this dreadful calamity, were brought to day-light. The dead bodies of two boys, who were miserably scorched and shattered, were also brought up at this time: three boys out of the 32 who escaped alive, died within a few hours after the accident. Only 29 persons were, therefore, left to relate what they observed of the appearances and effects of this subterranean thundering: 121 were in the mine when it happened, and 87 remained in the workings. One overman, two wastersmen, two deputies, one headsmen or putter (who had a violent tooth-ach), and two masons, in all eight persons, came up at different intervals, a short time before the explosion.

Those who had their friends restored, hastened with them from the dismal scene, and seemed for a while to suffer as much from the excess of joy as they had lately done from grief; and they who were yet held in doubt concerning the fate of their relations and friends, filled the air with shrieks and howlings; went about wringing their hands; and threw their bodies into the most frantic and extravagant gestures,

The persons who now remained in the mine, had all been employed in the workings to which the plane-board was the general avenue, and as none had escaped by that way, the apprehension for their safety began to strengthen every

moment. At a quarter after 12 o'clock, Mr. Straker Mr. Anderson, William Harwell, Edward Rogers, John Wilson, Joseph Pearson, Henry Anderson, Michael Menham, and Joseph Greener, therefore, descended the John Pit in expectation of meeting with some of them alive. As the fire-damp would have instantly ignited at candles, they lighted their way by steel-mills, small machines which give light by turning a plain thin cylinder of steel against a piece of flint. Knowing that a great number of the workmen would be at the crane when the explosion happened, they attempted to reach it by the plane-board: but their progress was intercepted at the second pillar by the prevalence of choke-damp: the noxious fluid filled the board between the roof and the thill; and the sparks from the steel fell into it like dark drops of blood. Being, therefore, deprived of light, and nearly poisoned for want of atmospheric air, they retraced their steps to the shaft, and with similar success attempted to pass up the narrow-boards: in these they were stopped at the sixth pillar by a thick smoke, which stood like a wall the whole height of the board. Here their flint-mills were not only rendered useless, and respiration became extremely difficult, but the probability of their ever reaching the places where they expected to meet with those they were in search of, or of finding any of them alive, was entirely done away. To the hopelessness of success in their enterprise, should also be added, their certainty of the mine being on fire, and the probability of a second explosion at every moment oc-

curing and burying them in its ruins.

At two o'clock Mr. Straker and Mr. Anderson had just ascended the John Pit, and were gone to examine the appearance of the air issuing from the William Pit. Menham, Greener, and Rogers had also ascended. Two of the party were at this moment in the shaft, and the other two remained below, when a second explosion, much less severe than the first, excited more frightful expressions of grief and terror amongst the relatives of the persons still in the mine. Rogers and Wilson, the persons in the shaft, experienced little inconvenience by the eruption: they felt an unusual heat, but it had no effect in lifting up their bodies, or otherwise destroying the uniformity of the motion of their ascent. Haswell and H. Anderson, hearing its distant growlings, laid themselves down at full length on their faces, and in this posture, by keeping firm hold of a strong wooden prop, placed near the shaft, to support the roof of the mine, experienced no other inconvenience from the blast, than its lifting up their legs, and poisoning their bodies in various directions, in the manner that the waves heave and toss a buoy at sea. As soon as the atmospheric current returned down the shaft, they were drawn to bank.

This expedient of lying down and suffering the fury of the blast to roll over them, is mentioned in the Life of Lord Keeper North, under the year 1676. It is most efficacious where the mine is wet, for atmospheric air always accompanies running water; but the warning of a blast being usually

sudden, it requires a degree of experience and coolness not commonly united, to exercise any precaution against it. The miner, knowing its irresistible power, instantly sees the inefficacy of every attempt to escape, and, like a physician attacked by some incurable complaint, and conscious that his art is unequal to its cure, makes no struggle to save his life.

As each of the party came up, he was surrounded by a group of anxious inquirers. All their reports were equally hopeless; and the second explosion so strongly corroborated their account of the impure state of the mine, that their assertions for the present seemed to be credited. But this impression was only momentary. On recollection, they remembered that persons had survived similar accidents, and when the mine was opened, been found alive. Three had been shut up during forty days in a pit near Byker, and all that period had subsisted on candles and horse beans. Persons, too, were not wanting to infect the minds of the relatives of the sufferers with disbelief in the accounts of the persons who had explored the mine. It was suggested to them, that want of courage, or bribery, might be inducements to magnify the danger, and represent the impossibility of reaching the bodies of the unfortunate men. By this species of wicked industry, the grief of the neighbourhood began to assume an irritable and gloomy aspect. The proposition to exclude the atmospheric air from the mine, in order to extinguish the fire, was therefore received with the cries of "Murder," and with determinations of opposing the proceeding.

weighed forty pounds and twelve ounces.

The oven is made of wrought iron on count Rumford's plan, to heat from a separate fire-place. The time from the fire being lighted till the bread was baked at twice, was five hours, in which time six pounds of Walls-end coals and three pounds of cinders were consumed, besides a small quantity of wood, used merely to light the fire.

Expenses of Bread made from a Mixture of Potatoes and Wheat Flour, and Comparisons in Price with Wheaten Bread.

March 10, 1812.—16lbs. of potatoes pared and boiled, weighed 13lbs. 4oz. allowance for interest and loss on the stock bought in October 1811, say 25 per cent makes,

	s.	d.
20lbs. of potatoes, at 6s. 6d. per sack of 240lbs. the actual price when bought October 1811	0	6½
26lbs. of fine flour, at 5l. per sack of 280lbs.	9	3½
Half a pint of yeast	0	2
6lbs. of coals, at 2l. 18s. 6d. per chaldron, of 2808lbs. 0	1½	
5lbs. of cinders, and wood for lighting fire	0	1½
	10	3

40lbs. 12oz. of bread at the above date at 1s. 4d. the quartern loaf, of 4lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams, would have been 12 6

Leaves a saving of 2 9
lbs. oz. drs.

26lbs of flour at the rate of 80 loaves, of 4lbs. 5 oz. 8 drams each, to the sack of 280lbs. would only have made 32 4 4

	lbs.	oz.	drs.
Grain in bread by 16lbs of potatoes, is more than half a pound of bread for each pound of potatoes	8	7	12
	40	12	0

The iron oven has been in use more than 15 years: it is 20 inches deep, 16 inches wide, and 16 inches high; and has been recently fresh set to heat from a separate fire-place, which is 10½ inches deep, 7½ inches wide, and 7 inches high, the bars of the fire-place 14 inches from the bottom of the oven.

Mr. Way's bread had been sent from Bridport Harbour to the Society on the 10th of March 1812; and had been examined and tasted at sundry times by members of the Society, from the 12th to the 26th of March, so that the greatest part of the loaf had been eaten. What remained on the 26th, had every appearance of bread made wholly from wheaten flour well fermented, and well tasted, without being in the least mouldy or stale, though it had been baked fourteen days. It appeared to the committee to be a very successful mode of making bread, and that it might tend to lessen the consumption of flour; an object of considerable national importance.

An account of the Biddery Ware in India. By Benjamin Heynē, M. D. Naturalist to the Hon. East India Company at Madras.

The Hindoos have since time immemorial not only excelled their neighbours in the manage-

ment of metals for useful and curious purposes, but they are even familiarly acquainted with alloys unknown to our practical chemists.

Among those in general use that have drawn the attention of Europeans living in India, are the alloys for the gurry, and the Biddery ware.

The gurry is a disk of a cubit and upwards in diameter, about half an inch in thickness in the centre, but decreasing toward the circumference, where it is scarcely more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. It is used to mark the divisions of time, by striking it with a wooden mallet. The sound is in general remarkably clear, full, and loud, when it is properly managed. In common they are suspended on a triangular pyramid made of three bamboos tied together at top. They are used in all large cities, at the cutivalschoultry, at the houses and cutcheries of great men, at the main guard of every battalion, and head quarters of every detachment of troops. Some commanding officers have them even near their doors, to the annoyance of their visitors, whose ears are not so blunted and insensible as their own. In short, they are the regulators of time and business in all India. The exact proportion of the compound of which they are made I do not recollect, but I believe it is somewhat variable, as the guries are prized according to the place where they have been manufactured.

The Biddery ware is used particularly for hooker-bottoms, and dishes to hand betel about to visitors, where more precious metals are not attainable. It is of a black

colour, which never fades, and which, if tarnished, may be easily restored. To relieve the sable hue it is always more or less inlaid with silver. It is called Biddery ware from the place where it was originally, and I believe is still exclusively, made; for though the people of Bengal have utensils of this kind, I have no where seen any new ones for sale, which would be the case were they manufactured there.

Biddery is a large city, about 60 miles N.W. from Hyderabad, formerly the seat of mighty kings, and one of the largest, or best places of the Dekan, belonging to the Nizam. It is situated on the eastern brink of a table land, which is about 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and from S. to N. six to eight miles in its diameter. The place is fortified, has high walls and extensive outworks, particularly to the northward, but whether strong, or otherwise, I am not competent to judge. I found them very badly guarded; as is generally the case in the fortified places belonging to the native powers of India.

As I had been always very desirous of learning the composition of the Biddery ware, and could get no information of it at Hyderabad, I requested captain Sydenham, then resident at that court, to favour me with a dustuck (order) to the governor of Biddery (which place I was to pass on my way to join the detachment at Joulna), to assist me in getting the desired knowledge. I must observe here that it is not only extremely difficult, in general, for travellers, but almost impossible, without much money, to acquire any information

on a subject of the most indifferent nature, without the concurrence and actual support of the head man of the place. At Biddery the jealousy against Europeans of all classes is carried so far, that none are allowed to enter the gates of the city, except such as are in the service of the Nizam, and stationed in the fort. It happened fortunately that the chief of that place had some favours to ask of captain Sydenham, and Mr. Russel, his assistant, whose kind assistance in promoting my inquiries on this and all other occasions I have gratefully to acknowledge: so that I received the dustuck without much delay, just as I ascended the table-land. On producing it at Biddery some of the manufacturers were immediately sent to me in the choultry, under a guard of peans, with the strictest orders that they should inform me of the whole and every part of their mystery. I wished to go to their houses; but as this had not been mentioned in the order, and as they lived in the city, I could not obtain permission. The men who attended me complained of want, in an employment which in former times had been the means of subsisting a numerous class of their own cast, and of enriching the place, but which now scarcely yielded food to five families that remained. They are of the goldsmith cast, which, together with some of other handicrafts, is the lowest of all sooders, though they wear the Brahminical string.

At their first visit they brought nothing but a lump of the compound used for casting their ware, and a few vessels which they had just in hand for inlaying them with silver, an operation which they

conceived would be of all the most attractive to a curious faringa. As the metal in this state was divested of all but its natural colour, I recognized it immediately as a compound of which the greatest proportion is tin. It contained of this metal 24 parts, and one of copper, joined by fusion. I was herein not a little disappointed, as I had always understood that it was made of a metallic substance found on the table-land of Biddery, and which, as I never had made any experiment with a view of discovering its composition, I flattered myself might be a new mineral. In coming along I really had found also a lithamaga, which resembled the common Biddery ware in colour and appearance; and it was probably this that had given rise to the account which former travellers had given of that substance, as the mineral used for the ware manufactured at that place.

The business of their second visit was to cast, or to make, before me a vessel of their ware. The apparatus which they brought with them on the occasion consisted of a broken cutchery pot, to serve as a furnace; a piece of bamboo about a foot long as a bellows, or blow-pipe; a form made of clay, exactly resembling a common hooker-bottom; and some wax, which probably had been used by several generations for the purpose for which it is yet employed.

The first operation was to cover the form with wax on all sides, which was done by winding a band into which the wax was reduced, as close as possible round it. A thin coat of clay was then laid over the wax, and, to fasten the outer to the inner clay form, some

iron pins were driven through it in various directions. After this had been dried for some time in the sun, the wax was liquified by putting the form in a place sufficiently heated, and discharged through the hole, by which the melted metal is poured in to occupy its place. It is scarcely necessary to say that when the metal is sufficiently cooled the form is broken, and the vessel found of the desired shape.

Colouring the ware with the standing black, for which they are celebrated, is the next, and in my opinion the most remarkable operation. It consists in taking equal parts of muriate of ammonia, and saltpetre earth, such as is found at the bottom of old mud walls in old and populous villages in India, mixing them together with water, and rubbing the paste which is thus produced on the vessel, which has been previously scraped with a knife. The change of colour is almost instantaneous, and, what is surprising to me, lasting.

The saltpetre earth of this place has, when dry, a reddish colour, like the soil about Biddery. It is very likely that the carbonate, or oxide of iron, which it contains, is essentially necessary for the production of the black colour. The muriate and nitrate of lime, which is in considerable proportion in all earth from which saltpetre is manufactured in India, may be perhaps not an useless ingredient in this respect.

The hooker-bottoms of this ware happen sometimes to get tarnished, acquiring a brownish, or shillering colour, which is easily removed, and the black restored, by rubbing the whole surface with a little oil or butter.

As nothing looks handsome in the eyes of an Indian but what is glittering with gold and silver, it may be imagined that their hooker and betel dishes, which are chiefly used on festive occasions, are not left destitute of these ornaments; they are chiefly decorated with silver, in the form of festoons, fanciful flowers and leaves. Sometimes I have seen a little gold interspersed.

The way of inlaying them is very simple; but of course as tedious as can well be imagined, and could be only practised where time is of little value. The parts of the projected figure are first cut out in silver leaf, which are placed in a piece of broken earthen ware before the artist, who cuts with a pointed instrument the same figure on the vessel, applies the silver leaf, piece after piece, and gently hammers it into its place.

The greatest skill consists in tracing the pieces of the figure on the vessel exactly of the same size as they are in the silver leaf, and in this I have never seen they are mistaken.

They do their work very expeditiously, and will make any figure on copper with the greatest nicety, according to the sample which is laid before them.

NOTE.—Mr. Wilkins informed Dr. Heyné that the Biddery ware is likewise manufactured in Benares, and he thinks that zinc is used as an alloy in that part of India. I examined a piece of a metal statue which Mr. Wilkins considered as Biddery ware; it was zinc alloyed with a very little copper.—T.

MISCELLANIES.

MISCELLANIES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DREADFUL
ACCIDENT WHICH HAPPENED
AT FELLING COLLIERY, NEAR
SUNDERLAND, ON MAY 25TH,
1812.

FELLING is a manor in the chapelry of Heworth, and parish of Jarrow, about a mile and a half east of Gateshead, in the county of Durham. It contains several strata of coal, the uppermost of which were extensively wrought in the beginning of the last century. The stratum called the High-main, was won in 1779, and continued to be wrought till the 19th of January, 1811, when it was entirely excavated.

The present colliery is in the seam called the Low-main. It commenced in October, 1810, and was at full work in May, 1811. Messrs. John and William Brandling, Henderson, and Grace, have each a fourth share, both in its royalty and in the adventure: they have also a lease from the dean and chapter of Durham, of a large extent of coal, lying on the south and east of the manor of Felling.

The working or down-cast shaft is called the John Pit, and is situated on the north side of the

Sunderland road, and half way between Felling toll-bar and Felling Hall. It is 204 yards deep, and furnished with a machine or steam engine for drawing the coal, and with an engine called a whim-gin, wrought by horses, and of use in letting down and drawing up the workmen, when the machine chances to be crippled, or repairing; and when it lies idle on pay Saturdays and on Sundays. Here is also a high tube of brick-work, employed in assisting ventilation while this shaft was sinking, and till the communication by the narrow boards and the drifts was opened between the two shafts; since that it has been of no use.

The up-cast, or air furnace shaft, is called the William Pit. It is on an eminence 550 yards south-west of the John Pit, and is distinguished by a whim-gin and a lofty tube of brick-work. This shaft is 232 yards deep.

Over each pit two iron pullies were suspended on a kind of scaffold, called the shaft-frame. In these ran the ascending and descending ropes. The pullies over the John Pit were six feet in diameter, and weighed nine cwt. a-piece. Those in which the rope of

the gin of the John Pit ran, were fixed on a crane, which turned them over or from the shaft as occasion required.

This mine was considered by the workmen a model of perfection in the purity of its air, and orderly arrangements—its inclined plane was saving the daily expense of at least thirteen horses—the concern wore the features of the greatest possible prosperity, and no accident, except a trifling explosion of fire-damp, slightly burning two or three workmen, had occurred. Two shifts or sets of men were constantly employed, except on Sundays. Twenty-five acres of coal had been excavated. The first shift entered the mine at four o'clock A. M. and were relieved at their working posts by the next at 11 o'clock in the morning. The establishment it employed under ground, as will be seen in the succeeding narrative, consisted of about 128 persons, who, in the fortnight from the 11th to the 25th of May, 1812, wrought 624 scores of coal, equal to 1300 Newcastle chaldrons, or 2455½ London chaldrons.

About half past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May, 1812, the neighbouring villages were alarmed by a tremendous explosion in this colliery. The subterranean fire broke forth with two heavy discharges from the John Pit which were almost instantaneously followed by one from the William Pit. A slight trembling, as from an earthquake, was felt for about half a mile round the workings; and the noise of the explosion, though dull, was heard to three or four miles distance, and much resembled an unsteady fire

of infantry. Immense quantities of dust and small coal accompanied these blasts, and rose high into the air, in the form of an inverted cone. The heaviest part of the ejected matter, such as corves, pieces of wood, and small coal, fell near the pits; but the dust, borne away by a strong west wind, fell in a continued shower from the pit to the distance of a mile and a half. In the village of Heworth, it caused a darkness like that of early twilight, and covered the roads so thickly, that the footsteps of passengers were strongly imprinted in it. The heads of both the shaft frames were blown off, their sides set on fire, and their pulleys shattered in pieces; but the pulleys of the John Pit gin, being on a crane not within the influence of the blast, were fortunately preserved. The coal dust, ejected from the William Pit into the drift or horizontal parts of the tube, was about three inches thick, and soon burnt to a light cinder. Pieces of burning coal, driven off the solid stratum of the mine, were also blown up this shaft.

As soon as the explosion was heard, the wives and children of the workmen ran to the working-pit. Wildness and terror were pictured in every countenance. The crowd from all sides soon collected to the number of several hundreds, some crying out for a husband, others for a parent or a son, and all deeply affected with an admixture of horror, anxiety, and grief.

The machine being rendered useless by the eruption, the rope of the gin was sent down the pit with all expedition. In the absence of horses, a number of men, whom the wish to be instrumental in

rescuing their neighbours from their perilous situation, seemed to supply with strength proportionate to the urgency of the occasion, put their shoulders to the starts or shafts of the gin, and wrought it with astonishing expedition. By twelve o'clock, 32 persons, all that survived this dreadful calamity, were brought to day-light. The dead bodies of two boys, who were miserably scorched and shattered, were also brought up at this time: three boys out of the 32 who escaped alive, died within a few hours after the accident. Only 29 persons were, therefore, left to relate what they observed of the appearances and effects of this subterraneous thundering: 121 were in the mine when it happened, and 87 remained in the workings. One overman, two wastemen, two deputies, one headman or putter (who had a violent tooth-ach), and two masons, in all eight persons, came up at different intervals, a short time before the explosion.

Those who had their friends restored, hastened with them from the dismal scene, and seemed for a while to suffer as much from the excess of joy as they had lately done from grief; and they who were yet held in doubt concerning the fate of their relations and friends, filled the air with shrieks and howlings; went about wringing their hands; and threw their bodies into the most frantic and extravagant gestures,

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At two o'clock Mr. Straker and Mr. Anderson had just ascended the John Pit, and were gone to examine the appearance of the air issuing from the William Pit. Menham, Greener, and Rogers had also ascended. Two of the party were at this moment in the shaft, and the other two remained below, when a second explosion, much less severe than the first, excited more frightful expressions of grief and terror amongst the relatives of the persons still in the mine. Rogers and Wilson, the persons in the shaft, experienced little inconvenience by the eruption: they felt an unusual heat, but it had no effect in lifting up their bodies, or otherwise destroying the uniformity of the motion of their ascent. Haswell and H. Anderson, hearing its distant growlings, laid themselves down at full length on their faces, and in this posture, by keeping firm hold of a strong wooden prop, placed near the shaft, to support the roof of the mine, experienced no other inconvenience from the blast, than its lifting up their legs, and poisoning their bodies in various directions, in the manner that the waves heave and toss a buoy at sea. As soon as the atmospheric current returned down the shaft, they were drawn to bank.

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Many of the widows continued about the mouth of the John Pit during the whole of Monday night, with the hope of hearing the voice of a husband or a son calling for assistance.

On Tuesday the 26th of May, the natural propension of the human mind to be gratified with spectacles of horror was strongly exemplified. An immense crowd of colliers from various parts, but especially from the banks of the river Wear, assembled round the pits, and were profuse in reproaches on the persons concerned in the mine, for want of exertion to recover the men. Every one had some example to relate of successful attempts in cases of this kind—all were large in their professions of readiness to give assistance; but none were found to enter the inflammable jaws of the mine. Their reasonings and assertions seemed indeed to be a mixture of those prejudices and conceits which cleave to workmen whom experience has afforded a partial insight into the nature and peculiarities of their profession, and not to be grounded on any memory of facts, or to result from a knowledge of the connection between causes and effects; and on this account, as soon as the leaders of the outcry could be brought to listen with patience to a relation of the appearances that attended this accident, and to hear the reasons assigned for the conclusion that the mine was on fire, and that the persons remaining in it were dead, they seemed to allow the impracticability of reaching the bodies of the sufferers, till the fire was extinguished, and consequently the

necessity of smothering it out by excluding atmospheric air from the mine.

The proprietors of the mine gave the strongest assurances to the crowd, that if any project could be framed for the recovery of the men, no expense should be spared in executing it; if any person could be found to enter the mine, every facility and help should be afforded him; but, as they were assured by the unanimous opinion of several of the most eminent viewers in the neighbourhood, that the workings of the mine were in an unapproachable state, they would hold out no reward for the attempt: they would be accessory to no man's death by persuasion or a bribe.

The mouth of the John Pit had continued open since the accident: the William Pit was to-day almost wholly muzzled with planks.

On Wednesday the 27th of May, at the clamorous solicitation of the people, Mr. Straker and the overman again descended the John Pit, in order to ascertain the state of the air in the workings. Immediately under the shaft they found a mangled horse, in which they supposed they perceived some signs of life; but they had only advanced about six or eight yards, before the sparks of the flint were extinguished in the cloak-damp, and Haswell, who played the mill, began to show the effects of the carbonic poison, by faltering in his steps. Mr. Straker therefore laid hold of him, and supported him to the shaft. As the baneful vapours had now taken possession of the whole of the mine, and they found it difficult to breathe

even in the course of the full current of the atmospheric air, they immediately ascended. But the afflicted creatures, still clinging to hope, disbelieved their report. Wishful, therefore, to give as ample satisfaction as possible to the unhappy women, Mr. Anderson and James Turnbull (a hewer of the colliery, who had escaped the blast) again went down. At 30 fathoms from the bottom they found the air exceedingly warm: to exist without apoplectic symptoms for more than a few yards round the bottom of the shaft, was found impossible, and even there the air was so contaminated, as to be nearly irrespirable. When they ascended, their clothes emitted a smell somewhat resembling the waters of Gilsland and Harrogate, but more particularly allied to that of the turpentine distilled from coal tar.

The report of these last adventurers partly succeeded in convincing the people that there was no possibility of any of their friends being found alive. Some, indeed, went away silent, but not satisfied: others with pitiable importunity besought that measures to recover their friends might even yet be adopted and persevered in; and many as if grief and rage had some necessary connection, went about loading the conductors of the mine with execrations, and threatening revenge. Some were even heard to say, they could have borne their loss with fortitude had none of the workmen survived the calamity: they could have been consoled had all their neighbours been rendered as miserable and destitute as themselves! From such a multitude of distract-

ed women, unanimity of sentiment could not be expected—no scheme of proceedings could be invented fortunate enough to meet with the approbation of them all. In the evening of this day it was, therefore, resolved to exclude the atmospheric air from entering the workings, in order to extinguish the fire which the explosion had kindled in the mine, and of which the smoke ascending the William Pit was a sure indication. This shaft was accordingly filled with clay about seven feet above the ingate or entrance from the shaft into the drift; and the John Pit mouth was covered over with loose planks.

On Thursday the 28th of May, both the pits continued in the state they were left in on the preceding evening; but early on the morning of the 29th, 20 fathoms of additional thickness in clay were thrown into the William Pit, in order to insure its being air tight; and on the same day, a scaffold, at 25 fathoms and a half from the surface, was suspended on six ropes, each six inches in circumference, in the John Pit. Upon this, ten folds of straw were thrown, and 26 fathoms of clay; namely, 15 fathoms on Friday, five on Saturday, and six on Sunday; on which day the scaffold was found sufficiently air tight, by its holding the water poured upon it."

The remainder of this account, which we should have given entire had it not frequently referred to the accompanying plates, relates chiefly to the progress of taking up the dead bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. It commenced on July 8th, and did not finish till September 19th, when the 91st body was

taken up. One more that was missing was never found. From that time the colliery was regularly worked.

Account of the late Earthquake at the Caraccas.

The earthquake which took place last year at the Caraccas, and laid waste the fine city of that name, besides a great many others in this rich and extensive province, has been but superficially described in the newspapers in which I have seen it mentioned. The extraordinary convulsion has not (December 1812) as yet ceased; it has already caused, and may still occasion, so many calamities, that it deserves to be more particularly laid before the public.

On the 26th of March 1812, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the first commotion took place. The air was calm, the heat excessive: nothing preceded or announced such a catastrophe. A shaking was first perceived, strong enough to set the bells of the churches ringing: it lasted about six seconds, and was followed by an interval of ten or twelve seconds, during which the earth exhibited an undulation similar to the motion of the sea in a calm: the crisis was then supposed to have passed; but immediately extraordinary subterraneous noises were heard, and electrical discharges infinitely stronger than atmospheric thunder; the earth was agitated with a quickness which cannot be described, and seemed to boil like water when subjected to the heat

of a very strong fire; there was then a perpendicular rumbling or strepitus for about three or four seconds, followed by agitations in an opposite direction from north to south, and from east to west, for three or four seconds also. This short but awful period was sufficient to turn the whole city of Caraccas topsy-turvy, with upwards of thirty towns, and the country houses and numerous establishments spread over the surface of that delightful province! In an instant all was destroyed to an extent of 300 miles, and 80,000 inhabitants ceased to live, while thousands were dreadfully wounded.

The city of Caraccas, placed at the foot of the declivity of the highest mountain, called La Silla, and on the margin of an immense plain through which several rivers flowed, was considerably elevated above the level of the sea, and always enjoyed a cool and agreeable temperature. The 26th of March (being Good Friday) had attracted all the inhabitants to the churches of the city which were destroyed; thus serving for their tombs: the churches of La Trinidad at Alta Gracia, which were in the more immediate vicinity of the mountain, experienced more forcibly the effects of the extraordinary commotion; for although originally upwards of 150 feet high, no part of their ruins exceeded five or six feet in height; and some idea may be formed of the violence of the shock which overturned these stupendous edifices, when it is recollected that they were supported by columns and pilasters exceeding thirty or forty

feet in circumference, and of which scarcely a vestige remained.

A superb range of barracks two stories high, capable of containing 4000 men, and serving as a dépôt for the artillery, shared the same ruin: a regiment of the line, in the act of marching to join in a religious procession, was almost wholly swallowed up; a few men only being left alive.

It is impossible to paint the terror and desolation which this catastrophe occasioned: disorder, confusion, despair, misery, and fanaticism were at their height. At first every person fled as well as they were able, prostrating themselves to supplicate heaven for mercy; in this state the individuals who escaped death, mutilated or wounded, covered with dust, their clothes torn, and carrying in their arms their children, or the sick and wounded, presented a most heart-rending spectacle. After the first moments of terror, in which self-preservation made every other consideration give way, the most painful recollections agitated those who had escaped: every one with distracted anxiety sought for a relation or a friend, and inquired for them with looks of terror and affright: among the bloody and desolate ruins, those who remained of the unfortunate population were seen endeavouring to dig up, without other instrument than their weak and trembling hands, the living and the dead who were covered by the fragments: every one ran to and fro over this vast burial-place, throwing themselves occasionally on the rubbish, and listening with an attentive ear to the groans of the unfortunate whose lives were

preserved, although shut up, perhaps irrecoverably, in the very buildings where they had enjoyed tranquillity and happiness but a few minutes before.

The remainder of the day and the whole of the night were devoted to this interesting and pious occupation. Next day, it was necessary to perform the last offices to the dead, but it was impossible to bestow on them the rites of sepulture; instruments and a sufficient number of persons were not to be found: in order to avoid the effects of a pestilence, therefore, from an infected atmosphere, the bodies were piled up at different stations and burnt with the timber of the ruins. The first sad moments after the catastrophe were thus spent: other labours, equally if not more distressing, remained to be performed.

Almost all the provisions, furniture, linen, and the usual necessities of life were destroyed, or had been stolen by the lower class of the populace, or the negroes: every thing was in short wanting. The violence of the earthquake had destroyed the water-pipes, and the rivulets were either dried up, or diverted from their usual course: there was in fact no water near the city; there were no vessels in which to collect it, and it was necessary to travel far off before a quantity sufficient to allay one's thirst was obtained, even by using the hands to carry it to the mouth.

Pressed by thirst and hunger and the want of an asylum, those who possessed country houses fled towards them on foot; but alas! nothing was spared—all was ruin and desolation; and they returned

to the city, where they seemed to be less miserable among their companions in misfortune, the silence and solitude of the country apparently adding to the dismal aspect of nature.

The markets were without provisions; the farmers brought none into town; and many, after wandering about in search of food, at length laid down and died of hunger: those who survived obtained sustenance with much difficulty. Had not some cocoa, sugar, and maize been saved (which were retailed at a most exorbitant price), more would have perished from hunger than from the effects of the earthquake.

Three thousand wounded of all ranks were collected and placed at first on the banks of a river, under the shade of some trees: but they were absolutely in want of every thing, even the most indispensable requisites: they were abandoned to the medicine of consolation: they were told that they must conform to the decrees of Providence, and that every thing was for the best.

During this awful crisis, a judicious observer of mankind might have witnessed a striking exhibition of the manners, character, and principles, by which the Spanish people are regulated in their conduct.

Their extreme insensibility is scarcely credible: I saw fathers of families who had lost five or six children, friends, relations, and their whole property without shedding a tear; most of them consoling themselves by holding a

conversation with an image of the Virgin, or some privileged saint.* Others gaily drowned their sorrow in rum; and all appeared much less grieved at the event, than they would have been at the loss of a process which affected their rank as nobles, or deprived them of their precedence in a public company or at a religious procession.

It is too true, that human beings, naturally superstitious and ungrateful, never so cordially respect their deities or their kings when they are beneficent as when they are severe: the more rigorous they are, the more just and equitable are they esteemed. Such is the lot of mankind! they forget benefits; and governors, in order to acquire the homage which is due to them, must be feared: gratitude and love are sentiments too delicate to be common among mankind.

Good Friday is without doubt the most imposing of the Catholic holidays: it is that which ought to inspire the most pious reflections; but at the Caraccas, as in many other places, on this occasion, the women are occupied with their dress, more anxious perhaps to appear amiable in the sight of men than to worship the Supreme Being: they think of nothing but amusement, and they almost forget that Being who does not manifest himself openly. But scarcely had they experienced the earthquake, when they said it was the thunder of heaven sent to punish the crimes of mortals: their elegant clothes were immediately laid

* The Divine Being among the Spaniards seems to be absolutely unknown; they never speak of him: it is the Virgin and the Saints who receive all their homage.

aside; those who had it in their power changed them for coarse garments, by way of showing their penitence: sackcloth, cords, and chains, were substituted for elegant fashions and seductive head-dresses. The ladies now subjected themselves to monastic discipline, and beat, without remorse, their bosoms, but a short time before adorned with the most costly jewels: many of the gentlemen at the same time forgot their gallantry for fanaticism; and, in order to appease the anger of Heaven, they walked night and day in processions, the body entirely uncovered, with the exception of a large girdle, bare-footed, and with long beards, a cord around their necks to which was frequently attached a large stone, and on their shoulders they sometimes carried a wooden cross 100 or 150 pounds in weight.

In the city and throughout the country there were processions day and night; every mountain was transformed into a Calvary, where the people dying with hunger implored the Divine mercy, embracing with groans the relics of their tutelar saints.

Every one accused himself of having called down the anger of Heaven, and of having caused the universal calamity: those who could not meet with a priest openly confessed their sins upon the highways, accusing themselves of robberies and murders which they had secretly committed.

In less than two days about 2000 individuals (who perhaps never had any intention of the kind) were married: relations formerly despised or neglected on account of their poverty were now recognised: many unfortunate chil-

dren, the fruits of an illegitimate intercourse, who had never known father or mother, were now acknowledged and legitimated. At the same time an infinite number of restitutions were made, and law-suits terminated. But notwithstanding all this remorse, a singular and paradoxical spectacle was exhibited to the eyes of the philosopher: while one half of the multitude thus hastened to expiate their offences, the other half, who perhaps never had been guilty of any great crimes before, but possessing an accommodating conscience, profited by the confusion, and with the utmost composure committed every imaginable excess.

In the meantime the shocks from the earthquake continued; every day and every hour some ruins fell, which had been only shaken by the first commotions. On the 5th of April, at four in the afternoon, there was a shock so violent that several mountains were rent asunder, many inclined from their centre of gravity, and enormous detached rocks were precipitated to the valleys.

From the above hour until nine o'clock next morning the shocks were violent, and so frequent as to admit of an interval of about five minutes only between each; and during these intervals a rumbling subterraneous noise was heard, and the earth was continually agitated.

The succession of these phenomena was not interrupted in the month of December 1812, when I left the place, and those were reckoned the most tranquil days, in which there were only fifteen or twenty shocks! Every thing was destroyed; the ramparts of La

Guyra, not less than twenty feet in thickness, were thrown down. As a natural consequence of the opening of the mountains, which are the great reservoirs of water, some rivers were observed to have considerably increased. Many high mountains were rent right across the centre, and that called La Silla has sunk more than sixty fathoms.

It is difficult to say what will be the close of this dreadful event: it may be hazarded as a conjecture, however, that it will end in the opening up of one or more volcanoes: in the mean time the unfortunate inhabitants of these countries, attached to their native soil, and not wishing to abandon the ashes of their fathers, have with great labour erected rude habitations, in which they await with stoicism and resignation the termination of their calamities:

J. H. S.

DESCRIPTION OF DRONTHEIM IN NORWAY.

From Von Buch's Travels.

In the south of Norway, and in Denmark, it is generally understood that no traveller returns from Drontheim without feeling a sort of enthusiasm for the reception he there met with. From this number I must certainly not be excluded; for who could be insensible to repeated acts of the most hearty kindness, to a politeness that anticipates every want, that is always affecting and never oppressive? Who would not be filled with gratitude at seeing so many worthy men anxiously labouring

to make the time you spend in Drontheim a time of gladness? This warmth of heart, this conviviality and sympathy, appear to be characteristic of the inhabitants of this town. They are in fact by no means foreign to the character of the whole nation, and are here displayed as we might expect to find them among men of higher refinement and cultivation.

But how are we to account for the refined tone which prevails in the societies of this place, for the graceful and attractive manners, and the taste which greatly exceed any thing we met with in Christiania? This is more than we expect, and more than we have a right to expect; for Drontheim lies in fact very high northwards, and is separated by numerous obstacles, great distance, and high and impassable mountains, from the other parts of the world. The general prosperity of the place may have greatly contributed to this, and perhaps also the fortunate circumstances that almost all the generals and superintendents (Stiftsamtmændene) sent here from Denmark have been distinguished for their worth and superior politeness. We must own, however, that this circumstance is not in general of such universal influence. Probably this superiority of disposition may have arisen from some accidental circumstance, the consequences of which still continue to operate. May heaven grant that this character of the noble inhabitants of Drontheim remain long uncorrupted! It is indisputably true, that in no district of Norway is there such an attachment to their country, such true patriotism, and public spirit as in

Drontheim; no where are the people capable of making greater sacrifices, or more easily united in the accomplishment of any object beneficial to the country. The causes of this, however, are not difficult to discover. The patriotism of Drontheim is more concentrated in the country and less diffused. Christiania sends boards and planks to England, from whence it draws the means of living with comfort and even splendor, and therefore it naturally wishes the prosperity of England, with which its business has been always successfully carried on. Trade has thus given an extension to the country, and enlarged the sphere of interest. Bergen sends fish to Holland, and expects garden stuff in return. In Bergen, therefore, the people cannot be indifferent to what passes in Holland, and they have no cause to wish more for the injury than the advantage of Holland. But in Drontheim these foreign relations are not so determinate: their view is alone fixed on the country in which they live in security and repose; and every attempt to disturb that repose awakes most powerfully in them the spirit of self-defence, and repulsion of foreign attacks by which their peace may be endangered.

At the last enumeration, the inhabitants of Drontheim amounted to eight thousand three hundred and forty souls. This is a considerable number for a town situated so far north! There are few towns in Denmark equal to it. These inhabitants are also, in general, brought together by commerce, but not so much by foreign com-

merce as the internal communication between numerous valleys and districts, to which this place forms a central point of union. The boards which are exported from hence to Ireland are of small importance compared with what is exported from the south of Norway. The exports of cod, herring, train-oil and hides, are more considerable, and especially, the copper from the mines of Røraas. The two hundred thousand cwt. and upwards which for centuries have been procured from Røraas, not only enrich numbers of families in Drontheim, but give life, population, and cultivation, to what would otherwise be waste and dreary mountains, keep the whole valley between Drontheim and Røraas in perpetual activity, and create a brisk circulation through the very heart of the country. If it were not for Røraas, Drontheim would at least lose the fourth part of its inhabitants, and a considerable share of its prosperity. At present, an immense number of horses are kept in perpetual employment between the two places. In winter the copper is brought down in long rows of sledges, which return with provisions and other necessaries. In summer, also, there are always horses and cars on the road, employed in carrying and drawing what in winter is much easier conveyed in sledges over the snow.

I know not whether the quantity of fodder consumed by so many horses, which deprives the other cattle of their proper share, has been the means of inducing the inhabitants to avail themselves of their horses in feeding their cattle;

but we find this custom, which appears so very singular to natives of the south, only prevalent in Røraas, and a few of the vallies which surround Drontheim; for in the whole of the rest of Norway, so far as I know, nothing similar is observable. They carefully collect the horse-dung, and give it to their cows, who eat it with great eagerness. It is also frequently boiled in great kettles, and a little meal mixed up with it; and then, not only cows become thriving and fat upon it, but also sheep and geese, hens and ducks. Even horses themselves are fond of this mess. It is also the usual mode of fattening pigs. The horses eat scarcely any thing but Norwegian herbs. Perhaps the other domestic animals might not be so fond of digested barley and hexel. At present, however, this stuff seems of such necessity to the Norwegian boors for the support of their cattle in winter, that the want of it would expose them to great embarrassment.

The inhabitants of Drontheim are also employed in a few manufactures, which in time, perhaps, may be of some importance. The commander of the town (Stadthauptmann), M. Lysholm, has made a successful attempt to prepare colours out of the extraordinary richness of the Norwegian lichens, and the collection of these lichens seems to give employment to a number of boors in Opdalen. It is by no means an unimportant branch of trade, as is easily proved by the immense quantity of lichens which the English annually drew from the small harbour of Christiansand. M. Lysholm also

carries on a saltpetre manufactory, and another for converting impure sea-salt into white kitchen and table salt.

Cloth, linen, and carpets, are manufactured in the great house of correction; and the poor-house also gives out manufactured linen. This is, however, of no great importance.

Every time we proceed through the streets of Drontheim, we are struck with the beauty of the town, and yet it is altogether built of wood. I do not believe there are more than four stone houses in the whole circumference of the town, and these are miserable and inconsiderable buildings. But the wooden houses have an uncommonly agreeable appearance here, as in every one we see, the endeavours of the possessor to ornament the exterior as much as possible is strongly visible, and the endeavour is frequently crowned with success; for the delicacy of feeling and taste of the inhabitants is not confined to their mode of living, but extends to every thing around them. At least, I was impressed with the idea that there was a greater air of ornament, neatness, and beauty in this place, than in Christiania; something more in the Dutch, or rather more in the English taste, than we perceive in any of the other Norwegian towns. It would have been better, however, to have gradually built houses of stone; for Drontheim has not only more than once experienced a total destruction from fire, but wood is also a material which can never be converted into a good, durable, and ornamental edifice. In the Munkegade, for example, the

principal street in the town, a large palace, such as Copenhagen perhaps cannot match, rises above the other buildings, and is conspicuous at a distance of more than two English miles. It is built in a simple and noble style, and produces a striking effect; but it is composed of wood. The boards, through sun and moisture, are in a perpetual motion: in the side exposed to the sun they are quite dried, and draw the building down, whatever ought to be uniform and regular, becomes distorted, and all the little ornaments which should aid the general impression, in the course of time grow disfigured, and serve only to excite an unpleasant idea of disorder and decay. The evil cannot be remedied without pulling the house entirely down, and building it anew. This great town-house (*Stiftsamthuse*) does not yet, it is true, exhibit such a ruinous appearance; but it is the inevitable fate of all wooden edifices. I never passed this immense palace without experiencing a strong feeling of regret, that it was not built of materials worthy of its simple grandeur. It will long remain a monument of the good taste and sublimity of idea of the respectable general, Von Krogh, who constructed it; but if it were of stone, it would serve as a perpetual monument, and a model to preserve a feeling for good taste alive in Drontheim. The general was not at full liberty in his erection. The building had been sold to the king, and is now the residence of the chief magistrate, and the public bodies of the district.

The remains of the old and highly-celebrated cathedral, to

which the whole of the north formerly went in pilgrimage for the remission of their sins on the grave of St. Oluf, stand at the end of the same street. The great and extensive ruins yet remain to bear witness to their former state, notwithstanding the town has been seven times burnt to the ground, and that Swedish plundering parties have also contributed their share to the general devastation. It is still evident that there is no edifice in Norway to be compared with it, and that even yet it is the largest in the whole country. Should the downfall of Drontheim be decreed by fate, and its revival be transferred to another situation, these ruins would still keep alive the recollection of the place, the people, and their actions. It will never be completely annihilated like the wooden towns of Hammet and Irtin, or the eastern cities of Babylon, Ctesiphon, and Nineveh, built of brick, and cemented with bitumen. From the remains, which point out very distinctly the extent of the building, this cathedral appeared to be much larger than even the cathedral of Magdeburg: the choir alone is at present the principal church of the town. There is more external ornament, however, about the cathedral of Magdeburg; but if we dare trust the description, the inside of the church of St. Oluf exceeded every thing of the kind which was known.

This Munkegade is a noble street, such as few towns can boast of. It runs through the whole breadth of the town to the shores of the Fjord, and the buildings on both sides of the street are very respectable. The charming island of Munkholm, with the castle,

rises in the back ground in beautiful perspective above the bright and clear Fiord, and the prospect is closed by mountains covered with snow, which rise above the water wholly in the distance. Nothing can be conceived more attractive. We should scarcely credit a drawing, however faithfully it might represent nature; but no drawing could convey the perpetual fluctuations of light on the works and towers of the island, and the deep ground which disappears in the blue æthærial mountains, the tops of which are illumined by snow.

On proceeding down the Munkegade, we perceive a large, simple, and beautiful stone edifice, which was erected a few years ago: the first and only building of the kind in the northern part of Norway. This house is occupied by the Drontheim society of sciences, and the high school. The school-rooms are below: the society occupies the first story, and the teachers of the school live in the second story. The society is an institution well adapted for the extending and advancing of science in these northern latitudes; for they have ample means at command, and amidst all the rubbish heaped up in these rooms, there are, at the same time, good materials for excellent collections. It possesses the libraries of two famous historians, the Rector Dass, and the learned Schiønning, both of them of considerable extent, and a great number of manuscripts for the most part connected with the topography of the country. A very vain collector of curiosities, counsellor (Justizrath) HammerinHadeland, who died about six years

ago, bequeathed all his collections to this institution, with a very considerable sum of money, which might be very usefully applied, were there not an oppressive and almost impracticable stipulation tacked to the testament, that this money should, in the first place, be applied to the printing of all the manuscripts of the deceased. That the manuscripts of such a man as Hammer should remain unpublished, is a circumstance which the world has certainly no great cause to regret.

It is consolatory to observe, that all these means are in existence, and cannot easily perish, and that they only require the presence of an active mind to watch over the institution, and enrich the country and community at large with the scientific advantages which may be drawn from it. But every thing vital in the society, as at present constituted, is limited to a few sparks which are hardly visible through the gloom; and it bears scarcely any resemblance now to what it was in the times when its founder, bishop Gunnerus, Suhm, and Schiønning, gave it so high a celebrity, and when its writings might contest the palm of superiority with those of the most distinguished societies of Europe. The demon of popular utility has extended its workings to them, as well as many other institutions, and, as has always been, and ever will be the case, completely destroyed every beneficial result. New statutes have, it is true, been lately enacted; but these only increase the dreariness of the prospect. Writings and instruction cannot soon be expected; and the hope that the union of the sciences

should find a respectable asylum in such high latitudes, has only been accomplished for a short period. But, perhaps, this is but a shock, and the flames may yet burst out again with increased brightness.

I was acquainted with Provost Wille in Drontheim, who is since dead. He was also a collector; but a collector with more discernment than generally falls to the lot of such people. He was in possession of very various acquirements: the activity of Ström had in part devolved to him, and his zeal for the collection of books, manuscripts, maps, and materials of all sorts, connected with the investigating and clearing up of the geography of Norway, had, in him, become a real passion. At his death he left such a valuable collection behind him as no person had ever before assembled together, and from which, by a careful selection, many remarkable articles respecting the country might have been brought to light, if the materials had not been scattered and dispersed since his decease. He had, in fact, formed too extensive an idea of a description of Norway; and, alarmed at the boundless project, he never possessed courage to commence the work; but he acquired lasting merit by his excellent description of Sillejords Prästegieldt in Oevre Tellemarken, one of the most remarkable districts of the country. At a later period, in a journey through Tellemarken, he had given a complete description of the whole province; it was in the press in Copenhagen, and burnt along with the drawings and maps in 1794, in the general conflagration of the town. He

possessed a considerable and well-chosen library, a neat physical apparatus, and many good specimens of remarkable natural objects.

I saw a small, but singular sheet, in his possession: it was the plan of the ineffectual investment of Drontheim by the Swedes, if I mistake not, under general Armfeldt, in October, 1718. To compare such an excellent speaking representation with nature was not without pleasure. The Swedes concluded that Drontheim was without any defence, and had not calculated on any effective resistance. In the vallies and roads leading to the town they certainly met with very little opposition: but the town itself, however, they were unable to take. The Swedish accounts say it was for want of caution; but the small plan in Provost Wille's possession represents cannon playing on the town, both from the Steenbeerge, and from the citadel of Christiansteen on the other side of the river, which is now wholly demolished. The Swedes at last withdrew to Röraas; but as they were afraid of being enclosed there by the Norwegians advancing from the south, they were conducted by general Armfeldt to Tydalen. He and the whole corps were frozen to death on the mountains towards Jämteland, between Händol and Tydal. The Swedes have always anxiously attempted to obtain possession of Drontheim, when they were the most powerful, and Charles Gustavus even dismembered the whole province of Drontheim (*Drontheim Stift*) from Norway in the peace of Roskild. They were in the right, for Drontheim might easily have become of the same

importance to the north of Sweden that Gottenburg is of to the south; and Gustavus the third, who never forgot Norway, would hardly have founded the new town of Oesterby in Jämtland without some particular view. But these dangers to Drontheim are now past, at least from the part of Sweden.

Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation.

(As ordered to be printed July 10, 1812.)

The committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which sentences of transportation are executed, and the effects which have been produced by that mode of punishment; and who were empowered to report their observations, and the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the House;—have agreed upon the following report.

The principal settlement on the eastern coast of New South Wales, was formed in 1788. It is situated in latitude 33 south, longitude 170 east. The most considerable district is that of Sydney, containing, by the return dated the 1st of March, 1810, 6,158 inhabitants. Paramatta contains 1,807: Hawkesbury, 2,389; and Newcastle, 100. Of the total number 10,454, 5,513 are men, 2,220 women, and 2,721 children. Of these, from one quarter to one-fifth are convicts; but the returns of their number have been so irregular, that your committee have not been able precisely to ascertain it. But they

hope that this neglect will be corrected by the orders lately sent out from this country. The troops are about 1,100 in number, and the remainder are free persons. In addition to these, are the settlements of Port Dalrymple and Elphinstone's Town, in Van Diemen's land, about five degrees to the south of Sydney; containing 1,321 inhabitants; and at the date of the last returns, 177 persons were living in Norfolk island, but orders have been since sent out for its total abandonment. The settlement in New South Wales is bounded on the north west and south by a ridge of hills, known by the name of the Blue Mountains, beyond which no one has yet been able to penetrate the country; some have with difficulty been as far as 100 miles in the interior; but beyond 60 miles, it appears to be no where practicable for agricultural purposes; and, in many places, the diameter of the habitable country is much less: in length, it extends from port Stephens to port Jervis, comprising from north to south about four degrees; beyond these, it is stated, that the colony will not be capable of extension; and of the land within these boundaries, about one-half is said to be absolutely barren. The ground actually in cultivation, amounts to rather more than 21,000 acres, and 74,000 acres are held in pasture. The stock appears to be considerable; by the return in 1810, the amount was—horses, 521; mares, 593; bulls, 193; cows, 6,351; oxen, 4,732; sheep, 33,818; goats, 1,732; hogs, 8,992. Of these, a small proportion is kept by government; of which, part is killed for the supply of the public

store, and the remainder is made use of to stock the farms of new settlers. It appears from the evidence, that the colony has for some years, except when the crops have failed, from inundations or other accidental causes, been able wholly to supply itself with corn; but that it is still necessary to continue, to a certain extent, the importation of salted provisions. The soil and climate are described to be extremely fine, healthy, and productive; diseases, with the exception of such as arise from intemperance or accident, are little known; and fresh fruits and vegetables are produced from the beginning to the end of the year. The river Hawkesbury is however occasionally subject to violent and sudden floods, which have in some instances totally destroyed the produce of the farms in its vicinity, upon which the colony principally depends for its subsistence. Great difficulties have, in consequence, at times occurred; and though precautions are now taken to remove the crops as soon as possible from the low grounds in the neighbourhood of the river, no perfect security is yet obtained against the recurrence of these disasters. The out-settlements of Port Dalrymple and Hobart's Town in Van Diemen's Land, are represented as enjoying a purer climate and more generally productive soil than New South Wales, and to be otherwise prosperous and thriving. Yet your committee must concur in the opinion already expressed by his majesty's government, that more benefit to the colony will be derived from the cultivation and improvement of the settlements that are already formed, than from the for-

mation of new and distant establishments, whatever may be the encouragement that a fertile soil or an advantageous situation may appear to hold out.

The currency of the colony consists principally of government paper and copper money, but from its scarcity, many of the transactions which in other countries would be accomplished by money, are here carried on by barter; thus the labourer is not paid in money but in kind: he demands from his employer such articles as he is most in need of, and they are delivered to him at the prices which they bear in the market. At times indeed wheat and cattle have in the courts of justice been considered as legal tender in payment of debts. To remedy these inconveniences, a supply of silver coin, to the amount of 10,000*l.* has lately been sent to the colony; but whilst the necessity of large importations continues, with the restraints upon exportation, it is not likely that this coin will long remain there in circulation. The exportations from the colony have hitherto principally consisted of oil, seal-skins, coals, and wool; the fisheries appear to have been much neglected; and the iron ore, of which there is abundance, and of very fine quality, has not yet been worked. The trade in skins and coals is the most thriving, but is much straitened by the restrictions in favour of the East India Company. The stock of sheep is not yet sufficiently large to make wool an article of large exportation. The culture of hemp has been less attended to than might have been expected; a profitable trade in sandal wood has at times

been, though illegally, carried on with the South Sea islands and China; woollen manufactories, potteries, and breweries, have been established, but not with any great success. The commercial regulations of the colony have, in many instances, been so impolitic as much to discourage mercantile speculation; for many years a maximum price was imposed by the governor upon all imported merchandize; and at this price, often too low to afford a fair profit to the trader, the whole cargo was distributed amongst the civil and military officers of the settlement, who alone had liberty to purchase; and articles of the first necessity were afterwards retailed by them, at an enormous profit, to the poorer settlers. Part of these abuses were corrected in the year 1800; but in the traffic of spirituous liquors, they continued to a very late period, and it is therefore with the greatest satisfaction that your committee have learnt that measures have been enforced, as well by the government here as in the colony, to put an end to these practices. It is stated in a dispatch from governor Macquarrie, dated April 30, 1810, that every care will be taken to prevent the officers of the 73rd regiment, now in New South Wales, from resorting to any low or unmilitary occupations, either mercantile or agricultural, for additional means of support; and he justly adds, that such pursuits and avocations are subversive of all military discipline, and incompatible with the rank and character of officers in his majesty's service. And it is to be hoped, that means will also have been devised to restrain the civil officers from mak-

ing, as has been too often the case, the authority of their stations the means of promoting their own mercenary views. It will be for the executive government to consider how far the memorial of the officers praying for an increase of pay, in consequence of the deprivation of these emoluments, is to be attended to. But it does not appear to your committee that the military officer is in New South Wales exposed to such hardships, or obliged to incur such expense, as to entitle him to benefits not generally bestowed upon officers of the British army. Your committee have also learned with satisfaction, that many of the improper restrictions, by which commercial speculation has been thwarted in the colony, have been put an end to. The imposition of a maximum price upon all imported articles of merchandize has been discontinued. The maximum on the price of grain and butchers' meat is no longer in existence; and though a similar limit to the price of labour was formerly frequently attempted, it has been, as might be expected, always either evaded or disregarded. One commercial regulation appears however to be still in full force, which, in the opinion of your committee, ought immediately to be rescinded; it is that by which no ship is allowed to dispose of any merchandize in Van Diemen's Land, unless it shall have previously touched at Port Jackson. By this restriction all mercantile enterprise is at once put an end to in the dependent settlements; and supplies, absolutely essential to the support of its inhabitants, may, in their greatest necessity, be delayed to them. The impolicy and injus-

tice of this regulation are so apparent, that your committee trust it will not long remain in existence.

The greatest difficulties to which the government has been subject, have arisen in its attempts to regulate the supply of spirituous liquors. Their importation used to be limited by licences granted by the governor: on the arrival of a cargo, he fixed the price at which it was to be sold, and distributed it at this price, which was generally very low, to the persons highest in authority in the settlement. The liquors were afterwards paid away by them as wages to their labourers, or retailed at a very advanced rate to such of the inhabitants as wished to become purchasers; and the eagerness for spirituous liquors has been so great in the colony, that the gains made in this traffic have been enormous. The temptations too to smuggling and illicit distillation are so great, and their facilities in that thinly-inhabited country so numerous, that all attempts to check a clandestine supply have proved in vain; and the qualities of the liquor thus obtained are generally infinitely worse and more unwholesome than of that which is legally imported. Governor Macquarrie states in his dispatch, dated April 30, 1810, that the various measures that have been hitherto taken to check the importation and regulate the sale of spirits have invariably failed; and as it is impossible totally to suppress the use of them, a certain quantity being essentially necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, it appears to him that it would be good and sound policy to sanction the free importation of good spirits, under a high duty of not less than three or four shillings per gallon.

He expects, from this measure, to put an end to all further attempts at monopoly, and battering spirits for corn and necessaries, and to private stills, which, in defiance of every precaution, are still very numerous in the colony; and he is persuaded that this measure, instead of promoting drunkenness and idleness, will tend rather to lessen both. Governor Macquarrie's suggestion met with the approbation of the government of this country, and orders were sent out to permit the free importation of spirits, under a duty of not less than four shillings per gallon. Upon this subject your committee entirely agree with the governor Macquarrie in opinion; that a less limited supply of spirituous liquors will not give that encouragement to idleness and inebriety which, at the first view of the subject, naturally presents itself as an objection to the extended importation: it has been stated before them repeatedly in evidence, that the scarcity of spirits has had no other effect than to stimulate the avidity with which they were sought; and that in times when the supply has been most regular and abundant, drunkenness has been the least prevalent. But they are of opinion, that an unlimited supply of spirits may be furnished to the colony in a manner much more conducive to its interests than by permitting a free importation. The want of an extended corn-market, where the prices are regulated by a fair and liberal competition, is much felt in the colony. Of 10,452 inhabitants, 4,277 are wholly, or in great part, victualled from the public store; and three-fifths of the corn brought to market are purchased by the governor, at a

price, over which, from the largeness of his demand, he has always a power of control, and which many governors have taken upon themselves absolutely to limit, so as scarcely to afford to the farmers a fair profit for their produce; and in the distant parts of the settlement, they have been known to feed their pigs with the corn for which they could not obtain a sufficient price. From the occasional overflowing of the Hawkesbury, and consequent scarcities, a larger cultivation of corn than is necessary for the mere annual subsistence of the colony, is extremely desirable: and your committee are of opinion, that an enlarged market, great encouragement to agriculture, and a free supply of spirits, may be afforded to the colony, without losing the revenue which would be produced by the duties on importation, if distillation within the colony were permitted under proper duties and regulations; and they confidently suggest, that this is a measure which ought to be substituted for that proposed by governor Macquarrie: it would extend agricultural speculation—it would be a resource in times of scarcity, and, with proper attention, would afford a better spirit than has been hitherto imported; for the importations have, for the most part, been of Bengal and American rum. But your committee must, at the same time, regret, that an impediment has arisen to the immediate alteration of the present system, from a contract entered into by governor Macquarrie, under which certain merchants have agreed to build an hospital for the settlement, on being allowed, during the ensuing three

years, exclusively to purchase spirits at the government price, no other spirits being permitted, within that time, to be imported into the colony by private individuals.

The courts of judicature are instituted by commission; the civil court is called the court of civil jurisdiction, and consists of the judge advocate, and two respectable inhabitants of the colony, to be from time to time appointed by the governor; and they have full power to hear and determine, in a summary way, "all manner of personal pleas whatsoever:" they have also full power to grant probates of wills, and administration of the personal estates of intestates dying within the settlement; and if either party find him, her, or themselves, aggrieved by any judgment or decree given or pronounced by the said court, he, she, or they, shall and may appeal to the governor; or in case of his absence or death, to the lieutenant governor; and if any party shall find him, her, or themselves, aggrieved by the judgment or determination of the said governor, in any case where the debt or thing in demand shall exceed the value of 300*l.* such party so aggrieved may appeal to the king in council. An allowance to be fixed at the discretion of the court, is to be made by all complainants, at whose suit any person shall be imprisoned, to such defendants, provided such defendant make oath that he has no estate or effects sufficient to maintain himself. It is in evidence that this allowance has been fixed at 6*d.* per day, which is not more in value than 4*d.* in this country. It appears also, that no convict can, during the time of his servi-

tude, sue or be sued in these courts; or suffer imprisonment for any debt incurred by him. By the same commission, a court of criminal jurisdiction is established, upon the authority of the act 27 Geo. 3rd, c. 2. It is a court of record, with all such powers as are incident to courts of record in England: it consists of the judge advocate and six officers of the sea and land service, to be convened from time to time by precept, under the hand and seal of the governor, with power (having taken the oaths directed in the commission) to hear and determine all crimes committed within the settlement, and to cause punishment to be inflicted according to the laws of England, as nearly as may be, considering and allowing for the circumstances and situation of the place and settlement aforesaid, and the inhabitants thereof. The verdict to be by the opinion of the major part of the court: if the offence be capital, the court may pronounce judgment of death, or of any punishment not amounting to death, which to the court shall seem meet. But unless five of the persons sitting in the court shall concur in the verdict, execution of any judgment of death shall not be had or done until the proceedings shall have been transmitted to this country, and the pleasure of the king had thereon; and in no capital case is the sentence to be executed without the consent of the governor, who has power to suspend such execution until he have the direction of his majesty. Your committee have to observe, that all the evidence examined on the subject, unequivocally condemns the manner in which the criminal courts are thus

established. Governor Bligh having stated that they consisted principally of military officers, proceeds—"It did not give satisfaction to the inhabitants—they were particularly desirous that they might not be so much in the power of the military, but might have some kind of justices that might bring them nearer to their brethren in Great Britain." He also states that there were settlers sufficient in character and numbers to furnish juries: and thinks their decisions would have been fairer than those that took place without them. Similar to his, are the opinions of governor Hunter, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Campbell; and upon their evidence your committee are of opinion, that the manner of administering criminal justice may be altered with great advantage to the colony. It is not to be expected that its inhabitants should view, otherwise than with jealousy and discontent, a system which resembles rather a court-martial, than the mode of trial, the advantages of which they have been accustomed to see and to enjoy in their own country. However necessary it may have been, at the first foundation of the settlement, thus to constitute the courts, as well from the default of other members as from the refractory habits of the persons then composing the colony, that necessity has now ceased to exist; a numerous class of respectable persons is now formed within the settlement, amply sufficient to warrant the establishment of that trial by jury for which they are anxiously wishing. But upon this subject your committee particularly refer to a memorial of Mr. Bent, the judge advocate,

whose views have met with the approbation of governor Macquarie; in which the inconveniences of the present system are most ably and clearly detailed, and such regulations are suggested, as appear to your committee to be most worthy the attention and consideration of the government. It is stated in the evidence, that the natives of the country find the same protection in these courts of justice with the subjects of the king. Yet your committee have observed with surprise, in a report of the prisoners tried before the court of criminal jurisdiction in March, 1810, that a person charged with shooting at and wounding a native, was tried simply for an assault; whilst another, who had committed a similar offence against an European, was tried on the same day for his life. It appears proper to your committee here to remark, that great inconveniences are felt in the colonies in Van Diemen's Land, from the want of a court of justice. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is all that the inhabitants have to look to for their protection against offenders; and for the settlement of civil differences, they have no power within the colony of appealing to the law; all causes and great offences are removed for trial to Port Jackson, at an inconvenience and expense too manifest to need any remark; a judge advocate is already appointed, and the additional expense to be incurred by the complete formation of a court adapted to the male population of that colony, would not be great. The commission and instructions under which the governor acts, are given at length in the Appendix.

He is made governor and captain general, with the most enlarged powers, uncontrolled by any council, with authority to pardon all offences (treason and murder excepted), to impose duties, to grant lands, and to issue colonial regulations. It is in evidence from governor Bligh, that to the breach of some of these regulations, issued at the sole will of the governor, a punishment of 500 lashes is annexed, and to others a fine of 100*l*. The manner in which these extensive powers have been used, has not always been such as to give satisfaction to the colony; nor can it be expected where so much authority and responsibility are thrown into the hands of one man, that his will, however just, and his administration, however wise, will not at times create opposition and discontent amongst men unused, in their own country, to see so great a monopoly of power. Under this impression, your committee think it right to recommend, that a council be given to the governor, for the purpose of sharing with him in the responsibility of the measures which they may think necessary for the security or prosperity of the colony. It may perhaps be doubted how far it will be wise to limit the authority of the governor over a colony in which, more than any other, the government ought to be strong and unfettered; but the views of your committee would to some degree be obtained, even though the council appointed had no other power than that of protesting against any measures of the governor of which they might disapprove, and of transmitting their protests to the secretary of state.

The acquiescence of the council would give popularity to the measures of which it approved, and its expressed disapprobation might have the effect of checking such as were evidently inexpedient.

The governor has the power of making grants of land; and your committee have heard with surprise, that this power has, in one instance at least, been used in a manner, to say the least of it, liable to much observation. It has been stated in evidence, that a grant of land, to the amount of 1,000 acres, was made by a governor to the person appointed to succeed him, who, immediately on assuming the government, made a similar grant to his predecessor. Upon this your committee must suggest, that no governor ought on his own account to enter into farming speculations; his salary ought to be sufficient to support him; he ought never to look to other and indirect means of enriching himself.

For many years the governor was restrained from granting longer leases within the town of Sydney, than for the period of 14 years. This impolitic regulation, which caused much discontent, and materially checked all enterprise in building, has lately been rescinded. Many settlers have been sent out from this country by government, to whom grants of land, sometimes to a large amount, have been made; and in many instances their want of capital, of character, and agricultural knowledge, have exposed them to difficulties on their arrival, and excited complaints against them for misconduct. Your committee are glad to learn that

greater precautions are now taken in the selection of these persons, than appears formerly to have been the case. None are allowed to go out as free settlers unless they can prove themselves to be possessed of sufficient property to establish themselves there without the assistance of government, and who can produce the most satisfactory testimonials and recommendations from persons of known respectability; the person allowed to go is then recommended to the governor, to whose discretion it is left to make what grant of land he may think expedient. The form of the answer, which is given to all applicants, and one of the letters of recommendation, upon the model of which they are generally drawn, are to be found in the Appendix. Your committee wish however, to suggest that it ought to be made a principle, in selecting these persons, to give the preference to those who have been previously accustomed to agricultural pursuits.

Though the religious feeling in the colony appears to have been weak, latterly the erection of places of worship, and the establishment of clergymen, have not been neglected. Churches have been built at Sydney and Paramatta, and in Hawkesbury the service was performed in houses appropriated to that purpose; and to each of these districts clergymen have been appointed, with a sufficient provision from government. In governor Hunter's time, the attendance of the convicts was enforced at church. This compulsion appears to have been neglected during the government of admiral Bligh; though during the hours of divine service all

loitering was forbidden in the town of Sydney. No restraint is imposed on those professing a different religion, and Roman Catholic clergymen have been allowed to perform the rites of their church; registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, are regularly kept, and many schools have been established. The orphan Female School, supported by port duties and fines, has flourished almost from the first settlement of the colony; and a Male Orphan School, on a similar plan, has lately been established; several private schools are also open, and the education of youth appears by no means to be neglected, though the want of proper masters has been much felt at different periods.

Your committee have been thus particular in detailing the regulations, and the natural and commercial advantages of the settlement, because they strongly feel that its improvement in wealth, and the means of properly employing and reforming the convicts, are essential to the progress of each other; if the prosperity of the colony be checked by unwholesome restrictions, the exertions and industry of the convicts cannot be advantageously called into action during their servitude, and but little inducement will be held out to them to become settlers after their emancipation. They will now proceed to detail the manner in which the transportation of the convicts is conducted, and what are their government and treatment within the colony.

When the hulks are full up to their establishment, and the convicted offenders in the different

counties are beginning to accumulate, a vessel is taken up for the purpose of conveying a part of them to New South Wales. A selection is in the first instance made of all the male convicts under the age of 50, who are sentenced to transportation for life, and for 14 years; and the number is filled up with such from amongst those sentenced to transportation for seven years, as are the most unruly in the hulks, or are convicted of the most atrocious crimes: with respect to female convicts, it has been customary to send, without any exception, all whose state of health will admit of it, and whose age does not exceed 45 years.

The Irish convicts have generally been sent with less selection than those from England; and this has arisen from the want of hulks, and other means of confining and employing them, which are here often substituted for transportation: but as this is a subject now under arrangement, and occupying much of the attention of the Irish government, your committee forbear making any observations upon it.

The evidence of Mr. McLeay distinctly and satisfactorily explains the manner in which they are transported. An order is received from the Treasury at the Transport office, to take up vessels for New South Wales. They are advertised for, and the lowest tender accepted. Clothing and provisions for the support of the convicts during the voyage, and nine months afterwards, are sent from the Victualling office, and medicines are furnished from Apothecaries' hall. The owner of the vessel provides

a surgeon, who undergoes an examination at Surgeons' Hall and the Transport-office. He is instructed to keep a diary not only of the illness on board, but of the number of convicts admitted on deck; of the scraping the decks, cleaning the births, and general treatment of the transports. The sick are to be visited twice a-day, the healthy once. He is ordered to take the greatest precaution against infection, and to fumigate the clothes of those taken to the hospital. He has not only power to use medicines, but also the stores, if any sick be in want of greater nourishment. He is further instructed to transmit to the secretary of state any observations which may occur to him productive of improvement in the mode of treatment, and he is paid a gratuity of 10s. 6d. for every convict landed in New South Wales. The instructions to the master are equally satisfactory. He is to be particularly cautious to receive no diseased person on board during the voyage; a proportion of the prisoners is daily to be admitted upon deck, and the births of all cleaned and aired; and these things are to be noted in the log-book, which is afterwards submitted to the governor of New South Wales: and if the conduct of the master appears to have been satisfactory, he receives a gratuity of 50*l*. If the contrary should turn out to be the case, a power of mulcting him is given by the contract, and he becomes liable to a prosecution. The ration of provision is fixed, and appears to be amply sufficient for the support of the men; about 200 men or women are generally embarked on board one ship, with a guard of 30 men

and an officer. Such are the present regulations for the voyage; and however bad the treatment of the convicts on board the vessels may formerly have been, the present system appears to your committee to be unobjectionable. The witnesses speak of it in terms of high commendation, particularly two of those who have been sent out as convicts. Governor Macquarrie, in his last dispatches, mentions the good treatment of the prisoners on board the two transports last sent out; and a still stronger proof of the improvement in the mode of conveyance is, that from the year 1795 to 1801, of 3,885 convicts embarked, 365 died on board the transports, being nearly one in ten; but since 1801, of 2,396 embarked 52 only have died on the passage, being one in 46. The only further observation your committee have to make on this part of the subject is one of regret, that no arrangement whatever is made for the performance of Divine Service during this six months' voyage; that this, which is the heaviest part of their punishment, is also the least likely to produce reformation. With the dispatches from government a list of the convicts is generally sent, but this list has for the most part been very deficient in particularizing the offences of which they have been convicted; and in distributing them upon their arrival, the governor has no clue to guide him in giving to them more or less advantageous situations, according to the nature of their crimes and characters: this is a neglect easy, and at the same time most necessary, to be corrected. Upon the arrival of a

transport, general orders are issued for the returns of the number of men wanted, with the land held in cultivation by each settler. The trade, age, character, and capacity of the convicts are, as far as possible, investigated; the artificers are in general reserved for the service of government, and as many of the others as may be wanted. Persons who have been in a higher situation of life have tickets of leave given to them, by which they have liberty to provide for themselves, and are exempt from all compulsory labour; similar tickets are given to men unused to active employment, as goldsmiths and others; the remainder are distributed amongst the settlers as servants and labourers. The convicts in the service of government are divided into gangs—every gang has an overseer, and every two or three gangs a superintendant; these are frequently chosen from amongst those convicts who best conduct themselves. They work from six in the morning till three in the afternoon, and the remainder of the day is allowed them, to be spent either in amusement or profitable labour for themselves. They are clothed, fed, and for the most part lodged by government; and though in the early periods of the colony, inconvenience and distress may have arisen from the irregularity of supply from this country, latterly the food and clothing have been good, and generally speaking in sufficient abundance. Should the convicts misconduct themselves at their work, the superintendents have no power of inflicting punishment, but are for that purpose obliged to take them

before a magistrate; the sitting magistrate of the week at Sydney may order a punishment of twenty-five lashes; a regular bench, which consists, at least, of three, may order as many as three hundred; and in the distant parts of the colony, a single magistrate has the same power with the bench at Sydney; but a heavy punishment is not executed without the previous approbation of the governor. Another mode of correction, and that which your committee would recommend to be preferred, in as many cases as possible, is, to sentence the culprit to work for a certain number of days in the gaol gang: he is here obliged to labour at some public work in irons, from six in the morning to six at night, and no hours are allowed to him for profit or amusement. The convicts distributed amongst the settlers are clothed, supported, and lodged by them; they work either by the task or for the same number of hours as the government convicts; and when their set labour is finished, are allowed to work on their own account. The master has no power over them of corporal punishment, and this can only be inflicted by the interference of a magistrate; even if the master be a magistrate himself, he can order no punishment to his own servant, but must have recourse to another magistrate. If the servant feels himself ill-used by his master, he has power of complaining to a magistrate, who will, if the complaint be well-founded, deprive the master of his servant. It is so much the interest of the settlers to keep their servants in good health, and to attend to their conduct, that

your committee have heard no evidence but in commendation of their treatment, and of its effects upon their morals and comfort. Indeed it is most manifest that where two or three convicts are domiciled in a family removed from their former companions, and forced into habits of industry and regularity, the chance of reformation must be infinitely greater than when they are worked in gangs, living with each other amidst all the inducements to vice which such a town as Sydney must afford to them; and such, by all the evidence, appears to be the effect of this system of distributing them amongst the settlers. Nor is it to be lost sight of, that in the service of settlers they are likely to acquire some knowledge of farming; and that if, from convicts, they become well-behaved and industrious servants, a further possibility is opened to them of becoming prosperous and respectable settlers. On these grounds your committee recommend as much as possible their distribution as servants and labourers to individuals; and they have observed with much satisfaction, that such appears to be the system at present pursued by governor Macquarrie: nor will such an arrangement materially increase the expense to government, or impede the progress of its works. It is to be found in the evidence of Mr. Commissary Palmer, that the expense of each convict in the service of government was about 40*l.* a year, and that a free labourer at Sydney could be hired for 70*l.* but that he would do nearly twice as much work. Mr. Campbell states the annual expense of a

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convict at 30*l.*; but in the other point he agrees with Mr. Palmer. Some of the benefits of this system must be lost where too many convicts are given to one master, and in some instances forty have been put under the control of a single settler; but from the extent of some of the farms, such a distribution appears to be unavoidable. In the distribution of female convicts great abuses have formerly prevailed; they were indiscriminately given to such of the inhabitants as demanded them, and were in general received rather as prostitutes than as servants; and so far from being induced to reform themselves, the disgraceful manner in which they were disposed of operated as an encouragement to general depravity of manners. Upon the arrival of governor Bligh two-thirds of the children annually born within the colony were illegitimate. Marriages have latterly become more frequent, consequently prostitution is stated to have been less prevalent; and governor Macquarrie is directing his endeavours, under orders from the government here, "to keep the female convicts separate till they can properly be distributed among the inhabitants, in such manner as they may best derive the advantages of industry and good character." He further states in his dispatch, dated April 30, 1810, that the situation of the colony requires that as many male convicts as possible should be sent thither, the prosperity of the country depending on their numbers; whilst, on the contrary, female convicts are as great a drawback as the others are beneficial. To this observation your committee feel they cannot accede:

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they are aware that the women sent out are of the most abandoned description, and that in many instances they are likely to whet and to encourage the vices of the men, whilst but a small proportion will make any step towards reformation; but yet, with all their vices, such women as these were the mothers of a great part of the inhabitants now existing in the colony, and from this stock only can a reasonable hope be held out of rapid increase to the population; upon which increase, here, as in all infant colonies, its growing prosperity in great measure depends. Let it be remembered too, how much misery and vice are likely to prevail in a society in which the women bear no proportion to the men; in the colony, at present, the number of men compared to that of women, is as two to one; to this, in great measure, the prevalence of prostitution is reasonably to be attributed; but increase that proportion, and the temptation to abandoned vices will also be increased, and the hopes of establishing feelings of decency and morality amongst the lower classes will be still farther removed.

The supply of women to the colony must, however, be materially diminished by the proposed system of employing convicts in penitentiary houses; and your committee think this an additional reason for affording increased facilities to the wives of male convicts, who may wish to accompany or follow their husbands to New South Wales. This permission is now seldom granted, and that only to the wives of men transported for life or for fourteen years. It is, however, the most

eligible way of providing the colony with women, and one which may with very great advantage be much extended.

At the expiration of the time to which the convicts have been sentenced, their freedom is at once obtained, and they are at liberty either to return to this country, or to settle in New South Wales; should the latter be their choice, a grant is made to the unmarried of forty acres of land, and to the married of something more for the wife and each child: tools and stock (which they are not allowed to alienate) are also given to them, and for eighteen months they are victualled from the government stores. In this manner they have an opportunity of establishing themselves in independence, and, by proper conduct, to regain a respectable place in society; and such instances, your committee are glad to learn, are not unfrequent. They also see with satisfaction, that governor Macquarrie adopts it as a principle, that long-tried good conduct should lead a man back to that rank in society which he had forfeited, and do away, in as far as the case will admit, all retrospect of former bad conduct; this appears to him to be the greatest "inducement that can be held out towards the reformation of the manners of the inhabitants." In these principles your committee cordially concur, and are the more anxious to express their opinion, as under a former governor, transports, whatever their conduct might be, were in no instance permitted to hold places of trust and confidence, or even to come to the Government House; those advantages being, in his opi-

nion, not to be expected until after-generations.

The same advantages as are allowed to convicts having served their time, are given to those who have been pardoned or emancipated by the governor; and your committee do not wish to dismiss the subject without making some observations upon the power possessed by him of granting to convicts either the entire or partial remission of their sentence, or tickets of leave, by which they are altogether relieved from its severity. They do not see any necessity for the governor's possessing a power to grant these absolute or conditional pardons; it is a power liable to great abuse, and which appears to have been at times very much abused. It is in evidence, that in some years one hundred and fifty pardons have been granted; that pardons have been granted to convicts immediately upon their arrival, without reference to their characters or merits; and it appears rather to have, at times, been made an instrument to gain popularity, than the means of rewarding exemplary conduct by a well-deserved extension of his Majesty's mercy. Your committee therefore suggest, that no pardon whatever, real or conditional, be granted but through the Secretary of State. This may create a delay perhaps of a year, in obtaining the pardon of any convict, but that inconvenience will not be great, for by granting to him a ticket of leave, the convict will in the mean time be entirely relieved from the pressure of his sentence. Upon the subject of tickets of leave, your committee feel, that the power of granting

them ought to remain in full force with the governor; but it is a power which they would wish to see sparingly and cautiously made use of; and with this view they recommend that an annual return be made to the Secretary of State's office, of the number of tickets of leave issued in the year, with a statement of the grounds upon which each was granted.

No difficulty appears to exist amongst the major part of the men who do not wish to remain in the colony, of finding means to return to this country. All but the aged and infirm easily find employment on board the ships visiting New South Wales, and are allowed to work their passage home; but such facility is not afforded to the women: they have no possible method of leaving the colony but by prostituting themselves on board the ships whose masters may choose to receive them. They who are sent to New South Wales, that their former habits may be relinquished, cannot obtain a return to this country, but by relapsing into that mode of life, which with many has been the first cause of all their crimes and misfortunes. To those who shrink from these means, or are unable even thus to obtain a passage for themselves, transportation for seven years is converted into a banishment for life, and the just and humane provisions of the law, by which different periods of transportation are apportioned to different degrees of crime, are rendered entirely null: to see this defect in the punishment remedied, is the anxious wish of your committee; and they trust that means may be devised to facilitate the return of such women

as have passed their time of servitude, and are unwilling to remain in the colony, either by affording them a sufficient sum of money, or by some stipulation in their favour with the masters of vessels touching at the settlement.

It will be seen by the accounts laid before your committee, that the expenses of the colony are considerable. The bills drawn in the year 1810 amounted to 72,600, being a great increase upon any preceding year, and the expenditure of the year 1811 promised to be still greater: in addition to these, a great annual expenditure is incurred in the transmission of stores and merchandize, and in the freight of transports. Your committee trust that when the buildings absolutely necessary for the public service shall be completed, as the commerce of the colony shall prosper, the duties become more productive, and, from agricultural improvement, the supply of stores to its present amount shall be discontinued, that this expense will be materially diminished; and it is their opinion, that it might even now be considerably reduced by the removal of part of the military force in the colony, which appears to them to be unnecessarily large. The whole population does not amount to 11,000, and of these 1100 are soldiers.

Such is the view taken by your committee of the colony of New South Wales; and it is, in their opinion, in a train entirely to answer the ends proposed by its establishment. It appears latterly to have attracted a greater share of the attention of government than it did for many years after its foundation; and when the several beneficial orders lately sent out

from this country, and the liberal views of the present governor, shall have had time to operate, the best effects are to be expected. The permission of distillation within the colony, and the reform of the courts of Justice, are two measures which your committee, above all others, recommend as most necessary to stimulate agricultural industry, and to give the inhabitants that confidence and legal security which can alone render them contented with the government under which they are placed.

10th July, 1812.

Account by Nicolai, the Author and Bookseller of Berlin, of the Phantasms with which he was affected.

(From Dr. Ferriar's Theory of Apparitions.)

"Those who pretend to have seen and heard ghosts, obstinately maintain, that they perceived these apparitions by means of their senses. In order to defeat that belief, we generally desire them to consider how many people have been imposed on by artful novices, and how liable we are to deceive ourselves; we advise them to lay hold of the supposed spectres; assuring them that they are generally found to be of a very corporeal nature. But those who have a predilection for the miraculous, pay no regard to these objections; insisting that the productions of their disordered imaginations are real beings. We cannot therefore collect too many of such well substantiated facts, as show how easily our imagination imposes on us erroneous notions, and deludes not only delirious persons

but even those who are in full possession of their faculties, by causing them to see phantasms which scarcely can be distinguished from real appearances."

I have myself experienced a case of this nature, which to me appears highly remarkable, both psychologically and medicinally; I saw, in a state of mind completely sound, and after the first terror was over, with perfect calmness, for nearly two months, almost constantly and involuntarily a vast number of human and other forms, and even heard their voices, though all this was merely the consequence of a diseased state of the nerves and an irregular circulation of the blood.

"It being a matter of considerable importance that an incident of this nature should be observed with the strictest attention, and related, together with all collateral circumstances, with the most conscientious fidelity, I shall not omit any thing of which I retain a clear recollection. The truth of what I am going to advance will not require a further testimony, as Dr. Selle, who was my physician, and was daily informed by me of every trifling occurrence and change that happened, is still living, and will, by all who know him, be most readily admitted as an unobjectionable witness. During the ten latter months of the year 1790, I had experienced several melancholy incidents which deeply affected me, particularly in September, from which time I suffered an almost uninterrupted series of misfortunes that afflicted me with the most poignant grief. I was accustomed to be bled twice a year, and this had been done once

on the 9th of July, but was omitted to be repeated at the end of the year 1790. I had, in 1783, been suddenly taken with a violent vertigo, which my physicians imputed to obstructions in the finer vessels of the abdomen, brought on by a sedentary life and a continual exertion of the mind. This indisposition was successfully removed by means of a more regular and strict diet; particularly efficacious in the beginning I had found leeches to the arms, and they were afterwards repeated two or three times annually when I felt violent congestions in the head. The last leeches which had been put on, previous to the appearance of the phantasms of which I am about to speak, had been applied on the first of March 1790; less blood had consequently been evacuated in 1790 than was usual with me, and from September, I was constantly occupied in business that required the most unremitted exertion, and was rendered still more perplexing by frequent interruptions.

"I had, in January and February of the year 1791, the additional misfortune to experience several extremely unpleasant circumstances, which were followed on the 24th of February by a most violent altercation. My wife and another person came into my apartment in the morning in order to console me, but I was too much agitated by a series of incidents which had most powerfully affected my moral feeling, to be capable of attending to them; on a sudden I perceived, at about the distance of ten steps, a form like that of a deceased person. I pointed at it, asking my wife if she did not see it? It was but natural

that she should not see any thing: my question therefore alarmed her very much, and she sent immediately for a physician: the phantasm continued about eight minutes. I grew at length more calm and being extremely exhausted, fell into a restless sleep which lasted about half an hour; the physician ascribed the apparition to a violent mental emotion, and hoped that there would be no return, but the violent agitation of my mind had in some way disordered my nerves, and produced further consequences which deserve a more minute description.

"At four in the afternoon, the form which I had seen in the morning re-appeared. I was by myself when this happened, and being rather uneasy at the incident, went to my wife's apartment, but there likewise I was prevented by the apparition, which, however, at intervals disappeared, and always presented itself in a standing posture: about six o'clock there appeared also several walking figures, which had no connection with the first.

"I cannot assign any other cause of all this, than a continued rumination on the vexations I had suffered, which, though calmer, I could not forget, and the consequences of which I meditated to counteract; these meditations occupied my mind three hours after dinner, just when my digestion commenced. I consoled myself at last with respect to the disagreeable incident which had occasioned the first apparition, but the phantasms continued to increase and change in the most singular manner, though I had taken the proper medicine and found myself

perfectly well. As when the first terror was over, I beheld the phantasms with great emotion, taking them for what they really were, remarkable consequences of an indisposition, I endeavoured to collect myself as much as possible, that I might preserve a clear consciousness of the changes which should take place within myself; I observed these phantasms very closely, and frequently reflected on my antecedent thoughts to discover, if possible, by means of what association of ideas exactly these forms presented themselves to my imagination. I thought at times I had found a clue, but taking the whole together I could not make out any natural connection between the occupations of my mind, my occupations, my regular thoughts, and the multifarious forms which now appeared to me, and now again disappeared. After repeated and close observations, and calm examination, I was unable to form any conclusion relative to the origin and continuation of the different phantasms which presented themselves to me. All that I could infer was, that while my nervous system was in such an irregular state, such phantasms would appear to me as if I actually saw and heard them; that these illusions were not modified by any known laws of reason, imagination, or the common association of ideas, and that probably other people who may have had similar apparitions, were exactly in the same predicament. The origin of the individual forms which appeared to me, was undoubtedly founded on the nature of my mind, but the manner in which it was thus affected, will probably remain for ever as

inscrutable as the origin of thought and reflection. After the first day, the form of the deceased person no more appeared, but in its place, there appeared many other phantasms, sometimes representing acquaintances, but mostly strangers, those whom I knew were composed of living and deceased persons, but the number of the latter was comparatively small. I observed the persons with whom I daily conversed did not appear as phantasms, these representing chiefly persons who lived at some distance from me. I attempted to produce at pleasure phantasms of persons whom I knew, by intensely reflecting on their countenance, shape, &c. but distinctly as I called to my lively imagination the respective shades of three of these persons, I still laboured in vain to make them appear to me as phantasms, though I had before involuntarily seen them in that manner, and perceived them some time after, when I least thought of them. The phantoms appeared to me contrary to my inclination, as if they were presented to me from without, like the phenomena of nature, though they existed no where but within my mind. I could at the same time distinguish between phantasms and real objects, and the calmness with which I examined them, enabled me to avoid the commission of the smallest mistake. I knew exactly when it only appeared to me that the door was opening and a phantasm entering the room, and when it actually opened, and a real person entered.

"These phantasms appeared equally clear and distinct at all times and under all circumstances, both

when I was by myself and when I was in company, and as well in the day as at night, and in my own house as well as abroad; they were, however, less frequent when I was in the house of a friend, and rarely appeared to me in the street; when I shut my eyes these phantasms would sometimes disappear entirely, though there were instances when I beheld them with my eyes closed; yet when they disappeared on such occasions, they generally re-appeared when I opened my eyes. I conversed sometimes with my physician and my wife of the phantasms which at the moment surrounded me; they appeared more frequently walking than at rest, nor were they constantly present. They frequently did not appear for some time, but always re-appeared for a longer or a shorter period, either singly or in company, the latter, however, being most frequently the case. I generally saw human forms of both sexes, but they usually appeared not to take the smallest notice of each other, moving as in a market-place, where all are eager to press through the crowd; at times however, they seemed to be transacting business with each other: I also saw several times people on horseback, dogs, and birds. All these phantasms appeared to me in their natural size, and as distinct as if alive, exhibiting different shades of carnation in the uncovered parts as well as in different colours and fashions in their dresses, though the colours seemed somewhat paler than in real nature: none of the figures appeared particularly terrible, comical, or disgusting, most of them being of an indif-

ferent shape, and some having a pleasing appearance:

"The longer these phantoms continued to appear, the more frequently did they return, while at the same time they increased in number about four weeks after they had first appeared. I also began to hear them talk; the phantoms sometimes conversed among themselves, but more frequently addressed their discourse to me; their speeches were commonly short and never of an unpleasant turn. At different times there appeared to me both dear and sensible friends of both sexes, whose addresses tended to appease my grief, which had not yet wholly subsided: these consolatory speeches were in general addressed to me when I was alone; some times I was accosted by these consoling friends while in company, frequently while real persons were speaking to me. These consolatory addresses consisted sometimes of abrupt phrases, and at others, they were regularly connected.

"Though both my mind and body were in a tolerable state of sanity all this time, and these phantasms became so familiar to me that they did not cause me the slightest uneasiness, and I even sometimes amused myself with surveying them, and spoke jocularly of them to my physician and my wife; I yet did not neglect to use proper medicines, especially when they began to haunt me the whole day, and even at night as soon as I awaked.

"At last it was agreed that leeches should be again applied to me, as formerly; which was actually done, April 20, 1791, at eleven o'clock in the morning. No person was

with me besides the surgeon; but during the operation my chamber was crowded with human phantasms of all descriptions. This continued uninterruptedly till about half an hour after four o'clock, just when my digestion commenced. I then perceived that they began to move more slowly. Soon after their colour began to fade, and at seven o'clock they were entirely white; but they moved very little, though the forms were as distinct as before, growing, however, by degrees more obscure; yet not fewer in number, as had generally been the case. The phantoms did not withdraw, nor did they vanish; which previous to that time had frequently happened. They now seemed to dissolve in the air; while fragments of some of them continued visible a considerable time. About eight o'clock the room was entirely cleared of my fantastic visitors.

"Since this time I have felt, twice or three times, a sensation as if these phantasms were going to re-appear; without, however, actually seeing any thing. The same sensation surprised me just before I drew up this account, while I was examining some papers relative to these apparitions, which I had drawn up in the year 1791."

From Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.

SURAT.

The outer walls of the city are seven miles in circumference, with twelve gates; between each gate are irregular towers, mounted with cannon, and the walls are perforated for musketry. The inner town is surrounded by a similar wall and

an equal number of gates; the streets are narrow, the houses generally lofty, and crowded with inhabitants; between the outer and inner walls, are many streets and houses, but, like most other oriental cities, much of that space is occupied by villas, gardens, and cultivated land, producing grain, fruit, and vegetables.

The bazars, filled with costly merchandize, picturesque and interesting groups of natives on elephants, camels, horses, and mules; strangers from all parts of the globe, in their respective costume; vessels building on the stocks, others navigating the river; together with Turks, Persians, and Armenians, on Arabian chargers; the European ladies in splendid carriages, the Asiatic females in hackeries, drawn by oxen: and the motly appearance of the English and Nabob's troops on the fortifications, remind us of the following description of Tyre, by the prophet Ezekiel:—

“O thou that art situated at the entry of the sea, which art a merchant of the people for many isles: O Tyrus! thy builders have perfected thy beauty,” &c.

This is a true picture of oriental commerce in ancient times; and a very exact description of the port and bazars of Surat at the present day.

GOA.

We anchored in the spacious and beautiful harbour of Goa, defended by the Alguarda, and other fortresses, surrounded by gentle hills and fruitful vales, and embellished by churches, convents, and villas, whose white fronts were contrasted with the dark mango groves and cocoa-nut woods pecu-

liar to that part of India. The vessel anchoring off the Alguarda, we sailed up the river, navigable for large vessels, and covered with barges and gondolas: the villas, domes, and spires, on its shady banks, produce a fine effect. About mid-way the city of Goa suddenly opens on the view, founded, like imperial Rome, on many hills; the churches, palaces, and public buildings, at that distance, give it a grand appearance, but it disappoints on a nearer approach: on landing I beheld magnificent structures mouldering into ruin; the streets were faintly traced by the remains of their forsaken mansions, and squares and markets, once populous, were now the haunts of serpents and noxious reptiles: the few human inhabitants were priests, monks, half-starved soldiers, and low mechanics. Notwithstanding the general decline of Goa, the churches and convents retained their grandeur, and were in good repair: the Augustin monastery is very handsome, and the church of San Caitan exhibits a beautiful specimen of Italian architecture.

The commerce of Goa, and the northern parts of Diu and Damaun, is now unimportant; the rice, arrack, and oil, are exported to different parts of India; one or two ships annually arrive from Europe with military stores, and other articles; and return thither with printed cottons from Surat, and a few eastern necessities for Portugal and her American colonies: this, with two or three vessels trading in Chinese articles from Macao to the Malabar coast, now comprise the whole of the Portuguese commerce in India.

AHMEDABAD.

The imperial city of Ahmedabad is situated in the latitude of 23° north, and in 72° 37' east longitude, and is built on the river Sabarmatty, which washes its western walls. From being formerly one of the largest capitals in the east, it is now only five miles and three quarters in circumference, surrounded by a high wall, with irregular towers every fifty yards, in the usual style of Indian fortifications: there are twelve principal gates, and several smaller sally-ports.

On every side nodding minarets, decaying palaces, and mouldering aqueducts, indicate the former magnificence of Ahmedabad. It was then enriched by commerce, peopled by industry, and adorned by wealth. Long wars, unstable and oppressive governments, and the fluctuations of human establishments, have brought it to a state of decay from which it seems doomed never to recover.

Ahmedabad, like other proud capitals, seemed hastening to its dissolution; from covering an extent of thirty miles, it had dwindled to less than six; much of that space, even within the walls, was covered with ruins, or appropriated to corn-fields and fruit-gardens. Some of the streets were broad, but not planted with rows of trees, as mentioned by Mandesloe, and other travellers; neither are they paved. The triumphal arches, or three united gates, in the principal streets, with the grand entrance to the durbar, still remain. The mosques and palaces of the Patans still give evidence of their original magnificence. The streets were spacious and regular; the

temples, aqueducts, fountains, caravansaries, and courts of justice, well arranged. Commerce, art, and science, met with every encouragement; when a splendid court was kept in this city, it was then the resort of merchants, artists, and travellers of every description; it now exhibits solitude, poverty, and desolation!

DELHI.

The ruins of serais, mosques, mausoleums, and other magnificent structures, commenced about three or four miles before the entrance of the present city. Amidst the melancholy heaps, the tomb of the emperor Humaioo, still in perfect preservation, stands conspicuous; the obelisk of Cutbal Deen is equally so, at a distance on the left. About a mile and a half from the gate of the new city of Shah Jahanabad is the old fort, standing in the midst of the ruins of the old city of Delhi; it is a most ponderous structure, and of great antiquity; but the excellence of its masonry, notwithstanding it was totally neglected, has, in general, withstood the ravages of time.

The old city of Delhi is an entire scene of desolation; not a human being to be seen in the ancient metropolis of this vast empire.

We entered the new city at the Delhi gate, leading to a long street of a miserable appearance, containing one very handsome musjid, with gilded domes; from thence we were conducted along one face of the fort, to the house, or rather palace, allotted for our accommodation. It was a spacious edifice, or rather a multiplication of courts and edifices, built by Sufder Jung: still belonging to his descendant, Asuph-ul-Dowlah, and

lately occupied by his vackeel, the eunuch Lutafut, a man of great consequence at this period. Here we found convenient quarters for all our party, totally distinct from each other ; also for our cattle and attendants.

In the evening, on taking a more complete view of this Mogul mansion, we were surprised to find the apartments just mentioned formed only a very small part of this immense pile, which occupied six squares, corresponding with that in which we immediately reside. Each of them comprised an elegant mansion, capable of accommodating, in a magnificent style, half a dozen numerous families, while the various ranges of inferior rooms, lodges, and out-offices of every description, were amply sufficient to cover, at the least, five thousand troops ; there were also stables for five hundred horses.

The morning after our arrival we visited the jumma musjid, a noble building which does honour to the magnificent taste of its founder, the emperor Shah Jehan, who erected this superb edifice five years after the completion of the Taje Mahal at Agra. The entrances are all extremely grand, the lofty minars elegantly fluted, and the whole in good preservation. Besides the jumma musjid, are many smaller mosques : some with gilded domes make a dazzling appearance, the majority are of plainer materials, and many falling to decay.

Our limited stay at Delhi prevented us from seeing more of the city than came within the compass of this morning's ride. On leaving the jumma musjid, we proceeded through several streets, des-

picably poor, and thinly inhabited. Two or three of a larger size seemed more populous, were of considerable breadth, and occupied by the aqueduct already mentioned in the centre, now in a state of dilapidation.

THE ZINORE COUNTRY.

In the Zinore purgunna, a country little known in the annals of Hindostan, I saw human nature almost in primitive simplicity, but far removed from the savage condition of the Indians of America, or the natives of the South-sea islands. The state of civil society in which the Hindoos are united in those remote situations, seems to admit of no change or amelioration. The Brahmins pass their lives in listless indolence within the precincts of the temples, with little profit either to themselves or the community. Among the inferior castes, whose minds are uncultivated, and who have no communication with the rest of the world, I found it next to an impossibility to introduce a single improvement in agriculture, building, or any useful art or science. In any nation, where the art of printing is unknown, and no books are introduced, the higher classes can enjoy but little intellectual pleasure.

I sometimes frequented places where the natives had never seen an European, and were ignorant of every thing concerning us : there I beheld manners and customs simple as were those in the patriarchal age ; there, in the very style of Rebecca and the damsels of Mesopotamia, the Hindoo villagers treated me with that artless hospitality so delightful in the

poems of Homer, and other ancient records. On a sultry day, near a Zinore village, having rode faster than my attendants, while waiting their arrival under a tamarind tree, a young woman came to the well; I asked for a little water, but neither of us having a drinking vessel, she hastily left me, as I imagined, to bring an earthen cup for the purpose, as I should have polluted a vessel of metal; but as Jael, when Sisera asked for water, gave him milk, and "brought forth butter in a lordly dish," so did this village damsel, with more sincerity than Heber's wife, bring me a pot of milk and a lump of butter on the delicate leaf of the banana, "the lordly dish" of the Hindoos. The former I gladly accepted; on my declining the latter, she immediately made it up into two balls, and gave one to each of the oxen that drew my hackery. Butter is a luxury to these animals, and enables them to bear additional fatigue.

The more I saw of the Hindoos in those remote districts, the more I perceived the truth of Orme's remark, that Hindostan has been inhabited from the earliest antiquity, by a people who have no resemblance, either in their figure or manners, with any of the nations contiguous to them; and that although conquerors have established themselves at different times, in various parts of India, yet the original inhabitants have lost very little of their original character.

Those towns on the banks of the Nerbudda, so famous for brahmin seminaries, contain numerous schools for the education of other boys; these are generally in the open air, on the shady side of the

house. The scholars sit on mats, or cow-dung floors, and are taught as much of religion as their caste admits of; also reading, writing, and arithmetic; the two latter by making letters and figures in sand upon the floor. Education, like every thing else among the Hindoos, is extremely simple; that of the girls is generally confined to domestic employments.

Near Zinore were several monuments in memory of those devotees, so often mentioned, who bury themselves alive, in hopes of expiating their sins, or of pleasing the destructive powers by such a sacrifice; and under the lofty banks of the Nerbudda, as on the shore of the Ganges, I was told the Hindoos sometimes drown their sick and aged parents. In this respect they certainly act directly contrary to our ideas of filial affection, and common humanity; but I am willing to hope it proceeds from a good motive. Similar customs prevailed in many ancient nations.

In the out-skirts of Zinore, separated from all other inhabitants of the town, were a number of poor Chandalahs, the outcasts of society; objects of compassion to every thinking mind, from the deprivations and degradations they are compelled to submit to by impolitic and inhuman laws. Their condition appears the more humiliating, when contrasted with the luxurious Brahmins, in their calm recesses, surrounded by the ram-jannees, and every kind of indulgence allowed to their privileged caste: the one pampered by voluptuous indolence, the other degraded below the monkeys which surround them, and deprived of religious ordinances.

POETRY.

POETRY.

CARMEN TRIUMPHALE,

FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1814.

By Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat.

I.

IN happy hour doth he receive
The Laurel, meed of famous Bards of yore,
Which Dryden and diviner Spenser wore,
In happy hour, and well may he rejoice,
Whose earliest task must be
To raise the exultant hymn for victory,
And join a nation's joy with harp and voice,
Pouring the strain of triumph on the wind,
Glory to God, his song, . . Deliverance for Mankind!

II.

Wake, lute and harp; My Soul take up the strain!
Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!
Joy, . . for all nations joy! but most for thee
Who hast so nobly fill'd thy part assign'd,
O England! O my glorious native land!
For thou in evil days didst stand
Against leagued Europe all in arms array'd,
Single and undismay'd,
Thy hope in Heaven and in thine own right hand.
Now are thy virtuous efforts overpaid,
Thy generous counsels now their guerdon find, . .
Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!

III.

Dread was the strife, for mighty was the foe
Who sought with his whole strength thy overthrow.

The Nations bow'd before him; some in war
 Subdued, some yielding to superior art;
 Submiss, they follow'd his victorious car.
 Their Kings, like Satraps, waited round his throne;
 For Britain's ruin and their own,
 By force or fraud in monstrous league combined.
 Alone in that disastrous hour
 Britain stood firm and braved his power;
 Alone she fought the battles of mankind.

IV.

O Virtue, which, above all former fame,
 Exalts her venerable name!
 O joy of joys for every British breast!
 That with that mighty peril full in view,
 The Queen of Ocean to herself was true!
 That no weak heart, no abject mind possess'd
 Her councils, to abase her lofty crest, . .
 Then had she sunk in everlasting shame, .
 But ready still to succour the oppress'd,
 Her Red-Cross floated on the waves unfurl'd,
 Offering redemption to the groaning world.

V.

First from his trance the heroic Spaniard woke;
 His chains he broke,
 And casting off his neck the treacherous yoke,
 He call'd on England, on his generous foe;
 For well he knew that wheresoe'er
 Wise policy prevailed, or brave despair,
 Thither would Britain's succours flow,
 Her arm be present there.
 Then, too, regenerate Portugal display'd
 Her ancient virtue, dormant all-too-long,
 Rising against intolerable wrong,
 On England, on her old ally, for aid
 The faithful nation call'd in her distress:
 And well that old ally the call obey'd,
 Well was her faithful friendship then repaid.

VI.

Say from thy trophied field how well
 Vimeiro! rocky Douro, tell!
 And thou, Busaco, on whose sacred height
 The astonish'd Carmelite,
 While those unwonted thunders shook his cell,
 Join'd with his prayers the fervour of the fight!

Bear witness those Old Towers, where many a day
 Waiting with foresight calm the fitting hour,
 The Wellesley, gaining strength from wise delay,
 Defied the Tyrant's undivided power.
 Swore not the boastful Frenchman in his might,
 Into the sea to drive his Island-foe?
 Tagus and Zezere, in night
 Ye saw the baffled ruffian take his flight!
 Onoro's Springs, ye saw his overthrow!

VII.

Patient of loss, profuse of life,
 Meantime had Spain endur'd the strife;
 And tho' she saw her cities yield,
 Her armies scatter'd in the field,
 Her strongest bulwarks fall,
 The danger undismay'd she view'd,
 Knowing that nought could e'er appal
 The Spaniards' fortitude.
 What tho' the Tyrant, drunk with power,
 Might vaunt himself, in impious hour,
 Lord and Disposer of this earthly ball?
 Her cause is just, and Heaven is over all.

VIII.

Therefore, no thought of fear debased
 Her judgment, nor her acts disgraced.
 To every ill, but not to shame resign'd,
 All sufferings, all calamities she bore,
 She bade the people call to mind
 Their heroes of the days of yore,
 Pelayo and the Campeador,
 With all who once in battle strong,
 Lived still in story and in song.
 Against the Moor, age after age,
 Their stubborn warfare did they wage;
 Age after age, from sire to son,
 The hallowed sword was handed down;
 Nor did they from that warfare cease,
 And sheathe that hallowed sword in peace,
 Until the work was done.

IX.

Thus in the famous days of yore,
 Their fathers triumph'd o'er the Moor:
 They gloried in his overthrow,
 But touch'd not with reproach his gallant name;

For fairly, and with hostile aim profess,
 The Moor had rear'd his haughty crest;
 An open, honourable foe;
 But as a friend the treacherous Frenchman came,
 And Spain receiv'd him as a guest.
 Think what your fathers were! she cried;
 Think what ye are, in sufferings tried,
 And think of what your sons must be—
 Even as ye make them—slaves or free!

X.

Strains such as these from Spain's three seas,
 And from the farthest Pyrenees,
 Rung thro' the region. Vengeance was the word:
 One impulse to all hearts at once was given;
 From every voice the sacred cry was heard,
 And borne abroad by all the winds of Heaven.
 Heaven, too, to whom the Spaniards look'd for aid,
 A spirit equal to the hour bestow'd;
 And gloriously the debt they paid,
 Which to their valiant ancestors they ow'd,
 And gloriously against the power of France,
 Maintain'd their children's proud inheritance.
 Their steady purpose no defeat could move,
 No horrors could abate their constant mind;
 Hope had its source and resting-place above,
 And they, to loss of all on earth resign'd,
 Suffer'd, to save their country and mankind.
 What strain heroic might suffice to tell,
 How Zaragoza stood, and how she fell?
 Ne'er since yon sun began his daily round,
 Was higher valour, holier virtue found,
 Than on that consecrated ground.

XI.

Alone the noble nation stood,
 When from Corunna, in the main,
 The star of England set in blood.
 Ere long, on Talavera's plain,
 That star resplendent rose again;
 And tho' that day was doom'd to be
 A day of frustrate victory,
 Not vainly bled the brave!
 For French and Spaniard there might see
 That England's arm was strong to save;
 Fair promise there the Wellesley gave,
 And well in sight of Earth and Heaven,
 Redeem'd the pledge which there was given.

XII.

Lord of Conquest, heir of Fame,
 From rescued Portugal he came.
 Rodrigo's walls in vain oppose;
 In vain thy bulwarks, Badajoz;
 And Salamanca's heights proclaim
 The Conqueror's praise, the Wellesley's name.
 Oh, had the sun stood still that hour,
 When Marmont and his broken power
 Fled from their field of shame!
 Spain felt thro' all her realms the electric blow;
 Cadiz in peace expands her gates again;
 And Betis, who to bondage long resign'd,
 Flow'd mournfully along the silent plain,
 Into her joyful bosom unconfin'd,
 Receives once more the treasures of the main.

XIII.

The fame of that victorious fight
 Reviv'd the spirit of the farthest North;
 And England in auspicious hour put forth
 Her whole unshackled might.
 With her in many a field approv'd,
 The Lusitanian legions mov'd:
 Nor longer now did grateful Spain
 Disdain her willing sons to see
 By England train'd to victory.
 Patient awhile their force the Hero nurst,
 Then like a torrent from the hills he burst.

XIV.

What now shall check the Wellesley, when at length
 Onward he goes, rejoicing in his strength?
 From Douro, from Castile's extended plain,
 The foe, a numerous band,
 Retire; amid the heights which overhang
 Dark Ebro's bed, they think to make their stand.
 He reads their purpose, and prevents their speed;
 And still as they recede,
 Impetuously he presses on their way,
 Till by Vittoria's walls they stood at bay,
 And drew their battle up in fair array.

XV.

Vain their array, their valour vain:
 There did the practised Frenchman find
 A master arm, a master mind!
 Behold the veteran army driven

Like dust before the breath of Heaven,
 Like leaves before the autumnal wind!
 Now Britain, now thy brow with laurels bind;
 Raise now the song of joy for rescued Spain!
 And Europe, take thou up the awakening strain—
 Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!

XVI.

From Spain the living spark went forth:
 The flame hath caught, the flame hath spread!
 It warms—it fires the farthest North.
 Behold! the awaken'd Moscovite
 Meets the tyrant in his might;
 The Brandenburg, at Freedom's call,
 Rises more glorious from his fall;
 And Frederic, best and greatest of the name,
 Treads in the path of duty and of fame.
 See Austria from her painful trance awake!
 The breath of God goes forth—the dry bones shake!
 Up Germany! with all thy nations rise!
 Land of the virtuous and the wise,
 No longer let that free, that mighty mind,
 Endure its shame! She rose as from the dead,
 She broke her chains upon the Oppressor's head—
 Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!

XVII.

Open thy gates, O Hanover! display
 Thy loyal banners to the day;
 Receive thy old illustrious line once more!
 Beneath an upstart's yoke oppress'd,
 Long has it been thy fortune to deplore
 That line, whose fostering and paternal sway
 So many an age thy grateful children blest.
 The yoke is broken now!—a mightier hand
 Hath dash'd—in pieces dash'd—the iron rod.
 To meet her Princes, the delivered land
 Pours her rejoicing multitudes abroad;
 The happy bells from every town and tower,
 Roll their glad peals upon the joyful wind;
 And from all hearts and tongues, with one consent,
 The high thanksgiving strain to Heaven it sent,—
 Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind?

XVIII.

Egmont and Horn, heard ye that holy cry,
 Martyrs of Freedom, from your seats in heaven;

And William the Deliverer, doth thine eye
 Regard from yon empyreal realm the land
 For which thy blood was given?
 What ills hath that poor Country suffered long!
 Deceived, despised, and plunder'd, and oppress'd,
 Mockery and insult aggravating wrong!
 Severely she her errors hath atoned,
 And long in anguish groan'd
 Wearing the patient semblance of despair,
 While fervent curses rose with every prayer!
 In mercy Heaven at length its ear inclined;
 The avenging armies of the North draw nigh;
 Joy for the injured Hollander—the cry
 Of Orange rends the sky;
 All hearts are now in one good cause combined,—
 Once more that flag triumphant floats our high—
 Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!

XIX.

When shall the Dove go forth? Oh when
 Shall Peace return among the Sons of Men?
 Hasten, benignant Heaven, the blessed day!
 Justice must go before,
 And Retribution must make plain the way;
 Force must be crushed by Force,
 The power of Evil by the power of Good,
 Ere Order bless the suffering world once more,
 Or Peace return again.
 Hold then right on in your auspicious course;
 Ye princes, and ye people, hold right on!
 Your task not yet is done:
 Pursue the blow—ye know your foe—
 Complete the happy work so well begun!
 Hold on, and be your aim with all your strength
 Loudly proclaim'd and steadily pursued!
 So shall this fatal tyranny, at length,
 Before the arms of Freedom fall subdued:
 Then when the waters of the flood abate,
 The Dove her resting-place secure may find;
 And France restored, and shaking off her chain,
 Shall join the Avengers in the joyful strain,
 Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind!

FROM THE GIAOUR, BY LORD BYRON.

Recollections of Greece.

CLIME of the unforgotten brave!
 Whose land from plain to mountain-cave
 Was Freedom's home or Glory's grave—
 Shrine of the mighty! can it be,
 That this is all remains of thee?
 Approach, thou craven crouching slave—
 Say, is not this Thermopylæ?
 These waters blue that round you lave
 Oh servile offspring of the free—
 Pronounce what sea, what shore is this?
 The gulf, the rock of Salamis!
 These scenes—their story not unknown—
 Arise, and make again your own;
 Snatch from the ashes of your sires
 The embers of their former fires,
 And he who in the strife expires
 Will add to their's a name of fear,
 That Tyranny shall quake to hear,
 And leave his sons a hope, a fame,
 They too will rather die than shame;
 For Freedom's battle once begun,
 Bequeathed by bleeding Sire to Son,
 Though baffled oft, is ever won.
 Bear witness, Greece, thy living page,
 Attest it many a deathless age!
 While kings in dusky darkness hid,
 Have left a nameless pyramid,
 Thy heroes—though the general doom
 Hath swept the column from their tomb,
 A mightier monument command,
 The mountains of their native land!
 There points thy Muse to stranger's eye,
 The graves of those that cannot die!
 'Twere long to tell, and sad to trace,
 Each step from splendor to disgrace,
 Enough—no foreign foe could quell
 Thy soul, till from itself it fell,
 And Self-abasement pav'd the way
 To villain-bonds and despot-sway.

What can he tell who treads thy shore?
 No legend of thine olden time,

No theme on which the muse might soar,
High as thine own in days of yore,

When man was worthy of thy clime.
The hearts within thy valleys bred,
The fiery souls that might have led
Thy sons to deeds sublime,

Now crawl from cradle to the grave,
Slaves—nay the bondsmen of a slave,

And callous, save to crime;
Stain'd with each evil that pollutes
Mankind, where least above the brutes;
Without even savage virtue blest,
Without one free or valiant breast.

Still to the neighbouring ports they wait
Proverbial wiles, and ancient craft,
In this the subtle Greek is found,
For this, and this alone, renown'd.

In vain might Liberty invoke
The spirit to its bondage broke,
Or raise the neck that courts the yoke:
No more her sorrows I bewail,
Yet this will be a mournful tale,
And they who listen may believe,
Who heard it first had cause to grieve.

HASSAN.

The steed is vanished from the stall,
No serf is seen in Hassan's hall;
The lonely Spider's thin grey pall
Waves slowly widening o'er the wall;
The Bat builds in his Haram bower;
And in the fortress of his power
The Owl usurps the beacon tower;
The Wild-dog howls o'er the fountain's brim,
With baffled thirst, and famine grim,
For the stream has shrunk from its marble bed,
Where the weeds and the desolate dust are spread.
'Twas sweet of yore to see it play
And chase the sultriness of day—
As springing high the silver dew
In whirls fantastically flew,
And flung luxurious coolness round
The air, and verdure o'er the ground.—
'Twas sweet, when cloudless stars were bright,
To view the wave of watery light,
And hear its melody by night.—
And oft had Hassan's Childhood played
Around the verge of that cascade;

And oft upon his mother's breast
 That sound had harmonized his rest ;
 And oft had Hassan's Youth along
 Its bank been soothed by Beauty's song ;
 And softer seemed each melting tone
 Of Music mingled with its own.—
 But ne'er shall Hassan's Age repose
 Along the brink at Twilight's close—
 The stream that filled that fount is fled—
 The blood that warmed his heart is shed—
 And here no more shall human voice
 Be heard to rage—regret—rejoice—
 The last sad note that swelled the gale
 Was woman's wildest funeral wail—
 That quench'd in silence—all is still,
 But the lattice that flaps when the wind is shrill—
 Though raves the gust, and floods the rain,
 No hand shall close its clasp again.
 On desert sands 'twere joy to scan
 The rudest steps of fellow man,
 So here the very voice of Grief
 Might wake an Echo like relief—
 At least 'twould say, " all are not gone ;"
 There lingers Life, though but in one—
 For many a gilded chamber's there,
 Unmeet for Solitude to share ;
 Within that dome as yet Decay
 Hath slowly worked her cankering way—
 But Gloom is gather'd o'er the gate,
 Nor there the Fakir's self will wait ;
 Nor there will wandering Dervise stay,
 For Bounty cheers not his delay ;
 Nor there will weary stranger halt
 To share the master's " bread and sak."
 Alike must Wealth and Poverty
 Pass heedless and unheeded by,
 For Courtesy and Pity died
 With Hassan on the mountain side.—
 His roof—that refuge unto men—
 Is Desolation's hungry den.—
 The guest flies the hall, and the vassal from labour,
 Since his turban was cleft by the infidel's sabre !
 * * * * *

FROM MONTGOMERY'S WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD.

The Death of Adam.

" WITH him his nobiest sons might not compare,
 In godlike feature and majestic air;
 Not out of weakness rose his gradual frame,
 Perfect from his Creator's hand he came;
 And as in form excelling, so in mind
 The Sire of men transcended all mankind:
 A soul was in his eye, and in his speech
 A dialect of heaven no art could reach;
 For oft of old to him, the evening breeze
 Had borne the voice of God among the trees;
 Angels were wont their songs with his to blend,
 And talk with him as their familiar friend.
 But deep remorse for that mysterious crime,
 Whose dire contagion through elapsing time
 Diffused the curse of death beyond control,
 Had wrought such self-abasement in his soul,
 That he, whose honours were approach'd by none,
 Was yet the meekest man beneath the sun.
 From sin, as from the serpent that betray'd
 Eve's early innocence, he shrunk afraid;
 Vice he rebuked with so austere a frown,
 He seem'd to bring an instant judgment down.
 Yet while he chid, compunctious tears would start,
 And yearning tenderness dissolve his heart;
 The guilt of all his race became his own,
 He suffer'd as if he had sinn'd alone,
 Within our glen, to filial love endear'd,
 Abroad, for wisdom, truth, and justice fear'd,
 He walk'd so humbly in the sight of all,
 The vilest ne'er reproach'd him with his fall.
 Children were his delight;—they ran to meet
 His soothing hand, and clasp his honour'd feet;
 While 'midst their fearless sports supremely blest,
 He grew in heart a child among the rest:
 Yet as a Parent, nought beneath the sky
 Touch'd him so quickly as an infant's eye;
 Joy from its smile of happiness he caught,
 Its flash of rage sent horror through his thought,
 His smitten conscience felt as fierce a pain,
 As if he fell from innocence again,

" One morn, I track'd him on his lonely way,
 Pale as the gleam of slow-awakening day ;
 With feeble step he climb'd yon craggy height,
 Thence fix'd on distant Paradise his sight ;
 He gazed awhile in silent thought profound,
 Then falling prostrate on the dewy ground,
 He pour'd his spirit in a flood of prayer,
 Bewail'd his ancient crime with self-despair,
 And claim'd the pledge of reconciling grace,
 The promised Seed, the Saviour of his race.
 Wrestling with God, as Nature's vigour fail'd,
 His faith grew stronger and his plea prevail'd ;
 The prayer from agony to rapture rose,
 And sweet as Angel accents fell the close.
 I stood to greet him ; when he raised his head,
 Divine expression o'er his visage spread,
 His presence was so saintly to behold,
 He seem'd in sinless Paradise grown old.

" — ' This day,' said he, ' in Time's star-lighted round,
 ' Renews the anguish of that mortal wound
 ' On me inflicted, when the Serpent's tongue
 ' My Spouse with his beguiling falsehood stung.
 ' Though years of grace tho' centuries have pass'd
 ' Since my transgression, this may be my last ;
 ' Infirmities without, and fears within
 ' Foretell the consummating stroke of sin ;
 ' The hour, the place, the form to me unknown,
 ' But God, who lent me life, *will* claim his own :
 ' Then, lest I sink as suddenly in death,
 ' As quicken'd into being by his breath,
 ' Once more I climb'd these rocks with weary pace,
 ' And but once more, to view my native place,
 ' To bid yon garden of delight farewell,
 ' The earthly Paradise, from which I fell.
 ' This mantle, Enoch ! which I yearly wear
 ' To mark the day of penitence and prayer,
 ' These skins, the covering of my first offence,
 ' When, conscious of departed innocence,
 ' Naked and trembling from my Judge I fled,
 ' A hand of mercy o'er my vileness spread :—
 ' Enoch ! this mantle thus vouchsafed to me,
 ' At my dismissal I bequeath to thee ;
 ' Wear it in sad memorial on this day,
 ' And yearly at mine earliest altar lay
 ' A lamb immaculate, whose blood be spilt
 ' In sign of wrath removed and cancell'd guilt ;

' So be the sins of all my race confest,
 ' So on their heads may peace and pardon rest.'
 —Thus spake our Sire, and down the steep descent
 With strengthened heart, and fearless footstep went:
 O Javan! when we parted at his door,
 I loved him as I never loved before.

" Ere noon returning to his bower, I found
 Our father labouring in his harvest ground,
 (For yet he tilled a little plot of soil,
 Patient and pleas'd with voluntary toil;)
 But O how changed from him, whose morning eye
 Outshone the star, that told the sun was nigh!
 Loose in his feeble grasp the sickle shook;
 I mark'd the ghastly dolour of his look,
 And ran to help him; but his latest strength
 Fail'd;—prone upon his sheaves he fell at length,
 I strove to raise him; sight and sense were fled,
 Nerveless his limbs, and backward sway'd his head.
 Seth passed; I called him, and we bore our Sire
 To neighbouring shades from noon's afflictive fire:
 Ere long he 'woke to feeling, with a sigh,
 And half unclosed his hesitating eye;
 Strangely and timidly he peer'd around,
 Like men in dreams whom sudden light confounds;
 —' Is this a new Creation?—Have I pass'd
 ' The bitterness of death?'—He look'd aghast,
 Then sorrowful;—' No;—men and trees appear;
 ' 'Tis not a new Creation,—pain is here:
 ' From Sin's dominion is there no release?
 ' Lord! let thy servant *now* depart in peace.'
 —Hurried remembrance crowding o'er his soul,
 He knew us; tears of consternation stole
 Down his pale cheeks:—' Seth!—Enoch!—Where is Eve?
 ' How could the spouse her dying consort leave?'

" Eve look'd that moment from their cottage-door
 In quest of Adam, where he toil'd before;
 He was not there, she called him by his name;
 Sweet to his ear the well-known accents came;
 —' Here am I,' answer'd he, in tone so weak,
 That we who held him scarcely heard him speak;
 But, resolutely bent to rise, in vain
 He struggled till he swoon'd away with pain.
 Eve call'd again, and turning tow'ards the shade,
 Helpless as infancy, beheld him laid;
 She sprang, as smitten with a mortal wound,
 Forward, and cast herself upon the ground

At Adam's feet ; half-rising in despair,
 Him from our arms she wildly strove to tear ;
 Repell'd by gentle violence, she press'd
 His powerless hand to her convulsive breast,
 And kneeling, bending o'er him, full of fears,
 Warm on his bosom shower'd her silent tears.
 Light to his eyes, at that refreshment, came,
 They open'd on her in a transient flame ;
 —' And art thou here, my Life ! my Love !' he cried,
 ' Faithful in death to this congenial side ?
 ' Thus let me bind thee to my breaking heart,
 ' One dear, one bitter moment, ere we part.'
 —' Leave me not, Adam ! leave me not below ;
 ' With thee I tarry, or with thee I go.'
 She said, and yielding to his faint embrace,
 Clung round his neck, and wept upon his face.
 Alarming recollection soon return'd,
 His fever'd frame with growing anguish burn'd :
 Ah ! then, as Nature's tenderest impulse wrought,
 With fond solicitude of love she sought
 To soothe his limbs upon their grassy bed,
 And make the pillow easy to his head :
 She wiped his reeking temples with her hair ;
 She shook the leaves to stir the sleeping air ;
 Moistened his lips with kisses ; with her breath
 Vainly essay'd to quell the fire of Death,
 That ran and revelled through his swollen veins
 With quicker pulses, and severer pains.

" The sun, in summer majesty on high,
 Darted his fierce effulgence down the sky,
 Yet dimm'd and blunted were the dazzling rays,
 His orb expanded through a dreary haze,
 And circled with a red portentous zone,
 He look'd in sickly horror from his throne ;
 The vital air was still ; the torrid heat
 Oppress'd our hearts, that labour'd hard to beat.
 When higher noon had shrunk the lessening shade,
 Thence to his home our father we convey'd,
 And stretch'd him, pillow'd with his latest sheaves,
 On a fresh couch of green and fragrant leaves :
 Here, though his sufferings thro' the glen were known,
 We chose to watch his dying bed alone,
 Eve, Seth, and I——In vain he sigh'd for rest,
 And oft his meek complainings thus express'd :
 —' Blow on me, Wind ! I faint with heat ! O bring
 ' Delicious water from the deepest spring ;—

' Your sunless shadows o'er my limbs diffuse,
 ' Ye Cedars! wash me cold with midnight dews.
 —' Chear me, my friends; with looks of kindness cheer;
 ' Whisper a word of comfort in mine ear;
 ' Those sorrowing faces fill my soul with gloom;
 ' This silence is the silence of the tomb.
 ' Thither I hasten; help me on the way,
 ' O sing to soothe me, and, to strengthen, pray!"
 We sang to soothe him;—hopeless was the song;
 We pray'd to strengthen him;—he grew not strong.
 In vain from every herb, and fruit, and flower,
 Of cordial sweetness, or of healing power,
 We press'd the virtue; no terrestrial balm
 Nature's dissolving agony could calm.
 Thus as the day declined, the fell disease
 Eclipsed the light of life by slow degrees:
 Yet while his pangs grew sharper, more resign'd,
 More self-collected grew the sufferer's mind;
 Patient of heart, though rack'd at every pore,
 The righteous penalty of sin he bore;
 Not his the fortitude that mocks at pains,
 But that which feels them most, and yet sustains.
 —' 'Tis just, 'tis merciful,' we heard him say;
 ' Yet wherefore bath he turn'd his face away?
 ' I see Him not; I hear Him not; I call;
 ' My God! my God! support me, or I fall.'

" The sun went down, amidst an angry glare
 Of flushing clouds, that crimson'd all the air;
 The winds brake loose; the forest boughs were torn,
 And dark aloof the eddying foliage borne;
 Cattle to shelter scudded in affright;
 The florid Evening vanish'd into night:
 Then burst the hurricane upon the vale,
 In peals of thunder, and thick vollied hail;
 Prone rushing rains with torrents whelm'd the land,
 Our cot amidst a river seem'd to stand;
 Around its base, the foamy-created streams
 Flash'd thro' the darkness to the lightning's gleams.
 With monstrous throes an earthquake heaved the ground,
 The rocks were rent, the mountains trembled round;
 Never since Nature into being came,
 Had such mysterious motion shook her frame;
 We thought, ingulph'd in floods, or wrapt in fire,
 The world itself would perish with our Sire:

" Amidst this war of elements, within
 More dreadful grew the sacrifice of sin;

Whose victim on his bed of torture lay,
 Breathing the slow remains of life away.
 Erewhile, victorious faith sublimer rose
 Beneath the pressure of collected woes ;
 But now his spirit waver'd, went and came,
 Like the loose vapour of departing flame,
 Till at the point, when comfort seem'd to die
 For ever in his fix'd unclosing eye,
 Bright thro' the smouldering ashes of the man.
 The saint brake forth, and Adam thus began :

“—‘ O ye, that shudder at this awful strife,
 ‘ This wrestling agony of Death and Life,
 ‘ Think not that He, on whom my soul is cast,
 ‘ Will leave me thus forsaken to the last ;
 ‘ Nature’s infirmity alone you see ;
 ‘ My chains are breaking, I shall soon be free ;
 ‘ Though firm in God the Spirit holds her trust,
 ‘ The flesh is frail, and trembles into dust.
 ‘ Horror and anguish seize me ;—’tis the hour
 ‘ Of darkness, and I mourn beneath its power ;
 ‘ The Tempter plies me with his direst art,
 ‘ I feel the Serpent coiling round my heart ;
 ‘ He stirs the wound he once inflicted there,
 ‘ Instills the deadening poison of despair,
 ‘ Belies the truth of God’s delaying grace,
 ‘ And bids me curse my Maker to his face.
 —‘ I will not curse Him, though his grace delay ;
 ‘ I will not cease to trust Him, though he slay ;
 ‘ Full on his promised mercy I rely,
 ‘ For God has spoken,—God, who cannot lie.
 —‘ Thou, of my faith the Author and the End !
 ‘ Mine early, late, and everlasting Friend !
 ‘ The joy, that once thy presence gave, restore
 ‘ Ere I am summoned hence, and seen no more :
 ‘ Down to the dust returns this earthly frame,
 ‘ Receive my Spirit, Lord ! from whom it came ;
 ‘ Rebuke the Tempter, show thy power to save ;
 ‘ O let thy glory light me to the grave.
 ‘ That these, who witness my departing breath,
 ‘ May learn to triumph in the grasp of death.’

“ He closed his eye-lids with a tranquil smile,
 And seem’d to rest in silent prayer awhile :
 Around his couch with filial awe we kneel’d,
 When suddenly a light from Heaven reveal’d
 A spirit, that stood within the unopen’d door ;—
 The sword of God in his right hand he bore ;

His countenance was lightning, and his vest
 Like snow at sunrise on the mountain's crest;
 Yet so benignly beautiful his form,
 His presence still'd the fury of the storm;
 At once the winds retire, the waters cease;
 His look was love, his salutation "Peace!"

"Our Mother first beheld him, sore amaz'd,
 But terror grew to transport, while she gaz'd:
 —'Tis He, the Prince of Seraphim, who drove
 'Our banish'd feet from Eden's happy grove;
 'Adam, my Life, my Spouse, awake!' she cried;
 'Return to Paradise; behold thy Guide!
 'O let me follow in this dear embrace:'
 She sunk, and on his bosom hid her face.
 Adam look'd up; his visage chang'd its hue,
 Transform'd into an Angel's at the view:
 'I come!' he cried, with faith's full triumph fired,
 And in a sigh of ecstasy expired.
 The light was vanished, and the vision fled;
 We stood alone, the living with the dead:
 The ruddy embers, glimmering round the room,
 Display'd the corpse amidst the solemn gloom;
 But o'er the scene a holy calm reposed,
 The gate of heaven had opened there, and closed.

"Eve's faithful arm still clasp'd her lifeless Spouse:
 Gently I shook it, from her trance to rouse;
 She gave no answer; motionless and cold,
 It fell like clay from my relaxing hold;
 Alarm'd I lifted up the locks of grey
 That hid her cheek; her soul had pass'd away:
 A beauteous corse she graced her partner's side,
 Love bound their lives, and Death could not divide.

"Trembling astonishment of grief we felt,
 Till Nature's sympathies began to melt:
 We wept in stillness through the long dark night:
 —And O how welcome was the morning light!"

Hymn to Twilight.

FROM THE SAME.

" I LOVE thee, Twilight ! as thy shadows roll,
 " The calm of evening steals upon my soul,
 " Sublimely tender, solemnly serene,
 " Still as the hour, enchanting as the scene.
 " I love thee, Twilight ! for thy gleams impart
 " Their dear, their dying influence to my heart,
 " When o'er the harp of thought, thy passing wind
 " Awakens all the music of the mind,
 " And joy and sorrow, as the spirit burns,
 " And hope and memory sweep the chords by turns,
 " While Contemplation, on seraphic wings,
 " Mounts with the flame of sacrifice, and sings.
 " Twilight ! I love thee ; let thy glooms increase,
 " Till every feeling, every pulse is peace ;
 " Slow from the sky the light of day declines,
 " Clearer within the dawn of glory shines,
 " Revealing, in the hour of Nature's rest,
 " A world of wonders in the Poet's breast ;
 " Deeper, O Twilight ! then thy shadows roll,
 " An awful vision opens on my soul.

" On such an evening, so divinely calm,
 " The words all melody, the breezes balm,
 " Down in a vale, where lucid waters stray'd,
 " And mountain-cedars stretcht their downward shade,
 " Jubal, the Prince of Song (in youth unknown),
 " Retired to commune with his harp alone ;
 " For still he nursed it, like a secret thought,
 " Long cherish'd and to late perfection wrought,—
 " And still, with cunning hand, and curious ear,
 " Enrich'd, ennobled, and enlarged its sphere,
 " Till he had compass'd, in that magic round,
 " A soul of harmony, a heaven of sound.
 " Then sang the Minstrel, in his laurel bower,
 " Of Nature's origin, and Music's power.
 — " He spake, and it was done :—Eternal Night,
 " At God's command, awaken'd into light ;
 " He call'd the elements, Earth, Ocean, Air,
 " He call'd them when they were not—and they were !
 " He look'd through space, and, kindling o'er the sky,
 " Sun, moon and stars came forth to meet his eye :
 " His Spirit moved upon the desert earth,
 " And sudden life through all things swarm'd to birth :

" ' Man from the dust he raised to rule the whole ;
 " ' He breathed, and man became a living soul ;
 " ' Thro' Eden's groves the lord of Nature trod,
 " ' Upright and pure, the image of his God.
 " ' Thus were the heavens and all their host display'd,
 " ' In wisdom thus were earth's foundations laid ;
 " ' The glorious scene a holy sabbath closed,
 " ' Amidst his works the Omnipotent reposed,
 " ' And while he view'd and bless'd them from his seat,
 " ' All worlds, all beings worshipt at his feet :
 " ' The morning stars in choral concert sang,
 " ' The rolling deep with hallelujahs rang,
 " ' Adoring Angels from their orb rejoice,
 " ' The voice of music was Creation's voice.

" ' Alone along the Lyre of Nature sigh'd
 " ' The master-chord, to which no chord replied ;
 " ' For Man, while bliss and beauty reign'd around,
 " ' For Man alone, no fellowship was found ;
 " ' No fond companion, in whose dearer breast,
 " ' His heart, repining in his own, might rest ;
 " ' For born to love, the heart delights to roam,
 " ' A kindred bosom is its happiest home.
 " ' On earth's green lap, the Father of mankind,
 " ' In mild dejection thoughtfully reclined ;
 " ' Soft o'er his eyes a sealing slumber crept,
 " ' And Fancy soothed him while Reflection slept.
 " ' Then God,—who thus would make his counsel known,
 " ' Counsel that will'd not Man to dwell alone,
 " ' Created Woman with a smile of grace,
 " ' And left the smile that made her on her face.
 " ' The Patriarch's eyelids open'd on his bride,
 " ' —The morn of beauty risen from his side !
 " ' He gazed with new-born rapture on her charms,
 " ' And Love's first whispers won her to his arms.
 " ' Then, tuned thro' all the chords supremely sweet,
 " ' Exulting Nature found her lyre complete,
 " ' And from the key of each harmonious sphere,
 " ' Struck music worthy of her Maker's ear.'

" Here Jubal paused ; for grim before him lay,
 " Couch'd like a Lion watching for his prey,
 " With blood-red eye of fascinating fire,
 " Fix'd, like the gazing Serpent's, on the lyre,
 " An awful form, that thro' the gloom appear'd
 " Half brute, half human ; whose terrific beard,
 " And hoary flakes of long dishevell'd hair,
 " Like eagle's plumage, ruffled by the air,

" Veil'd a sad wreck of grandeur and of grace,
 " Limbs worn and wounded, a majestic face,
 " Deep-plough'd by Time, and ghastly pale with woes,
 " That goaded till remorse to madness rose :
 " Haunted by phantoms, he had fled his home,
 " With savage beasts in solitude to roam ;
 " Wild as the waves, and wandering as the wind,
 " No art could tame him, and no chains could bind :
 " Already seven disastrous years had shed
 " Mildew and blast on his unshelter'd head ;
 " His brain was smitten by the sun at noon,
 " His heart was wither'd by the cold night moon.

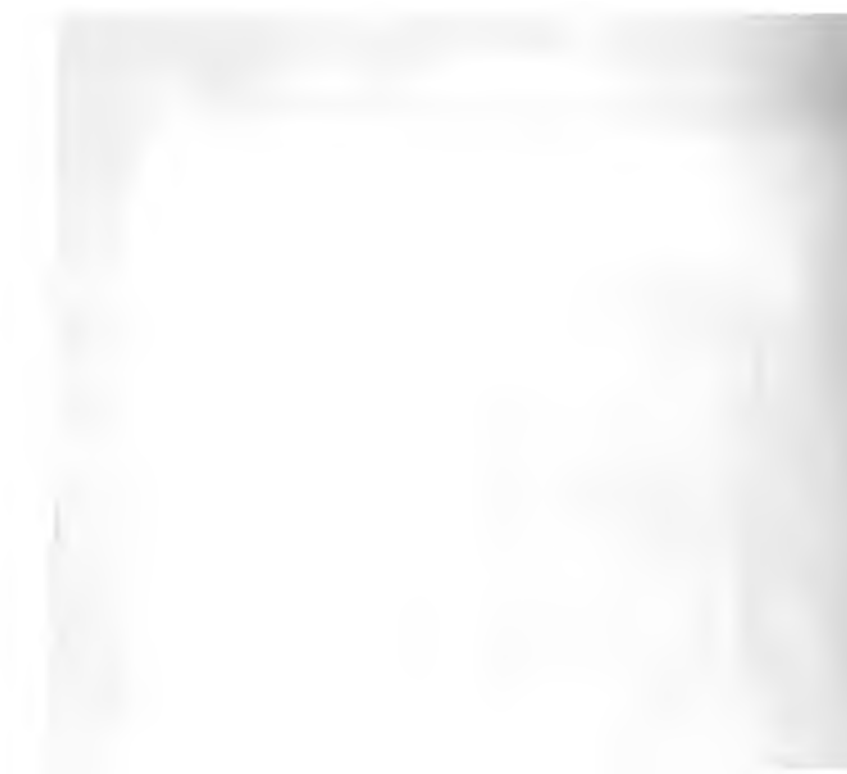
" 'Twas Cain, the sire of nations :— Jubal knew
 " His kindred looks, and tremblingly withdrew ;
 " He, darting like the blaze of sudden fire,
 " Leap'd o'er the space between, and grasp'd the lyre :
 " Sooner with life the struggling Bard would part,
 " And ere the fiend could tear it from his heart,
 " He hurl'd his hand, with one tremendous stroke,
 " O'er all the strings ; whence in a whirlwind broke
 " Such tones of terror, dissonance, despair,
 " As till that hour had never jarr'd in air.
 " Astonish'd into marble at the shock,
 " Backward stood Cain, unconscious as a rock,
 " Cold, breathless, motionless thro' all his frame ;
 " But soon his visage quicken'd into flame,
 " When Jubal's hand the clashing jargon changed
 " To melting harmony, and nimbly ranged
 " From chord to chord, ascending sweet and clear,
 " Then rolling down in thunder on the ear ;
 " With power the pulse of anguish to restrain,
 " And charm the evil spirit from the brain.

" Slowly recovering from that trance profound,
 " Bewilder'd, touch'd, transported with the sound,
 " Cain view'd himself, the bard, the earth, the sky,
 " While wonder flash'd and faded in his eye,
 " And reason, by alternate frenzy cross'd,
 " Now seem'd restored, and now for ever lost.
 " So shines the moon, by glimpses, thro' her shrouds,
 " When windy darkness rides upon the clouds,
 " Till thro' the blue, serene, and silent night,
 " She reigns in full tranquillity of light.
 " Jubal, with eager hope, beheld the chace
 " Of strange emotions hurrying o'er his face,
 " And waked his noblest numbers, to control
 " The tide and tempest of the Maniac's soul ;

" Thro' many a maze of melody they flew,
 " They rose like incense, they distill'd like dew,
 " Pour'd through the sufferer's breast delicious balm,
 " And sooth'd remembrance till remorse grew calm,
 " Till Cain forsook the solitary wild,
 " Led by the Minstrel like a weaned Child.
 " O! had you seen him to his home restored,
 " How young and old ran forth to meet their lord;
 " How friends and kindred on his neck did fall,
 " Weeping aloud, while Cain outwept them all:
 " But hush!—thenceforward when recoiling care
 " Lower'd on his brow, and sadden'd to despair,
 " The Lyre of Jubal, with divinest art,
 " Repell'd the Demon, and revived his heart.
 " Thus Song, the breath of heaven, had power to bind,
 " In chains of harmony the mightiest mind;
 " Thus Music's empire in the soul began,
 " The first-born Poet ruled the first-born Man."

While Javan sung, the shadows fell around,
 The moving glow-worm brighten'd on the ground.
 He ceased :—the mute Assembly rose in tears;
 Delight and wonder were chastised with fears;
 That heavenly harmony, unheard before,
 Awoke the feeling,—“ Who shall hear it more ? ”
 The sun had set in glory on their sight,
 For them in vain might morn restore the light:
 Though self-devoted, thro' each mortal frame,
 At thought of Death, a cold sick shuddering came,
 Nature's infirmity—but Faith was given,
 The flame that lifts the sacrifice to heaven:
 Thro' doubt and darkness then, beyond the skies,
 Eternal prospects open'd on their eyes;
 Already seem'd the immortal Spirit free,
 And Death was swallow'd up in victory.

F I N I S.



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